EAST INDIES.

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Lords, dated 2d March 1860,

FOR

Copies or Extracts of Correspondence relating to Honours or Rewards bestowed upon the Native Princes of India.

India Office, 28th March 1860.

J. W. KAYE, Secretary in Political Department.

(The Lord Lyveden.)

Ordered to be printed 31st March 1860.

(77.)

CONTENTS.

Page

REWAH.

BENARES.

CHIRKAREE.

RAMPOOR.

SCINDIAH.

HOLKAR.

THE RAJPOOT CHIEFS.

BHURTPORE.

KURNAL.

THE NEWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.

Page

THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA.

NEPAL.

RETURN, &c.



No. 36. Political Department.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India.

28th July 1858.

Para. 1 Upon a review of the circumstances of the present position of the British Government in India, it appears to us that the time has arrived in which it behoves us no longer to defer the consideration of the important services which have been rendered by native princes and chiefs, and by others of inferior rank, either to our Government or to our distressed countrymen, during the recent disturbances in different parts of India. We desire, therefore, that you will, as expeditiously as possible, furnish us with a list of those princes, chiefs, and others who have distinguished themselves by acts of fidelity and friendship to the British Government, together with a statement of their services, and of your views with respect to the best means of rewarding them, whether by territorial grants, by pensions or gratuities, or by honorary distinctions.

2. The first of these modes would doubtless be the most acceptable to those whom we desire to gratify. When, therefore, such a reward is appropriate to the condition and the circumstances of the recipient, we shall be glad to resort to it, and especially when the misconduct of our enemies has furnished us with the means of rewarding our friends, without assigning to them districts which have hitherto been under the administration of the British Government, and still desire to remain so. This will afford you a fitting opportunity of demonstrating to the princes and the people of India, that the British Government does not seek occasions for extending its territories, but desires, in this great crisis, to avail itself of the power it has acquired to bestow the possessions deservedly forfeited by the treachery of its enemies upon those who have proved themselves to be worthy of dominion, and capable of its beneficial exercise.

3. High on the list you will, we feel assured, place the names of Scindiah, Holkar, the Nizam, and the King of Nepaul, as well as those of the able and influential ministers of the two latter princes, Salar Jung and Jung Behaudur. We are well aware, also, that the Rajahs of Putteealah and of Jheend, the Newab of Rampoor, the Rajah of Kupoortullah, and other distinguished chiefs, have, by the zealous assistance they have rendered in various ways to the British Government, entitled themselves to some substantial acknowledgment of its gratitude. There are also others of less note, who, according to the extent of their power, have evinced their fidelity by aiding and succouring our people, often at great risk even of their lives. We desire that you will furnish us with the names of all such persons, and inform us whether they have received any and what rewards at your hands.

4. The preparation of a complete list of such persons will probably be a work of time. We therefore do not wish you to suspend the transmission of your report upon those cases which can be prepared at an early period whilst you are acquiring information relating to others. You can furnish us at subsequent periods with supplementary reports upon the subject; and in the meanwhile it is advisable that, in cases of minor importance, you should proceed, as we are aware that in some instances you have done, to reward, with as much promptitude as possible, the good services of our friends.

We are, your affectionate friends,
(Signed) F. Currie,
W. J. Eastwick,
&c. &c.

No. 23. Foreign Department.

The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS, Allahabad, 12th July 1858.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of the papers specified in the accompanying abstract of contents regarding the services rendered during the mutiny by the Chiefs of Jummoo, Puttiala, Jheend, Nabba, and Kupoorthulla, by Nawab Ahmud Alee Khan of Kurnal, and by Meer Hidayut Alee Khan, a rissaldar of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, and the rewards by which their loyalty and fidelity have been recognized.

2. The particular considerations which have guided me in determining these rewards will be found fully detailed in the correspondence, to which I beg to refer your Honourable Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CANNING.

No. 69.

THE CIS-SUTLEJ CHIEFS.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab; dated Umballah, the 4th March 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, the accompanying statement of services rendered during the past year by the Rajah of Nabha. This statement is an abstract, translated from a vernacular document, drawn up and presented by the rajah himself.

2d. The Rajah of Nabha is second on the list of the independent chiefs in the Cis-Sutlej territory. He is allied by blood to the Maharajah of Putteeala and the Rajah of Jheend. All three are bound by treaties to be faithful to the British Government, as the paramount power, and to give all the assistance in their power in times of war.

3d. The Rajah of Nabha is a youth, now 18 years of age. His father is still alive, but was dethroned in 1846 for his neglect to discharge his treaty obligations during the time we were engaged in the first Seikh war. On that occasion one fourth * of the Nabha territory, yielding a revenue of about one lakh of rupees per annum, was confiscated to the British Government.

* Government Order, No. 459, dated 17th November 1846.

4th. At the commencement of the rebellion a summons was issued to the Rajah of Nabha to get ready for service. He was directed by me to march to Loodhiana, and occupy that important station. The young chief immediately complied, taking with him the troops noted in the margin †, and remained at Loodhiana in person throughout the campaign. During occasional absence, his brother was always left at Loodhiana in his place.

† 350 cavalry. 450 foot. 2 guns. 15 camel guns. 25 artillerymen.

5th. The first important service rendered by this rajah was to provide an escort for the siege train ordered from Phillour to accompany the field force under the Commander-in-Chief to Delhi. The Nusseree battalion had been appointed for this duty; but at the eleventh hour they displayed a mutinous spirit at Lutog, and would not march. No other troops were forthcoming, and I offered to provide an escort from the troops of the Rajah of Nabha. Accordingly the heavy guns and the ammunition, comprising a train of some hundred waggons, were taken in safety from Phillour to Kurnaul by the Nabha troops.

6th. The next service performed by this contingent was to proceed with Mr. Ricketts, the deputy commissioner, to the Lussara Ghat, to oppose the passage of the Jullundhur mutineers, comprising nearly four regiments of sepoys. In this attempt the Nabha men behaved gallantly; some artillerymen were killed, others wounded, and they lost one of their guns, which, however, was afterwards recovered at the fall of Delhi.

7th. The rajah also furnished a contingent of 150 horse and 140 foot, who were posted at Lursowlee near Delhi, on the grand trunk road, under

Captain M'Andrew, and did excellent service throughout the campaign in escorting convoys of stores to camp.

8th. At my requisition the rajah sent from his own treasury a sum of Rs. 2,50,000, as a loan to the British Government, money at that time, 23d May, being very scarce, and urgently wanted.

9th. The rajah evinced the utmost alacrity in obeying orders. He caught several mutineers, and gave them up to the deputy commissioner. He provided carriage for the conveyance of stores, and bullocks for the army transport train. In short, he did everything he was required to do, with hearty goodwill.

10th. His services have not been so brilliant as those of either the Rajah of Jheend or the Maharajah of Putteealah; but this was because he was stationed further from the scene of action. Twelve years ago we punished his father heavily for his omissions and neglect of orders. There was no overt act of treason then committed. As the present chief, though so young, has behaved with great loyalty, and has rendered substantial assistance to Government at a most critical time, I recommend that the following rewards be conferred upon him:—

1st. That a grant of territory, taken from the Loodhiana or Ferozepoor districts, and not exceeding in value 30,000 rupees per annum, be given to him and his male heirs for ever.

2dly. That his khillut from the Governor-General be increased from seven pieces to fifteen pieces, to place him on the same footing as the Rajah of Jheend.

3dly. That he may be received with a salute of nine guns on visiting any of our large military stations, or the durbar of the Governor-General.

4thly. That his visit to the Governor-General may be returned by the Foreign Secretary in attendance on his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. C. Barnes,
Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States.

Statement of Services rendered by the Rajah of Nabha during the late Disturbances.

1st. On hearing rumours of disturbances at Delhi, he and his brother immediately proceeded from Nabha with all his available troops (guns, horse, and foot), with a view of proceeding to Umballah; but on reaching Dublân in the Puttiala territory, the commissioner desired his troops to go to Loodhiana with all speed, he and his brother going with them, to act as the deputy commissioner there might direct.

2d. His troops reaching Loodhiana on the 17th, the deputy commissioner made over the protection of the district to him and to his troops. He at once posted 30 horse and foot for the protection of the roads between Loodhiana and Nabha, 3 ditto between Nabha and Umballah, 4 shuter sowars between Umballa and Loodhiana, and 40 horse and foot between Nabha and Ferozepore, retaining with him at Loodhiana the following troops; viz., 250 horse, 275 infantry, 30 officers, 2 guns and 21 gunners, 15 camels with small guns, 12 elephants, 200 camels, 60 orderlies, &c.

3d. On receiving information from the deputy commissioner of the mutiny of the troops at Ferozepoor, he immediately despatched horse and foot some distance round about the neighbourhood to seize hold of or cut up the mutineers.

4th. The commissioner wrote to him on the 15th May, complimenting him on his good conduct, and again on the 20th, telling him that his good service would not go unrewarded.

5th. He sent 300 horse and foot, under the command of the officers named in the margin*, towards Phillour, to escort heavy guns, ammunition, &c. from that fort to Loodhiana, and thence to Umballa.

6th. A letter dated 18th May from the chief commissioner was received, stating that this was a time for him to render assistance to the Government, and for the assistance rendered he would meet with reward.

* Sirdar Deedar Singh.
Sirdar Khurruck Singh.
Sirdar Hossein Khan.
Sirdar Chuggoo Singh.
Sirdar Kishen Singh.
Sirdar Meerab Buksh.
Subadar Weer Singh.
Major Goordut Sing and Jemadar Punjab Sing.

7th. He sent two motemeds, Dewan Hakim Rae and Sirdar Buctowar Sing, and 40 sowars, to attend to the orders of the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, with whom they continued on duty for two months. The commissioner expressed himself satisfied with their conduct.

8th. The deputy commissioner, in conversation, told him that his arrangements for the protection of Loodhiana and the other services rendered were excellent, and that he would report the same to the chief commissioner and commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States.

9th. A letter from the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, was received by him, asking for a loan of three lakhs of rupees, but afterwards the commissioner wrote for 2½ lakhs, which he remitted to Umballa, and Rs. 14,000 to Loodhiana, and Rs. 1,000 to Ferozepoor; total, 2,65,000.

10th. He gave orders to his officers at Nabha to enlist for service as many soldiers, horse and foot, as possible, and they enlisted 1,450 men, whom he posted in his own territories in the following manner, as his old army was at Loodhiana:—Illaqua Umloka, 100; fort of Bûdsoon, 25; fort of Kupoorgurh, 25; fort of Dunoolah, 200; fort of Boopdyulgurh, 200; fort of Jeytoo, 300; and at Nabha itself, 600 men.

11th. Agreeably to the orders dated 25th May, from the judicial commissioner, and secretary chief commissioner, he despatched 14 sowars, with one officer, 5 shuter sowars, and 2 hurkuras for service with his "motemed" stationed at Lahore.

12th. The rajah requested the commissioner to send some of his force escorting the heavy guns from Loodhiana to Umballa on to Delhi, if he wished. 150 sowars and 100 infantry were sent on with the guns, and they likewise did good service near Delhi and its neighbourhood, under Captain M'Andrew, who testified to the same in writing to the native officers in command, viz., Sirdar Deedur Sing, Sirdar Hoossein Khan, Major Goordut Sing, and Wazeer Sing Subadar.

13th. Agreeably to the orders of the commissioner, he sent 10 sowars to the deputy commissioner, Umballa, and 6 sowars to the commissioner, for duty with those officers.

14th. A letter was received on 28th May from commissioner, complimenting him on his good services, for which he would be remembered.

15th. To prevent any disturbance or breach of the peace occurring at the Eed, he sent 50 peadas and 25 sowars and 80 soldiers to the kotwallee, and 25 sowars and 2 elephants to the deputy commissioner's house, at the request of that officer; all went off well and peaceably.

16th. The mutineers from Jullundur having reached Phillour, the deputy commissioner took 2 guns, 50 sowars, and 100 infantry belonging to his force, and proceeded to the ghat, and destroyed the bridge across the Sutlej near Loodhiana. The mutineers, however, crossed, and his men fought with them, the enemy losing about 200 in killed and wounded, with a loss on his side of 1 sowar, 2 artillerymen, 4 horses, and 1 camel killed, and 1 ressaldar, 1 jemadar, 1 artilleryman, 3 sowars, and 4 horses wounded; he at the same time lost a horse artillery gun.

17th. He received a letter from the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, telling him to destroy and plunder all mutineer sepoys that may come across his territory, and a reward of Rs. 40 would be given for each mutineer killed.

18th. To keep all robbers and freebooters from creating disturbances, he, on the requisition of the deputy commissioner, posted 500 horse and foot between Phool, Dyalpoorah, and Jeytooky, and despatched 10 sowars and 20 infantry to Ferozepoor for the same purpose.

19th. He received two letters from the chief commissioner, stating that the deputy commissioner, Loodhiana, had written to him of the good services he was performing, and if they were continued he would bring them to the favourable notice of the Governor-General.

20th. At the request of the deputy commissioner, he sent on the 17th June the elephants required to help on some European soldiers proceeding from Loodhiana to Umballa.

21st. With 200 of the force under Dewan Kákaram employed between Phool and Jeytooky, the deputy commissioner of Ferozepoor arrived to punish some refractory zemeendars and plunderers at Jeytooky. This object was fully realized by the chief of the gang being hanged, and the seizure of all the other ringleaders.

22d. A letter, dated 9th July, was received from the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, directing him to instruct the whole of the shopkeepers in his territory to give in a list, and the quantity of sulphur, saltpetre, and lead in their possession, and to take from them security that they were not to sell such things to any one without orders. These instructions were fully carried out by him.

23d. On 23d July, at the request of the deputy commissioner, he sent 50 sowars to escort 600 disarmed sepoys from Loodhiana to Umballa, where on their arrival the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, dividing them into two batches of 300, sent one under escort to Thanesur, and the other to Saharanpoor.

24th. Agreeably to the commissioner's orders to furnish carriage, he forwarded 535 camels, and stated that he had at Nabha 150 camels and 50 hackeries, which he would also send, if required.

25th. Letters were received by him on 6th August, from chief commissioner and commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, informing him that 600 disarmed troops had escaped from Lahore, and to seize or cut up these men if he came across them He despatched for the purpose a force of 50 sowars, with 2 officers, to Hurreekee Ghat, and issued orders to all subordinates in his own territory. The mutineers were, however, destroyed in the direction of Goordaspoor.

26th. The deputy commissioner informed him that the 10th cavalry had mutinied, and fled from Ferozepoor, and to make arrangements for intercepting and destroying them. He immediately despatched for this purpose 10 sowars to Jagraon, and 40 sowars in the direction of Bahaisen, Rackote, and Pakhowal. His troops did good service by seizing near Jeytoo 8 troopers and 6 horses, and near Pukkookie 3 troopers and 3 horses, for which he rewarded them.

27th. On the 28th August he reported to the chief commissioner his desire to volunteer and fight the mutineers at Delhi, but his services were declined by the chief commissioner, in consequence of his youth.

28th. A letter dated 12th August was received from the Governor-General, complimenting him on his good services to the Government.

29th. Detachments, reinforcements, and all parties marching through his territories were furnished with carriage and supplies of every description required by them.

30th. Agreeably to the commissioner's request, he issued orders to all his officers to render every assistance to Captain Briggs in making his arrangements for the army transport train conveying stores from Ferozepoor and elsewhere.

31st. He and his brother remained at Loodhiana for six months, performing good services on account of Government, and doing all that was required of them by the Government officers. The troops employed by him in the service of the Government are noted below :—

At Loodhiana at the service of the deputy commissioner	300 sowars.
	400 foot soldiers.
	15 camel guns.
	25 artillery men.
	10 hurkuras.
	6 kardars.
	200 camp followers.
	250 camels.
	10 hackeries.
Personal escort with the rajah himself at Loodhiana	100 sowars and foot soldiers.
	80 orderlies.
	10 kardars.
	250 camp followers.
	15 hurkuras.
	50 camels.
Between Delhi and Kurnaul at Paneeput, Lursowlee, and elsewhere	150 sowars.
	140 foot soldiers.
	8 officers.
	50 camp followers.
	2 shuter sowars.
	2 hurkaras.
	4 hackeries.
	32 camels.
	Magazine stores, &c.

At Umballa - - - - -	20 sowars. 20 foot soldiers. 2 shuter sowars. 5 hurkaras.
At Ferozepore - - -	10 sowars. 20 foot soldiers. 2 hurkaras.
At Lahore - - - - -	13 sowars. 2 shuter sowars. 2 hurkaras.

(True translation.)
(Signed) G. C. Barnes,
Commissioner and Superintendent,
Cis-Sutlej States.

No. 135 A.

No. 15. Political Department.

From the Secretary to Chief Commissioner for the Punjab to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General; dated Camp, Delhi, the 12th March 1858.

Sir,

I am directed to submit for the orders of the Supreme Government copies of a letter from the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, and its enclosure, No. 69. of the 4th March, describing the services rendered by the Rajah of Nabha during the late rebellion, and proposing certain rewards for that chieftain.

2d. It will be perceived that this young chief marched immediately, at the request of Mr. Barnes, with a strong force, to Loodhiana, where he remained in person almost throughout the campaign, leaving his brother always in his place during occasional absence. He supplied an escort for the siege train ordered from Phillour, to accompany the field force under the Commander-in-Chief to Delhi, at a time when no other troops were forthcoming. His contingent proceeded with Mr. Ricketts, the deputy commissioner, to the Lussara Ghat, to oppose the passage of the Jullundhur mutineers, comprising nearly four regiments, on which occasion the Nabha men behaved gallantly, and some artillerymen were killed and wounded; further, the rajah furnished a contingent of 150 horse and 110 foot, who rendered excellent service throughout the campaign in escorting convoys and stores to camp.

Again, the rajah supplied, at the request of the commissioner, at a time when money was very scarce and much wanted, the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 from his own treasury, as a loan to the British Government; and, last of all, the rajah evinced the utmost alacrity in obeying orders, captured several mutineers, and gave them up to the British authorities, provided carriage for stores and the army transport train in many ways, and in short evinced his loyalty and goodwill towards the British Government, to which he rendered substantial assistance at a critical period.

3d. For the above services Mr. Barnes has recommended the following rewards, in which the chief commissioner concurs, and to which I am desired to solicit the sanction of Government: –

1st. That a grant of territory taken from the Loodhiana or Ferozepoor districts, and not exceeding in value thirty thousand rupees per annum, be given to the rajah and his male heirs in perpetuity;

2dly. That the rajah's khillut from the Governor-General be increased from seven to fifteen pieces, so as to place him in this respect on the same footing as the Rajah of Jheend;

3dly. That he receive a salute of nine guns on visiting any of our large military stations or the durbar of the Governor-General; and,

4thly. That, his visit to the Governor-General may be returned by the foreign secretary in attendance on his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Edward Paske,
Assistant Secretary.

No.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab; dated Umballah, 3d March 1858.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Government, the following statement of the services rendered during the past year by the Rajah of Jheend. The statement is a translation of a vernacular document drawn up and presented to me by the rajah himself.

2. The rajas of the Cis-Sutlej States are bound by treaty to be faithful to the British Government, and to afford assistance in times of need. Accordingly, when the news of the mutineers at Delhi and Meerut reached Umballah, a summons was addressed to each of these chiefs, and met with instant compliance.

3. The territories of the Rajah of Jheend are small; not much exceeding two lacs of rupees per annum. They lie near Kurnal and Paneeput. The orders issued to him were, therefore, to move with his forces to Kurnal. This rajah maintains an exceedingly effective force of all arms. The whole contingent does not exceed 800 men, but they are a soldierly and well-disciplined set. The rajah with his available troops arrived at Kurnal on the 18th May. His presence gave confidence, and secured that important station from plunder. He was joined by Captain M'Andrew, assistant commissioner of Umballah, who was deputed by me to take political charge of the force.

4. At Kurnaul the rajah sent a detachment, and secured the bridge of boats at Bhagput, which enabled the Meerut force to cross the Jumna, and subsequently to effect a junction with Sir H. Barnard's column. He also collected supplies and carriage for the field force daily expected from Umballah, and a party of his horsemen escorted Captain Hodson to Meerut and back, opening the communication for the first time since the mutiny with that station.

5. From Kurnaul the Rajah of Jheend with his little force, accompanied by Captain M'Andrew, marched always in advance of the army, occupying each position, and collecting supplies for the main column. In this manner Paniput, Sumbhalka, and Racc were recovered, the road was made secure, the people were quieted, marauders were driven away, and the movements of the field force under General Barnard greatly facilitated.

6. The rajah's troops were in action with the British forces at Badlee Saraie, and exhibited great gallantry. The rajah had also the honour of escorting into camp the captured artillery, for which service he was rewarded on the spot by Sir H. Barnard with the present of a nine-pounder gun.

7. The rajah was present during the subsequent siege of Delhi, sharing in all the hardship and exposure of the army, until the end of June, when he was sent with the Jheend contingent to Bhagput, to hold the bridge of boats, and to maintain the communication with Meerut. The bridge had been previously destroyed, but the rajah recovered the boats, and his troops worked as labourers, repairing the bridge and laying down the road. Eventually he was obliged to retire from this position, which his little force could not hold against the overwhelming bodies of Goojurs and mutineers who assailed it. Bhagput was scarcely twenty miles from Delhi, and the rebels could always send out a strong column from the city, and were sure also of the active guerilla assistance of the Goojur inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

8. Latterly the rajah held the position of Sursowlie, on the grand trunk road, distant about 34 miles from Delhi. Here his troops rendered excellent service in providing escorts for various convoys going to camp, and for the sick and wounded returning therefrom.

9. The Rajah of Jheend was the only chief who was personally present with our army before Delhi. He thereby gave the strongest proof of his loyalty and courage. Natives, in times of extremity like the past, are generally irresolute and timid; they have rarely the sagacity to discern the ultimate issue, or the manliness to take a decided part. The more honour is therefore due to the Rajah of Jheend for the bold and loyal course he adopted. There never was any flinching or despondency; he at once threw himself without reserve on our side. If there had been any reverse the rajah's life would have been sacrificed, and his family and property would have been at the mercy of the mutineers. He never showed the slightest hesitation, but evinced from the outset a resolution to stand or fall with us.

10. The head of the commissariat department, Colonel Thomson, C.B., in an official letter dated 17th June, No. 51, declares that but for the timely supplies afforded by the Rajah of Jheend the quantity of stores would have been at first insufficient for the force.

11. Major-General Sir A. Wilson, Bart., in his despatch dated 22d September, announcing the fall of Delhi, brings "prominently to notice the admirable service performed by the Jheend rajah and his troops," who are said not only to have discharged harassing duties in the constant escort of convoys, but to have aided the Major-General on more than one occasion in the field, and finally to have participated in the glorious assault and capture of Delhi.

12. Lastly, the Governor-General, in his notification of the 5th November, is pleased to state that the steady support of the Rajah of Jheend, whose forces shared in the assault, will call for the marked thanks of the Governor-General in Council; and his Lordship adds, that these true-hearted chiefs (including others), faithful to their engagements, have shown trust in the power, honour, and friendship of the British Government, and they will not repent it.

13. In consideration of these eminent services I have the honour to propose that a grant of territory, conveniently situated with regard to the present principality of Jheend, not exceeding an annual revenue of Rs. 50,000, be conferred in perpetuity on the rajah, as a mark of the approbation of the British Government.

14. I also recommend that the rajah be honoured with a salute of nine guns whenever he visits our large cantonments or the Governor-General, and that his khillut on such occasions be increased from 11 to 15 trays, and that his state visits to the Governor-General may be returned by the foreign secretary in attendance on his Lordship. For these dignities and honours the rajah has made a special request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. C. Barnes,
Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States.

Statement of Services rendered by the Rajah of Jheend from the Outbreak of the Mutiny to the Fall of Delhi.

1st. On the 12th May 1857, on hearing of the mutiny of Delhi, and before receiving official notice from the commissioner of the protected states, I marched with all my troops and one gun (siege gun) from Sungroor, my residence, and on the 13th arrived at Ghabdah, from which place I sent orders to Commandant Khan Sing to join me without delay, with all the troops and guns under his command. I also sent Buksee Kurnurain and Moonshee Gohur Singh to the Commissioner of Umballa, to solicit orders from him.

2d. While still at Ghabdah I received a communication from Mr. T. D. Forsyth, Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, dated 13th May, directing me to send all my troops to Ferozepore, on receipt of instructions from the deputy commissioner of that place.

3d. Shortly after I received a letter from the commissioner, dated 14th May, thanking me for my readiness in marching, and for this proof of attachment to Government, and requesting me to proceed to Kurnaul with my troops, to protect the road and the station of Kurnaul, and to collect supplies for the army about to advance from Umballa. On receipt of this I immediately sent a purwana to the tehseeldar of Sufudon, to send carriage and stores to Kurnaul for the European troops.

4th. On the 15th May, under a burning sun, I marched with all my troops, and arrived on the 16th at Dunata, on the banks of the Ghuggur, making a forced march of 22 coss, and after a short stay of about 3 hours, to rest horses and men, made a march of 18 coss, and on the 17th arrived at Pohoa, from which place, after a little refreshment, I marched, and arrived at Thanesir the same day at about 8 P.M., thus making a march of 50 coss in one day.

5th. On the 18th, by making a forced march of 60 coss in one day, Commandant Khan Singh and his force, with two horse guns, joined me at Thanesir. The same day I received a letter from the Commissioner of Umballa, informing me of the approach of Captain Hodson with a detachment of European troops, and directing me to give him any aid in my power.

Captain

Captain Hodson was well satisfied with my services, and gave me a certificate testifying the same.

6th. On the 18th I marched from Thanesur, and after a ride of 18 coss arrived at Kurnaul, where I met Captain M'Andrew, Captain Hodson, and Mr. Le Bas, and with their consent undertook the protection of the city and cantonments.

7th. On the 20th, at Captain M'Andrew's request, I appointed one sobadar and 25 men to secure the bridge at Bhagput on the Jumna, on the Meerut road, which duty they performed to our great satisfaction. The same day I ordered my cousin, Punjab Singh, with 25 sowars, to escort Captain Hodson to Meerut. They escorted him to Meerut, and returned back with him to Kurnaul, in one day and night; for which service Captain Hodson greatly praised them.

8th. On the 21st, at the request of Captain M'Andrew, a party of one jemadur and 11 sowars was deputed to bring in some refugees who had arrived at Lursowlee from Delhi, with promise of a handsome reward, to ascertain and report the proceedings of the mutineers.

9th. Kuntyalall arrived from Jheend with carriage and stores, which were made over to the commissariat officer, and a receipt taken from him. The stores and carriage were as follow:—

Hackeries	-	77	Atta	-	1,000 maunds.
Camels	- -	191	Ghee	-	115 ,,
Donkies	-	50	Dal	-	100 ,,
Bearers	-	10	Gram	-	1,000 ,,

10th. On the 22d, after making arrangements for the protection of Kurnaul, I, in company with Captain M'Andrew, marched to Paneeput, and arrived the same evening. We found the butchers and the mob in revolt, on which I sent two companies of sepoys and two guns to punish them; but the respectable portion of the town came out, and interceded for pardon, which was granted, on the condition of their giving up all their arms and ammunition. The sepoys and guns were then withdrawn.

11th. At the request of Captain M'Andrew, Lala Rampershaud and some hurkaras were sent as spies to Delhi, to report daily all the doings there. Mohur Singh, with some sowars, was appointed to protect the Larsowlee Tehseel. Lall Rampershaud had to walk all the way to Delhi, where he arrived with great difficulty, and supplied Captain M'Andrew with daily news, from 24th May to 18th June, which was duly communicated by him to the commissioner. Provisions and carriage were sent to Kurnaul as follows:—

Hackeries	-	144	Atta	-	1,118 maunds	and 4 seers	
Camels	-	207	Ghee	-	31 ,,	21½	,,
Donkies	-	97	Dal	-	22 ,,	30	,,
Buffaloes	-	5	Gram	-	165 ,,	39	,,
Bearers	-	13					

12th. In compliance with instructions from General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Captain M'Andrew requested me to go to Rohtuk, where it was reported a portion of the mutineers, headed by a shahzadah, had gone from Delhi to plunder the treasury. Two men were sent, by the captain's consent, to ascertain the truth of this report, and on learning that the mutineers had retired my march was countermanded.

13th. From 22d to 31st May I employed myself in every way to keep open the roads and watch the city. I sent in disguise Kooshal Sing to the Rajah of Balubgurh, and Hurna Jumadar to the Jhujjur Newab, with letters from the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, requesting them to come with their forces to assist Government in the present expedition.

14th. On the 1st June, after arrangements for the protection of Paneeput, I went with Captain M'Andrew to Lursowlie, with a force of 500 sepoys of infantry, 200 sowars, 3 guns, 400 camp followers, and 25 artificers, and by a double march arrived there the same day.

15th. On the 2d June, I and Captain M'Andrew, with all my force, arrived in the morning at a place called Race, 20 miles from Delhi, and by the Commander-in-Chief's permission halted there to the 6th, for the purpose of protecting the road and watching the enemy. From this place I escorted the artillery safely to the camp at Allipore.

16th. This paragraph comprises several services:—1st, one company of sepoys and 50 sowars with one gun were sent with Captain M'Andrew to assist him in searching the houses of the inhabitants of Kamaspore for property which they had plundered from Europeans and other travellers, while I in person stood on the road to catch fugitives from that village. Much property was found in the village, and 11 zemindars and the chokeydars were brought in as prisoners, and after conviction were hanged. 2d, the zemindars of Radhana were also suspected of plunder, and their houses also searched by the same detachment, under Captain M'Andrew and Captain Hodson. Some property was also found in that village, and many zemindars made prisoners. 3d, some sowars and one company of sepoys were sent to the Bhagput Ghat, to act as guides to some European troops from Meerut. 4th, twenty-five sowars of the Ressalla, headed by Resaldar Punjab Singh, were placed under Captain Hodson, to render him service. 5th, at the request of the Commander-in-Chief, I ordered Derm Khan Subudar, with some sowars and sepoys, to escort about 200 bullocks for artillery guns from Umballa to Allypore. 6th, supplied carriage and stores at Raee as follows:—

Hackerries	50	Atta	966 maunds	22 seers.
Donkies	62	Ghee	36 "	11 "
Mules	13	Dall	5 "	—
Tattoo	7			

17th. On the 7th June I joined the British camp at Allipore. On 8th June, at the battle of Budlee Serai, my cousin, Resaldar Punjab Sing, at the head of all his sowars and sepoys, under command of Colonel Becher and Captain Hodson, displayed great bravery. The Commander-in-Chief was much pleased, and complimented them on the field. A horse under Punjab Sing was wounded, and one under Nurke Sing shot dead on the same day. At Captain M'Andrew's request, some sepoys of my regiment, under Major Utter Singh, were appointed to accompany the captured artillery, and escort it safely to the cantonment at Delhi.

18th. The same day news reached that some insurgents had gathered near a village of Allipore, with intention to plunder the baggage and rear of the camp. Some sowars and a light field gun were ordered to go with Captain M'Andrew to check their advance, and punish them. The Commander-in-Chief, before going into action at Budlee Serai, had wished me to remain behind, and protect the rear of the camp and baggage, and to join him on receipt of instructions. In compliance with this wish, I remained there for a short time, when a letter requested me to march on, as the enemy were defeated, and their position taken. I then took charge of the camp followers, and brought them to the camp before Delhi, where I also pitched my tents. Information was again brought that some of the rebels still lay hid in Budlee Serai, on which I immediately ordered off Subadar Churn Sing with a company of sepoys, who, after some opposition, shot a great number of them, and put the remainder to flight, and thus cleared the serai.

19th. On the 9th June the captured guns of the rebels were sent to the Commander-in-Chief, who, without any requisition from me, bestowed one of them on me, and sent a khureeta of thanks.

20th. From 9th to 18th June I remained with the camp, and rendered every service which was required from me, without even a thought of loss, and at the risk of my bodily health and comfort. About this time I sent Boota Chuprassee with a letter from the Commissioner of Umballa to the Rajah of Ballubgurh, which chuprassee suffered great distress and difficulty both in going and coming.

21st. On the 19th June, as soon as information was given by my piquets that the Nusseerabad force had appeared to the rear, to attack the camp, I ordered my troops to get ready, and immediately informed the Commander-in-Chief. In the meantime the mutineers commenced firing into the camp, and my troops, who were now ready, and assured of handsome rewards, together with the English force, who joined them like a flash of lightning, fought and repulsed the enemy. My troops remained under arms all night. In the morning the enemy again attacked my camp, and the balls from their guns fell like hailstones on our tents. Under each fire my men kept their ground firmly, and my guns answered those of the enemy. We were now reinforced by the English troops, and being thus strengthened we killed, wounded,

wounded, and drove back the enemy. On witnessing the bravery of my men in this action, I rewarded them from my treasury, and promoted them to higher rank.

22d. On the 21st the Commander-in-Chief informed me, by letter, that the bridge at Bhagput had been destroyed by the mutineers. I, with Captain M'Andrew and my troops, immediately went off to Bhagput, and there ordered half of my men to keep under arms, and the other half I employed in making ropes and other materials, for coolies were not procurable, and then, collecting the boats, put the bridge in thorough repair by 10 o'clock of the 24th. On the 26th, by desire of Captain M'Andrew, I destroyed the bridge again, on its being threatened in force by the enemy, and came to Raee.

23d. In compliance with instructions from General Barnard, I arrived at Lursowlie on the 28th, and protected the road from Kurnaul to the camp before Delhi. I placed my cousin, Goolall Sing, and 45 sowars at the general service.

24th. News of a rebellion at Hansi, Hissar, Rohtuk, &c. &c., reached us; and at the same time petitions from the tehseeldar and thanadar in my own territory were received, saying that some villages had been destroyed by plunderers. At the request of the late Mr. Greathed, I obtained permission from the Commissioner of Umballa, and leaving all my force, with four guns, headed by Commandant Khan Sing, under the order of Captain M'Andrew, I went for a short time to Pergunna Sufeedon, with 50 sepoys and 50 sowars, to quell the disturbance in my own territory and in the Rohtuk district.

25th. On reaching Sufeedon, I punished the villagers of Unchra and Ramree Pergunnah Jheend; I then employed myself in enlisting recruits for the Government service. Twenty mares for the European cavalry were purchased at moderate prices, and sent to Captain Hodson, assistant quartermaster-general, who highly approved of them. On 7th July Ram Singh, Summud Singh, and Kuntayalall with 300 men, were sent to Gohanna Zillah, Rohtuk, to maintain order, and collect revenue. They also punished the budmashes, and collected arrears on account of the canal as well as land revenue. Mr. Campbell, collector of Rohtuk, praised these men highly in a letter addressed to me.

26th. On Captain Hodson's arrival at Rohtuk, I sent him all the recruits I had raised for infantry and cavalry regiments, under charge of Punjab Singh Ressaldar, Narain Sing Jemadar, and Doorza Pershad. In obedience to a summons, Summud Sing also joined him from Gohanna with 25 sowars, who greatly distinguished themselves for bravery in a cavalry engagement with the Rohtuk rebels under Babar Khan, in which fight two sowars and two horses were wounded. Captain Hodson highly praised and complimented them in a letter to my address for their heroism on three occasions,—once at Rohtuk, and twice at Khurkhonda.

27th. After restoring peace in my own estates, I left Suffeedon for the British camp on 9th September, and informed the chief commissioner and commissioner of the same. My force at Lursowlie, which had reached Delhi before my arrival there, in obedience to the Commander-in-Chief's order, now joined my camp.

28th. On 14th September I ordered all my force, under Commandant Khan Sing, headed by Colonel Dunsford, to take part with the British force in storming and entering Delhi, by scaling ladders, in which duty they displayed true heroism, and entered the city by the Cashmere Gate, not fearing shot, shell, or sword. In this assault four men lost their lives, and three were wounded. From letters from the Commander-in-Chief and Colonels Becher and Dunsford, it will be seen that my force took an active part in the taking and entering Delhi by storm.

29th. After the victory at Delhi, I paid a visit to General Wilson in the king's palace, and congratulated him on his success. The General, Colonel Becher, and Mr. Saunders very kindly permitted me to return to my own territory. At their request, I left 25 sowars and one officer for service at the Lursowlie tehseel, and the same number in the camp at Delhi.

30th. On arriving at Sufeedon, by Mr. Saunders' request I sent 200 sepoys under Sheikh Ameer Ally to Hansi for service with General Van Cortlandt.

After performing what was required of them, and having obtained testimonials of his satisfaction, they returned to their lines.

31st. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Lawrence requested me to send any one of my officers to him, and I sent Commandant Khan Sing and 110 sowars and sepoys for his service. They are yet with him at Jhujjur.

32d. Since the fall of Delhi, and my return to my own provinces, 460 sowars and sepoys, with their officers, still remain in the Government service, in the following detail:—

At Delhi, under Jemadar Kuzan Sing - - -	25
Tehseel Lursowlie, under Ameer Beg and Hussan Shah Duffudars - - - - - - - -	25
At Jhujjur, under Khan Singh, Commandant - -	50 sowars and 60 sepoys.
At Rohtuk, 40 sowars and 210 sepoys - - -	250
At Gohanna, 10 sowars and 40 sepoys - - -	50

On 9th December 40 good and trustworthy syces were employed, and placed at the service of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Lawrence at Jhujjur.

33d. From the commencement of the disturbances to the present moment, I have done everything in my power simply to obtain the goodwill of Government and of its officers, from the General commanding to the private. I employed every man in my force of the British cause; and they have taken part in every engagement, and displayed devoted bravery, as may be seen from the several letters given me by officers of the highest rank. For the recognition of these services I throw myself on the liberality of the British Government, and hope that some reward may be granted to me in the form of an addition to my present limited territory, and by an increase of dignity and rank.

(Signed) Rajah Surroop Sing,
Rajah of Jheend, Cis-Sutlej States.

15th January 1858.

No. 1021.

No. 77.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab; dated Umballa, 9th March 1858.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government the enclosed statement of services rendered during the past year by his Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala. The original was in vernacular, and was drawn up by the maharajah himself. It has been abridged and translated into its present form in my office.

2d. The chiefs of Puttiala have always been steadfast adherents of the British Government, and in all the campaigns of this quarter of India have always given loyal and ready support. The Puttiala chief assisted Sir D. Ochterlony in the Nepaul campaign of 1814, and received grants of hill pergunnahs as a reward for his alliance. Again, in the Seikh campaign of 1845–46, the Maharajah of Puttiala furnished a contingent, and provided supplies, carriage, &c. for the British troops. Lord Hardinge, the Governor-General of the day, testified the satisfaction of the Government with the maharajah's services by conferring upon him a grant of territory worth 20,000 rupees per annum, and by additional honours and dignities.

3d. Puttiala occupies the heart of the Cis-Sutlej territory. All the British districts of this division adjoin Puteealah, and form as it were a red margin on three sides. Putteealah is the acknowledged head of all the princes and chiefs, not only in the plains, but also in the hills of the Cis-Sutlej territory.

4th. Much, therefore, depended on the attitude which Putteealah might take in this revolution. Hesitation or indifference would have been almost as mischievous to British interests as open rebellion. It would have decided the waverers, encouraged the lawless, and probably have rendered our position at Umballah almost untenable.

5th. The

5th. The news, however, of the mutiny and massacre at Delhi was known almost as soon at Puteealah as at Umballah, and the maharajah, who at once perceived the gravity of the crisis, on receiving the summons of Mr. Forsyth, the deputy commissioner, instantly put himself at the head of all his available troops, and marched to a village close to Umballah. From this place he proceeded to Thaneisir, half way between Umballah and Kurnaul, and made efficient arrangements for keeping open the grank trunk road, and for securing the peace of the Theneisir district.

6th. This straightforward and loyal conduct was of infinite importance to our cause at that time. People's minds were agitated with various rumours about the cartridges, about the adulteration of flour, and other subtle designs to destroy their caste. When the maharajah placed himself boldly and heartily on our side, these mischievous reports begun to be discredited. The maharajah was an orthodox Hindoo, whose position and career alike commanded respect. His support at such a crisis was worth a brigade of English troops to us, and served more to tranquillize the people than a hundred official disclaimers would have done.

7th. The Puteealah troops occupied Theneysur, Kurnaul, and the station of Umballah itself. They enabled the district officer of Thaneisir to carry out those energetic measures which preserved the district from the surrounding epidemic of revolt. They protected the grand trunk road from Kurnaul to the arsenal of Phillour. They also co-operated with General Van Cortlandt, on receiving the Hansi and Sirsa districts. A detachment of the Puteealah troops accompanied Mr. Plowden into the Sahranpoor district, and on every side they were actively engaged in maintaining British interests. At different times and places the maharajah declares that he had a contingent of the strength given in the margin* employed in the British cause.

* 8 guns.
2,156 horses.
2,846 foot.
156 officers.

8th. The maharajah, at my requisition, sent in five lacs of rupees as a loan to the British Government. I had asked and received his consent to give ten; but eventually not more than five was required of him.

9th. The maharajah at an early stage of the revolution received a summons from the King of Delhi to join the cause of the mutineers. This letter was at once given up, and is now in my possession. Copy and translation of the letter have been already sent to Government.

10th. On various occasions the maharajah, by letter and by word of mouth, expressed an anxious desire to go in person to Delhi, but his wishes were over-ruled, both by the chief commissioner and myself, on the ground that his presence in the Cis-Sutlej territory could not be spared.

11th. At the earnest request of the maharajah, a detachment† of the Puteealah troops, under Sirdar Pertab Sing, a relative of his Highness, was present at the final assault and capture of Delhi. General Sir H. Wilson, in his despatch of the 22d September 1857, bears testimony to the "loyal services rendered to the state by the Rajah of Putteeala," and acknowledges the great assistance the rajah's troops afforded in escorting securely and safely the numerous convoys of ammunition and stores to the camp.

† 500 strong.

12th. The Governor-General also in his order of the 5th November last is pleased to state that the loyal and constant co-operation of the Maharajah of Puteealah and his troops "merit the marked thanks of his Lordship in Council. "These true-hearted chiefs, faithful to their engagements, have shown trust "in the power, honour, and friendship of the British Government, and they "will not repent it."

13th. At first I proposed to the chief commissioner that a grant of territory, yielding an annual income of about 50,000 rupees, taken from the northern part of the Hissar district, adjoining the Putteealah state, should be bestowed upon the maharajah at the commencement of the mutinies. At the very first interview his Highness solicited me to use my interest with Government for the restoration of the Bhuddour estate, which it will be remembered, after a long inquiry, was recently brought under British jurisdiction; and in reply I promised to write in his favour to the chief commissioner. These facts were duly reported at the time to Sir John Lawrence.

14th. Some few days ago I received a demi-official letter from the chief commissioner, authorizing me to offer to the maharajah the pergunnah of Narnoul

Narnoul and Kantee, of the Jhujjur territory, valued, according to the nabob's assessment, at 2,15,000 rupees per annum. I appointed an interview with the maharajah for the 6th instant, and in communicating the proposal to him his Highness was very much pleased. I stated that if he did not relish territory so far off from his own dominions, a grant of about 50,000 rupees annual value could be managed at a more convenient distance; but he evidently much preferred Narnoul, and more than once expressed his sincere thanks for this liberal mark of favour.

15th. But he did not give up all claim to Bhuddour. I replied that the Narnoul pergunnahs were meant as a full and complete compensation for all services. If territory from the Cis-Sutlej province had been assigned to him, doubtless Bhuddour would have formed part; but the Narnoul grant had purposely been made liberal to cover all his claims. That the chief commissioner may see exactly what was said to the maharajah about Bhuddour, I send copy of the letter addressed to him on the subject, and the original "roobakarree," or record of the interview, filed in my office. Bhuddour is worth to us about 5,265 rupees per annum, being the amount of commutation tax levied. Against this, of course, must be set the police charges incurred in maintaining our jurisdiction. There is no doubt the maharajah sets great store on Bhuddour, and values the possession at much more than the income alone would warrant. At the same time, there is no obligation to give it up. The Government has a perfect right to confer what is most convenient, and the maharajah has no cause for complaint if, instead of Bhuddour, a much larger and more profitable grant is given out of the confiscated territory of Jhujjur.

16th. If Bhuddour is ceded to the maharajah, it will be necessary to declare with whom the right to escheats should rest. If we give up the jurisdiction, and the right to commutation in lieu of service, I presume we must also forego our right to escheats.

17th. No accession of other honours or dignities is required in this case, as the maharajah already gets 41 trays at durbars, and a salute of 17 guns.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. C. Barnes,
Commissioner and Superintendent,
Cis-Sutlej States.

Statement of Services rendered by the Maha Rajah of Puttiala during the late Disturbances.

1. On hearing from the deputy commissioner of Umballa, on the night of the 13th May, of the disturbances at Meerut and Delhi, and of the disaffection of the troops at Umballa, the maha rajah gave immediate orders for the despatch of elephants, camels, and other carriage for the conveyance from Kalka to Umballa of three European regiments stationed at Kussowlie, Dugshaie, and Subathoo; and at the same time marched the same night, with all his available troops, to Taysomlee on the Guggur, close to Umballa, where he was met by the deputy commissioner, and arrangements for the protection of Umballa and the adjoining stations were concerted by them.

2. The maha rajah then proceeded to Thaneysur, remaining there four days, and in communication with the deputy commissioner placed a force of 1,299 soldiers and four guns for the protection of Thaneysur and its neighbourhood at the disposal of that officer.

3. Returning from Thaneysur to Umballa, the maha rajah had an interview with the commissioner, the commander-in-chief, General Barnard, &c., who gave him to understand that the protection of the territory between the Jumna and the Sutlej would in a great measure depend upon the troops of the maha rajah, and requested him to entertain more men. The maha rajah then offered to go to Delhi; but this proposal was negatived, as he was told that his presence was more required in the Cis-Sutlej province. The commissioner informed the maha rajah, that if the arrangements for the safety of these states were properly carried out great renown would accrue to him, and that he, the commissioner, would bring these, the maha rajah's good services, to the notice of the chief commissioner, and propose the grant to him of the Ilaqua of Bhuddour. The maha rajah at this time likewise obtained the commissioner's authority,

authority, in this interview, to bring within his own territory all insurgents and dangerous characters.

4. Having returned to Puttiala, the maha rajah commenced enlisting fresh troops, sending his own old and new levies, as they were raised, into the Company's territories for employment.

5. When the outbreak took place at Delhi, the maha rajah had a vakeel there, who wanted to return to Puttiala, but the maha rajah told him to remain, to communicate to him the Delhi news, which the vakeel did, and which the maha rajah sent regularly to the commissioner. On one occasion, when conveying the news, four of the maha rajah's hurkaras were seized, and were most rigorously treated by the insurgents at Delhi, obtaining their freedom only on the fall of that fortress.

6. At the request of the commissioner to open a dawk communication viâ Ulwar with the lower provinces, he sent 150 hurkaras, with a proper complement of officers, on that route; but, in consequence of the insurrection at and beyond Rhotuc, he failed in carrying this plan into execution.

7. A letter from the commissioner, dated the 21st May 1857, was received by the maha rajah, requesting him to consider the Umballa cantonment as under his special charge. The maha rajah sent troops for its protection, and câme himself into Umballa and had an interview with the commissioner, who expressed himself well pleased with all the maha rajah's arrangements.

8. The commissioner then wrote for a loan of seven lacs of rupees to the maha rajah, but afterwards requested him to forward five lacs, which the maha rajah immediately furnished.

9. The maha rajah repeatedly expressed a wish to go to Delhi, but the commissioner always dissuaded him from doing so, and told him to send troops there instead. The maha rajah at once sent 500 horse and foot, and from the commencement of hostilities to the fall of Delhi these troops were employed at Delhi and its neighbourhood under the command of Sirdar Pertaub Singh, to whom certificates of good conduct and service were given by British officers.

10. On the mutin increasing, the maha rajah, on the 1st July, wrote to the commissioner his determination to join the British forces before Delhi. The commissioner and chief commissioner dissuaded the maha rajah from carrying out his intention, as the territory between the Jumna and Sutlej was chiefly under the protection of the maha rajah, and where his own presence was more required.

11. About the end of July the maha rajah had two interviews at Umballa with the commissioner and the military authorities. The commissioner wrote on the 29th and 30th July to the maha rajah to keep good heart, as the Government was well pleased with what he had done.

12. Captain Hodson required, through the maha rajah's vakeel at Delhi, 19 mares for Government purposes, which the maha rajah at once forwarded from Puttiala for the use of that officer, but on their arrival they were not required in consequence of the fall of Delhi.

13. On learning of the intended assault on Delhi by the British troops, the maha rajah again wrote to the chief commissioner, commissioner, and military authorities, expressing his ardent desire to take part, but his services were thankfully declined; and he was informed that his troops, being engaged all over these states, and some at Delhi, were in themselves a satisfactory and sufficient service.

14. The maha rajah, in his own territory, furnished supplies, carriage, &c., and kept the roads clear for all Government troops marching through them, from the Punjab to Delhie and elsewhere.

15. When the insurrection was at its height, the King of Delhi wrote to the maha rajah to rise against the British Government, and to come with the troops to Delhi, which letter the maha rajah made over to the commissioner. The commissioner expressed himself highly gratified with this mark of fidelity. The same sentiments were conveyed to him by the chief commissioner.

16. Wherever the maha rajah's troops went or were employed, everything required, such as guns, magazines, ammunition, supplies, &c. &c., were all furnished by the maha rajah himself, and not by the British Government.

17. On the mutiny of the Jullundur brigade, the maha rajah sent guns and troops to cut up that portion supposed to be proceeding viâ Mulair Kotla to

 Delhi,

Delhi. He likewise assisted the deputy commissioner, Umballa, with sowars and elephants, &c., to overtake the others, said to be en route viâ Roopur and Ramgurh; and the deputy commissioner and assistant commissioner both expressed themselves pleased with the assistance rendered on this occasion by the maha rajah.

18. The maha rajah received two letters from the commissioner, informing him that one regiment of sepoys, the 26th Light Infantry, at Lahore, had mutinied and bolted. The maha rajah immediately ordered troops, under the command of Colonel Soojun Singh, to cut up and seize these rebels. These mutineers were disposed of, however, in the direction of Goordaspore, and did not cross the Sutlej.

19. The maha rajah, on hearing of the mutiny of the cavalry at Ferozepore, sent some of his troops in the direction of Govingurh, to seize hold of or cut up these troops, and issued the same orders to his thanadars.

20. Several refugees from Hissar, Hansi, Rhotuc, and Sirsa came into Puttiala territory, and took refuge there. The maha rajah supplied them with food, clothes, and everything else needful, sending them on in safety to British territory. The refugees expressed themselves much pleased and gratified for the assistance rendered to them by the maha rajah.

21. Carriage of every description, such as elephants, camels, hackeries, &c., were always furnished by the maha rajah without distinction, and by whomsoever required.

22. The troops of the maha rajah were employed at Lursowlie, Delhi, and other places, and in escorting guns, ammunition, supplies, &c., and in keeping open the communications. The officers in charge received the thanks of the British officials for the same.

23. The maha rajah's troops employed at Kurnaul, under Mr. Le Bas, received the thanks of that officer for their services.

24. The maha rajah's troops employed at Thaneysur, for equally good services, received the thanks of the deputy commissioner of that district.

25. The maha rajah's troops employed in the Umballah cantonments, for good services, received the thanks of the deputy commissioner and commissioner, Cis-Sutlej states.

26. Jheend being close to the disaffected districts, the maha rajah sent troops into that quarter, to preserve the peace and the integrity of that frontier.

27. The maha rajah's troops, which he sent with General Van Cortlandt, did good service in establishing order at Hansi, Hissar, Rohtuk, and Sirsa.

28. The maha rajah's troops employed at Ferozepore received the thanks of the deputy commissioner. One sowar of the maha rajah's was killed and two were wounded in following up and attempting to seize the 10th Cavalry mutineers.

29. The maha rajah's troops employed at Saharunpore received the thanks of the collector and magistrate there. One sowar was wounded and one more killed of the maha raja's in the district.

30. The maha rajah's troops employed at Jugadree did good service at that place, under the assistant commissioner. The Sirdar Jewun Singh of Boorrah also attended Mr. Plowden, the assistant commissioner, and rendered such aid as was required of him.

31. The maha rajah's troops in the district of Rohtuck, under the collector and magistrate, received the commendation of that officer, for good service performed there, and also at Jhujjur and its neighbourhood.

32. The maha rajah's troops sent to Sirsa received the thanks of the superintendent of that district, for good service performed by them.

33. The maha rajah's sowars, 45 in number, with the usual complement of officers, in attendance on the deputy commissioner of Umballa, were found most useful, and did good service for that officer.

34. During the whole period of the insurrection and revolt of the inhabitants about and around the Cis-Sutlej states, the maha rajah's own territory remained quiet and peaceable, and gave no trouble whatever. The whole of the maha raja's troops employed on the present emergency in aid of the British Government-

ment

ment is noted in the margin*; and the officers in command deserving of notice and commendation are stated below:—Sirdar Pertaub Sing and Syud Mahomed Hussein at Delhi; Kour Deep Sing at Thaneysur; Sirdar Heerah Singh and Huzara Singh at Umballah; Sirdar Kurreem Singh and Kunar Singh at Hissar; Sirdar Dull Singh, Sirdar Futteh Singh, and Moulvie Noorool Hussan at Hansi; Sirdar Jewun Singh and Ressaldar Elahee Buksh at Ferozepore; Hazara Singh at Saharunpore; Ramdzal and Sheikh Elahee Buksh at Judadree; Mullick Nizamoodeen at Rhotuc; Ressaldar Jasee Khan at Sirsa, &c.

* 8 guns.
2,156 horse.
2,846 foot.
156 officers.
970 camp followers.

No. 1237.

No. 89. Political.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab; dated Umballah, 20th March 1858.

Sir,

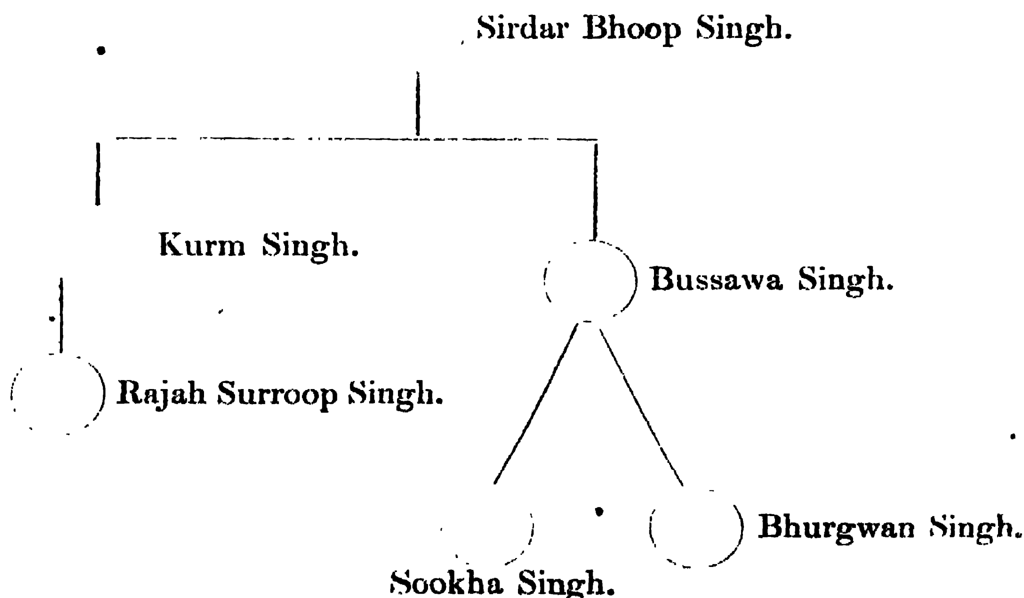
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 12th March, regarding the manner of rewarding the services rendered by the Rajah of Jheend.

2d. The gift of the pergunnah of Dadree appears to me a noble reward, and of itself a liberal compensation for the rajah's services.

3d. The villages of Bhudrookeean and Bumhanwaddee are indeed close to Sungroor, the rajah's favourite residence, and a long way removed from British territory. These villages are nominally under Thanesur; but as no separate establishment is maintained on them, and they are at least 80 miles from Thanesur, they are practically under no control at all.

4th. The owners of these villages are cousins of the rajah, and when Rajah Sungut Singh died, in 1834, without male issue, and, indeed, without any near relation, the Jheend territory was nearly being considered an escheat. Eventually, however, the succession was restored to the descendants of Sirdar Bhoop Singh, who derived his lineage from the common ancestor, Rajah Gujput Singh.

5th. The genealogy is as follows:—



6th. Rajah Surroop Singh is the present chief. Sookha Singh and Bhugwan Singh are the owners of Bhudrookeean and Bumhanwuddee. When the succession to the chiefship was under inquiry, these sirdars also urged their claim, and were anxious, at all events, for a division of the territory. Owing to the remote position of these villages, it has always been an object of solicitude to place them under Jheend, and many times in my own incumbency the proposition has been privately made, and declined. Latterly I told the rajah, when he was pressing me on the point, that if he could get the consent of his kinsmen,

kinsmen, I thought the Government would not refuse to sanction the transfer. This is the only obstacle, and on every other consideration the transfer is natural and expedient.

7th. I send a sketch of the villages of Koolârân most conveniently situated for transfer. The list of villages drawn up by the rajah, and accompanying your letter, comprises every khalsa village belonging to the pergunnah. If the first line is taken nine villages will be transferred as follows:—

	Rs.
Bheapoora	342
Alumpoor	431
Bullumgurh	466
Koolaran	3,032
Dodura	493
Rotlee	435
Rungloee	700
Dhurmgurh	404
Buzoorg	1,021
Total	7,314

The next line will include the following additional villages:—

Saypoora Khoord, Saypoora Rullan	1,189
Munee	1,200
Kukruleh	3,160
Shahpoor	950
Total	6,499

The two together form a jaghar of 13,813 rupees. These villages are all lightly assessed, and are worth much more. They are not in the immediate neighbourhood of Sungrur. A belt of Puttialah territory intervenes, about 20 miles broad. There is no objection to the transfer; the only question is the *measure* of the reward to be given, and of this the chief commissioner is the best judge.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. C. Barnes,
Commissioner and Superintendent,
Cis-Sutlej States.

No. 84.

From the Commissioner of Delhi to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab; dated Camp, Ludlow Castle, 17th March 1858.

Sir,

The services rendered by the Rajahs of Puttiala and Jheend during the last year of insurrection have been of so eminent a character that their adequate and grateful recognition by the British Government is, I am aware, a subject which is at the present moment occupying the attention of the chief commissioner, and will doubtless be marked by the grant to those chieftains of a liberal accession of territory to their present estates. I have, however, reason to know, that, as a further mark of the appreciation of their services, the grant of one of the confiscated mansions lately belonging to rebels situated in the city of Delhi to each of the above chiefs would be regarded by them as a signal and most acceptable mark of favour on the part of the Government, and I would, therefore, beg strongly to recommend that this boon may forthwith be conferred upon them. Their troops were either actively engaged with the British forces in the siege and capture of this important city, or were in an equally useful manner employed in guarding our line of communication with the Punjab, and ministering to the necessities of our besieging army before Delhi. The grant, therefore, of one of the handsomest and most important of the mansions lately occupied by their rebellious opponents to each of the chiefs would be considered by them as an appropriate recognition of their loyal and important

important services, and these properties, handed down from father to son, would remain in their respective families as heir-looms, inciting their descendants to follow in their footsteps, and emulate them in faithful attachment to the British Government.

I would recommend that the house of the ex-king's favourite wife, the Begum Zeenut Mahul, situated in the Lall Koa Bazaar, and valued at Rs. 10,000, may be conferred on the Rajah of Puttiala; and that the house of the ex-king's grandson, Mirza Aboo Bekr, one of the most bitter opponents of the British Government, who was captured and executed by Major Hodson, soon after the fall of Delhi, may be bestowed on the Rajah of Jheend. This house is in the Chaudnee Chouk, and its estimated value is Rs. 6,000. It is situated next to the Jheend Rajah's own mansion, and will therefore prove a very valuable accession to his property in Delhi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Officiating Commissioner.

Present titles of the Maharajah of Puttialah :—

مهاراجه دهیراج راجیشر مهاراجه راجگان نرندر سنگه مهندر بهادر

Proposed titles of the Maharajah of Puttialah :—

فرزند خاص منصور زمان امیر الامرا مهاراجه دهیراج راجیشر سری مهاراجه راجگان نرندر سنگه مهندر بهادر

Present titles of the Rajah of Nabha :—

برار بنس سرمور راجه بهرپور سنگه مالوندر بهادر

Proposed titles of the Rajah of Nabha :—

فرزند ارجمند عقیدت پیوند برار بنس سرمور راجه بهرپور سنگه مالوندر بهادر

Present titles of the Rajah of Jheend :—

راجه سروپ سنگه بهادر والی جیند

Proposed titles of the Rajah of Jheend :—

فرزند دلبند راسخ الاعتقاد راجه سروپ سنگه بهادر والی جیند

(Signed) G. C. BARNES,
Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States.

30th March 1858.

No. 202.

No. 34.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General; dated Lahore, 13th April 1858.

(Political Department.)

Sir,

I am directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General, the chief commissioner's recommendations on the subject of rewarding the Maha Rajah of Puttiala and the Rajah of Jheend, for their services during the late crisis; with some further observations regarding the Rajah of Nabha, whose case has been already submitted in my letter No. $\frac{15}{135}$ A., of the 12th ultimo. I am also to append copies of letters Nos. 65, 77, and 89, of the 3d, 9th, and 20th March, in the cases of Puttiala and Jheend, with their annexures.

2. In respect to the Maha Rajah of Puttiala, the antecedents and position of that chief in the Cis-Sutlej States are well known to Government. His services during the critical period of the disturbances are fully set forth in the commissioner's letter. In general terms it may be said that after the outbreak the maha rajah maintained, for the service of our interests, a contingent of 2,146 horse, 2,846 foot, 156 officers, 8 guns; that his troops occupied and protected, in a great measure, the stations of Umballah, Thaneysur, and Kurnaul; that they protected the grand trunk road through the Cis-Sutlej States from Kurnaul to Philour, that is, the main line of communication with the rear of the army before Delhi; that they co-operated with General Van Cortlandt's levies in the Hissar district. Seven lakhs were contributed by Puttiala to the Punjab loan. The whole demeanour and attitude of the maha rajah brought much moral influence to our side, and instilled confidence into the minds of the people in the Cis-Sutlej States. These services were of very great importance to the success of our cause.

3. At first it was contemplated to propose a grant of lands contiguous to the Puttiala territory to the value of Rs. 50,000 per annum. Subsequently, on further consideration, the chief commissioner conceived that it would be better to make the grant from the confiscated territory of the late Nawab of Jhujjur, and to this plan he still adheres, for the following reasons:—It would not be expedient to augment the maha rajah's territory and power in the Cis-Sutlej States, which are already very considerable. As a rule, it is better to grant away new territory which has not been under our rule than old territory which has long been administered by us. The situation of Jhujjur towards the south of the Delhi territory renders it in many respects a fitting locality from which to grant jagheers to the Cis-Sutlej chiefs. It is sufficiently distant from Puttiala to be quite separate from the maha rajah's old possessions, without being too far from his control. By giving the maha rajah a strong *locus standi* in the Jhujjur territory, a friendly Hindoo power is placed in the midst of a turbulent and disaffected Mahomedan population. A kind of barrier is interposed towards the independent states of Ulwar and Jeypore, with its feudatories of Shekawattee and Kettree, in which the army and population proved themselves unfriendly to us during the crisis. In these states the Shekawattee people, in particular, are predatory. To protect the Jhujjer border adjoining as it ought to be guarded under British rule would require a strong frontier police, backed by a military force. It is better that Puttiala should undertake this task for us. The arrangement also would greatly facilitate the military occupation of the confiscated territory. If a portion be thus granted, Jhujjer will be held by half the number of British troops which would have been required had the whole territory been administered by us; and upon the general military police arrangements of the Delhi territory the effect would be that, instead of two battalions, one battalion, and instead of 800 horse, 400 or 500, will suffice.

4. The chief commissioner therefore recommends that the Narnoul division of the Jhujjur territory, valued at Rs. 2,00,000 per annum, upon an average of five years' collections, as per annexed statement, be granted to the Maha Rajah of Puttiala, and to his lineal heirs in perpetuity, on condition of good behaviour, and of service, military and political, at any time of general danger or disturb-[illegible] This is the southernmost or frontier division, adjoining the independent

states,

states, adverted to in the preceding paragraph. This grant will be an acceptable accession to the revenues of Puttiala, at present about 22 laks of rupees per annum, and will constitute a liberal reward for the service rendered. Furthermore, the maha rajah, at an early period of the disturbances, specially solicited the favour of the British Government for the surrender of Bhuddour to him; and he is still very anxious that this may be conceded to him. This would amount to a cession on the part of the British Government to his Highness of the jurisdiction over some 41 villages, of rupees 5,265 of commutation tax annually, and of the right of escheats and the reversion of lapsed estates. There would be no difference to either party of territorial revenue, as that is enjoyed by the subordinate chiefs, who would become the feudatories of Puttiala. A reference is given in the margin* to the correspondence in this case, which will be fresh in the recollection of Government. Considering all the circumstances, the chief commissioner recommends that that concession be made to his Highness. Farther, as a mark and memorial of the aid rendered by his Highness to the British in the operations which resulted in the capture of Delhi, the chief commissioner recommends that a confiscated house in that city be given to his Highness, according to the proposal in the annexed letter from the officiating commissioner of Delhi. Lastly, on a separate paper, a note is given of his Highness' present honorary titles, and of certain additions which, at his request, it is desired to make to them. In respect to salutes and presents on particular occasions, nothing further seems requisite.

* To Secretary to Government, No. 162, dated 19th Feb. 1855. From Secretary to Government, No. 1,524, dated 27th April 1855.

5. In respect to the Rajah of Jheend, his services also are fully described by the commissioner. This chief may be said to have been the first person who took the field on the side of the British after the outbreak at Delhi, and with his followers he formed the vanguard of the British army marching against that place. In this manner he cleared the way for that advance on which so much depended. His territory lay contiguous to the Delhi division. His contingent amounted to 800 really effective men,—a large number in proportion to his revenues, which did not exceed two lakhs per annum. But he had to leave his own estates almost defenceless, while he himself repaired to Delhi with his troops. His contingent occupied most of the stations on the grand trunk road between Kurnaul and our camp before Delhi, thereby keeping our rear open, and causing supplies to be furnished. They also rendered important service by holding the boat bridge over the Jumna, which secured our communication with Meerut. Throughout the siege he remained himself with his men in the vicinity of the British camp, holding a dangerous position, on which the communication with the rear of the army depended. At the last a portion of his troops took part in the storming at the Cashmere Gate. All these services were of great value at a critical time.

6. To the Rajah of Jheend also it was at first contemplated to allot a jagheer from the adjacent villages in the Cis-Sutlej States. But, for the same reasons as those urged in the case of Puttiala, the chief commissioner subsequently desired to propose a grant from out of the Jhujjur territory. But it was found that such a jageer would be too distant from Jheend, and would be beyond the rajah's means of control, which are indeed somewhat limited, as his territory is comparatively small. Instead of this the chief commissioner recommends that the Dadree territory (at present under attachment, owing to the misconduct of the nawab, and recommended for confiscation by my letter No. $\frac{123}{2}$ B. of the 9th ultimo, valued at Rs. 1,03,000 per annum, upon an average of five years' collections, (be conferred on the Rajah of Jheend, and his lineal heirs in perpetuity, on condition of good behaviour and military service in time of difficulty. This will be a handsome reward, and will constitute an important accession to the rajah's revenues (at present about two lakhs per annum), but it will not appear excessive in comparison with the extent and value of the services rendered, which too, it is to be remembered, were very considerable in proportion to the rajah's means. Further, for making this grant there are the same political reasons, generally, though of course in a lesser degree, as for the Jhujjur grant to Puttiala, and moreover there is a similar argument in respect to the diminution of the military police force to be maintained by the British. The rajah is also very anxious to obtain a lesser grant of some villages in the Koolaran Pergunnah, which is conveniently

situated in respect to his residence at Sungroor. In consideration of all the circumstances, the chief commissioner recommends that villages be ceded to the value (fixed by our own settlements) of Rs. 13,813 per annum, according to the list and map furnished with Mr. Barnes' letter No. 89 of 20th March. Further, as a memento of the rajah's presence and services before Delhi itself, the chief commissioner recommends that a confiscated house in that city, valued at Rs. 6,000, be conferred on him, as proposed in No. 84 of the 17th ultimo from the commissioner of Delhi, herewith forwarded. Lastly, the chief commissioner recommends that a salute of nine guns be allowed to the rajah, his presents be increased from eleven to fifteen trays, and that his state visits to the Governor-General be returned by the secretary in attendance with his lordship, and that his honorary titles be slightly augmented, according to the note herewith appended.

7. Regarding the Rajah of Nabha, proposals have been already submitted by my letter No. $\frac{135}{15}$ A. of the 12th ultimo, to the effect that a jagheer should be granted worth Rs. 30,000 per annum, conveniently situated to his old territory, and that the same honours should be allowed him as have been proposed in this letter for the Rajah of Jheend. The chief commissioner had subsequently intended to recommend the amount to be increased to Rs. 40,000, which seemed fair, in comparison with the rewards recommended for the other chiefs; but having regard to the considerations advanced in favour of granting territory in Jhujjur rather than in the Cis-Sutlej States, I am directed to submit amended proposals on behalf of this chief as follows:—Adjacent to Narnoul, already proposed to be given to Puttiala, are the divisions of Bawul and Kuntee. The former is, by an average of 5 years' collections, worth 54,000 rupees, and the latter 52,000 rupees per annum, or, in the aggregate, 1,06,000 rupees, or say, in round numbers, one lakh of rupees. This piece of territory the chief commissioner recommends to be granted to Nabha (on the same conditions as in the other cases), to be accepted in lieu of any claims in the Cis-Sutlej States; that is, the rajah would receive nothing there. The same reasons in favour of granting Narnoul to Puttiala apply to this case; it will be politically convenient that Nabha should be located there in proximity with Puttiala. In the event of need they can combine to save themselves, and to render aid to the British interests. The rajah being young, and the state being distant, Nabha could hardly stand alone in that locality; but now she could lean on her neighbours at Narnoul. The amount of the jhageer may seem considerable; but then the cost of management and collection in a distant place, where the country is sterile, and the people troublesome, will be high, perhaps as high as fifty per cent. or more; whereas in such a territory as Dadree, proposed for Jheend, the cost of management may be less than twenty per cent. Moreover, it is to be observed that, for Puttiala and Jheend, grants in the Cis-Sutlej States and houses in Delhi have been proposed, whereas Nabha would receive nothing except this territory. The chief commissioner believes that, all things considered, this reward is fair. Besides the honours previously mentioned, it is proposed that the honorary titles of the rajah be augmented as per note appended.

8. The chief commissioner in submitting these recommendations on behalf of the Cis-Sutlej chiefs has endeavoured to apportion the proposed rewards to the position and services of each. An abstract statement of the different divisions of the Jhujjur and Dadree territories* is appended, showing the revenues collected in each during the past five years, also indicating those portions which it is proposed to give away and those to keep. From this it will appear that, after deducting 4,02,000 rupees for jagheers now proposed, there will still remain 6,76,000 rupees or nearly seven lakhs worth of territory to be retained by Government. A reference to the map prepared by the Professional Survey Department will show the bearings of the Jhujjur territory in reference to the Delhi districts and to the independent states.

9. I am to add, in conclusion, that if his Lordship shall be pleased to sanction the grants now recommended there is every reason to believe that the chiefs will consider themselves nobly rewarded, and will be grateful for the munificence of the British Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. Paske, Assistant Secretary,

For Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

No.

No. 1549 A.

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab; dated Allahabad, the 2d June 1858.

(Foreign Department.)

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your secretary's letter No. $\frac{3}{2}\frac{4}{0}\frac{}{4}$ of the 13th ultimo, on the subject of rewarding the Maharajah of Puttiala and the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha for their services during the late crisis, as also of the previous letter No. $\frac{1}{1}\frac{5}{3}\frac{}{3}$ A., regarding the Nabha Rajah.

2. In reply I am desired by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to communicate to you the following observations:—

3. His Lordship is pleased to sanction the whole of your recommendations in behalf of the Maharajah of Puttiala, and to direct,

(1.) That the Narnoul division of the Jhujjur territory, valued at 2,00,000 rupees per annum, be granted to the maharajah, and to his lineal heirs in perpetuity, on condition of good behaviour, and of service, military and political, at any time of general danger or disturbance;

(2.) That the jurisdiction over Bhuddour, and the right of escheats, and the reversion of lapsed estates therein, also the annual commutation tax, amounting to Rs. 5,265, be ceded to the maharajah;

(3.) That the confiscated house in Delhi formerly belonging to the Begum Zeenut Mahul, and valued at 10,000 rupees, be made over to his Highness; and, lastly, that the honorary titles of the maharajah be increased as follows:—

فرزند خاص منصور زمان امیر الامرا مهاراجه دهیراج راجیشر
سری مهاراجه راجگان نرندر سنگه مهندر بهادر

4. The Right Honourable the Governor-General is likewise pleased to approve of your proposals in behalf of the Rajah of Jheend, except as regards the salute assigned to him, and to direct,

(1.) That the Dadree territory, valued at Rs. 1,03,000 per annum, be conferred on the rajah, and his lineal heirs male in perpetuity, on condition of good behaviour, and of service, military and political, in time of difficulty or danger;

(2.) That 13 villages in the Kooleran Pergunnah, valued at Rs. 13,813 per annum, be ceded to the rajah;

(3.) That the confiscated house of the rebel Shahzadah Aboo Bukr of Delhi, valued at 6,000 rupees, be conferred on the rajah; and

(4.) That a salute of 11 guns (instead of 9, as proposed by you) be allowed to him; that his presents be increased from 11 to 15 trays; and that his state visits to the Governor-General be returned by the secretary; also that his honorary titles be increased as follows:—

فرزند دلبند راسخ الاعتقاد راجه سروپ سنگه بهادر والی جیند.

5. With reference to the Rajah of Nabha, his Lordship approves of your modified recommendations, except as regards the salute assigned to the rajah, and therefore directs,

(1.) That the divisions of Bawul and Kantee in the Jhujjur territory, aggregating Rs. 1,06,000, be granted to the rajah, on the same conditions as have been laid down for the Puttiala and Jheend grants;

(2.) That his khillut be increased from 7 to 15 pieces;

(3.) That a salute of 11 guns be assigned to the rajah; and

(4.) That the rajah's visit to the Governor-General be returned by the secretary; and that his honorary titles be increased as follows:—

فرزند ارجمند عقیدت پیوند برار بنس سرمور راجه راجگان راجه سروپ سنگه والی جیند بهادر

6. These rewards, though munificent, are not in the opinion of the Governor-General larger than the conspicuous loyalty and the distinguished services performed by the chiefs of Puttiala, Jheend, and Nabha fully merit. The territory which it is proposed to assign to each is well chosen, as regards both their interests and our objects; and the condition of good behaviour, and of military and political support, which is to be attached to the tenure, is quite equitable.

7. I am directed to forward to you for delivery the accompanying khureetas, addressed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to these three chiefs, announcing to them the conferment of the above rewards. Copies of the khureetas are enclosed for your information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. Edmonstone,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to his Highness the Maha Rajah of Puttiala.

After Compliments.

I have on a former occasion, in my letter dated 12th August 1857, expressed to your Highness the gratification with which I had learned the loyalty and fidelity of your Highness to the British Government, and the gallantry displayed by the troops of your Highness before Delhi and elsewhere.

I have now had the great satisfaction of receiving from Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., chief commissioner of the Punjab, a detailed narrative of all the services rendered by your Highness during the late disturbances, stating the constant and unwavering support given by your Highness to the officers of the British Government.

The Government of India has ever been ready to reward munificently all those who have faithfully and loyally rendered aid in times of difficulty, and the eminent services of your Highness call for marked acknowledgments at my hands.

Wherefore I have resolved to confer on your Highness the following grants, on the part of the Government of India, viz.:—

1st. The Narnoul division of the Jhujjur territory is granted to your Highness, and to your lineal heirs male in perpetuity, on condition of good behaviour, and of service, military and political, at any time of general danger or disturbance.

2d. The jurisdiction over Bhudour, and the right of escheats and the reversion of lapsed shares therein, with the annual commutation tax, are ceded to your Highness as marks of grace and favour, which I trust will be acceptable.

3d. The house in Delhi formerly belonging to the Begum Zenut Mahul is bestowed on your Highness in free gift.

4th. The honorary titles of your Highness will henceforth be as follows:—

فرزند خاص منصور زمان امیر الامرا مهاراجه دهراج راجیشر
سری مهاراجه راجگان نرندر سنگه مهندر بهادر

Consider me as always anxious to hear of your Highness' welfare, &c. &c.

(Signed) Canning.

From

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to the Rajah of Jheend.

After Compliments,

I have on a former occasion expressed to you the gratification with which I had learned your loyalty and fidelity to the British Government, and the gallantry displayed by your troops, under your own personal command, before Delhi, at Budlee Seraie, Bhagput, Surrowlie, and elsewhere.

I have now had the great satisfaction of receiving from Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., chief commissioner of the Punjab, a detailed narrative of all the services rendered by you during the late disturbances, stating the constant and unwavering support given by you to the officers of the British Government.

The Government of India has ever been ready to reward munificently all those who have faithfully and loyally rendered aid in times of difficulty, and your eminent services call for marked acknowledgment at my hands.

Wherefore I have resolved to confer on you the following grants, on the part of the Government of India, viz. :—

1st. The Dadree territory is conferred on you, and your lineal heirs male in perpetuity, on condition of good behaviour, and of service, military and political, in time of difficulty or danger.

2d. Thirteen villages in the Kooleram pergunnah, according to the accompanying list, are ceded to you as an act of grace and favour.

3d. The house in Delhi formerly belonging to the rebel Shahzada Aboo Bukr is bestowed on you in free gift.

4th. In future a salute of 11 guns will be allowed to you; your present on the occasion of a durbar will be increased to 15 trays; your state visits to myself will be returned by the secretary; and your honorary titles will be increased as follows :—

فرزند دلبند راسخ الاعتقاد راجه سروپ سنگه بهادر والی جهیند

Consider me as always anxious to hear of your welfare, &c.

(Signed) Canning.

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to the Rajah of Nabha.

After Compliments,

I have on a former occasion expressed to you the gratification with which I had learned your loyalty and fidelity to the British Government, and the good service performed by your troops in the Cis-Sutlej States.

I have now had the great satisfaction of receiving from Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., chief commissioner of the Punjab, a detailed narrative of all the services rendered by you during the late disturbances, stating the constant and unwavering support given by you to the officers of the British Government.

The Government of India has ever been ready to reward munificently all those who have faithfully and loyally rendered aid in times of difficulty, and your useful services call for acknowledgment at my hands.

Wherefore I have resolved to confer on you the following grants on the part of the Government of India, viz. :—

1st. The divisions of Bawul and Kantee in the Jhujjur territory are conferred upon you, and your lineal heirs male in perpetuity, on condition of good behaviour, and of service, military and political, in time of difficulty and danger.

2d. In future a salute of 11 guns will be allowed to you; your presents on the occasion of a durbar will be increased to 15 pieces; and your state visits

to myself will be returned by the secretary. Your honorary titles will also be increased as follows:—

فرزند ارجمند عقیدت پیوند [illegible] سرور راجہ [illegible]

Consider me as always anxious to hear of your welfare, &c. &c.

(Signed) CANNING.

No. 22.

The Secretary of State for India to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

(Political Department.)

MY LORD, India Office, 31st December 1858.

Rewards to Native Princes and Chiefs.

* Governor-General's Foreign Letters, dated 12th July (No. 23.) 1858. 12th July (No. 24.) 1858. 22d July (No. 24 A.) 1858.

Para. 1. In the despatches noted in the margin* your Lordship has brought under review the services performed by his Highness the Maharajah of Putialah, the Rajahs of Jheend, Nabba, and Kupoorthulla, and others of less note, who have distinguished themselves as adherents of the British Government during the recent convulsions in Upper India, and you have notified the manner in which you have recognized by substantial or honorary rewards the good offices of these allies.

2. I have hitherto deferred my notice of these despatches, in expectation of receiving from you a reply to the letter addressed to you by the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the 28th of July, requesting you to furnish the Court as expeditiously as possible with a list of the princes and chiefs and others to whom the British Government is indebted for good offices of any kind, and of the rewards which you might conceive it to be desirable to bestow upon them.

3. In anticipation of this request you have forwarded the statements now before me; but I trust that no long time will elapse before I receive from your Lordship further reports of the same kind, including the names of the more influential princes of India, especially those of the Maharajahs Scindiah and Holkar, and of his Highness the Nizam, who, aided by his distinguished minister Salar Jung, has continued to maintain his extensive territories in tranquillity, and consistently to support the authority of the British Government.

4. I am well aware that your Lordship has had much important and pressing business to occupy your time and to engage your attention; but I am apprehensive lest any longer delay in making known the sentiments and intentions of the British Government with respect to those states whose alliance has been of essential service to us during the recent disturbances should generate in the minds of our allies a feeling of mistrust, which, however erroneous, cannot fail, in such a conjunction as this, to be injurious to our reputation, and therefore to our power.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 63.

Government of India to the Secretary of State for India; Fort William, May 3d 1859.

(Foreign Department.)

MY LORD,

WE have the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information copy of a correspondence † with the Punjab Government, respecting the services rendered during the year 1858 by his Highness the Maharajah of Putiala, together with copy of a complimentary

† Letter from Secretary to Punjab Government, dated 23d February. Letter to Secretary to Punjab Government, dated 23d April.

tary letter from the Governor-General, acknowledging the assistance rendered by the maharajah's troops.

We have, &c.
(Signed) CANNING.
J. OUTRAM.
H^Y RICKETTS.
B. PEACOCK.

No. 218.

No. 161.

From the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William; dated Lahore, 23rd February 1859.

(Political Department.)

SIR,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor to forward copy of a letter from the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, detailing the services rendered during the year 1858 by his Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala.

2. Having sent troops to aid in the pacification of Dholpoor, to the young prince of which state his daughter is married, his Highness is enabled to assist the Maharajah of Gwalior and our force, which was employed in his restoration. The cavalry stated by Mr Barnes to be at Jhujjur have now been dispensed with, and the foot reduced to 200 men. From the 1st of May 1858 they have been paid by us.

3. I am to observe, that whilst the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor entertains the highest sense of the services and co-operation of the maharajah, he is yet of opinion that they have been nobly rewarded. Mr. Barnes appears to conceive that there is some obligation on the Government to make up the revenue of the territory assigned to his Highness to the sum of two lakhs of rupees, which was the nominal income; but there was no misunderstanding in the matter. The maharaja was indeed told the approximate rental; but he was well aware that the territory would yield somewhat less, and that it was made over to him for no specific revenue, but just for what it would yield.

4. At the same time the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor would recommend that a complimentary letter be written by his Excellency the Viceroy to his Highness, acknowledging the ready assistance rendered by his forces. Nothing further is, in his Honour's opinion, necessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 628.

No. 53.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab; dated Umballa, 16th February 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the perusal of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, a statement of services rendered during the year 1858 to the British Government by his Highness the Maha Rajah of Puttiala.

2. Most of these services have been rendered in Central India. The young Prince of Dholpoor (between Agra and Gwalior on the Bombay road) is married to a daughter of his Highness. This state suffered, like most other native principalities, from the effects of the mutiny of the Bengal army. To restore order within its confines the maha rajah despatched a small force of Sikhs from this neighbourhood, together with two of his ablest ministers. The country was gradually pacified, and the authority of the rana, or chief of Dholpoor, was effectually restored in every part of his dominions. During the occupation of the Sikh troops the neighbouring kingdom of Gwalior was attacked, and for a time held by the rebel army. The Maharajah Scindia had to fly to Agra, and was escorted in his journey by a detachment of Puttiala cavalry placed at his disposal, because his Highness [illegible] known to be an ally of the British Government. In the subsequent [illegible]vance of

 troops

troops, and in the pursuit of the rebels, the Puttiala contingent rendered valuable assistance. They cleared the road between Agra and Gwalior, they held* the ferries of the Chumbul, they provided supplies for Colonel Riddell's column from Agra, and they accompanied Brigadier Napier in his memorable pursuit of the rebels, and took charge of the captured guns.

3. Subsequently a detachment of Puttiala troops repaired to Gwalior, at the requisition of Sir R. Hamilton, and remained there from August till November 1858. During this time and previously thereto these troops were employed in various duties of escort and patrol, and received the thanks of Major M'Pherson, the resident, and also of Sir R. Hamilton.

4. In February 1858 the Maha Rajah of Puttiala despatched a body of 200 horse and 600 foot to Jhujjur, where they are still employed in the protection of that district; and in April 1858, at the requisition of the chief commissioner of Oudh, his Highness collected and sent down to Lucknow one battalion of infantry and a considerable detachment of sowars, for service in the police in Oudh.

5. In other instances, though less prominent than these, the Maha Rajah of Puttiala displayed loyalty and devotion to the British Government during the year subsequent to the mutinies.

6. He has himself prepared and submitted this statement. His obvious desire is to secure the approbation of Government, and, if possible, to obtain an addition to the substantial rewards bestowed in the early part of 1858.

7. Upon this statement I am necessarily called upon to offer some few remarks. His Highness' primary object in sending troops to Dholpore was of course to assist a relative, and to set his kingdom in order. Undoubtedly, while thus employed, his troops were able to render some signal services to the British cause. The maha rajah must have expended considerable sums in maintaining this force, fully equipped for service, at such a distance from home, and the entire cost has fallen upon his exchequer, without aid from us. Secondly, with regard to the troops employed in Jhujjur, I believe Sir John Lawrence guaranteed to relieve the maha rajah of all expense on this account. The detachment was therefore a loan of men furnished by Puttiala, whose expenses in pay and ammunition were entirely disbursed by ourselves. Thirdly, the troops sent down to Oudh were raised principally by the maha rajah. His Highness was understood at that time to be reducing his establishment, owing to the capture of Delhi, and the gradual settling down of the country. It was thought that he would be glad to be relieved of some of his men, and to have the opportunity of giving them service instead of disbanding them. His Highness assisted the authorities in collecting the men, and it was principally owing to his help that the troops were so speedily raised, equipped, and despatched.

8. Lastly, there can be no doubt that the Maha Rajah of Puttiala has nobly pursued to the best of his ability, and according to the requirements of the time, the loyal and faithful course which he maintained in 1857. For those services he received territory out of the confiscated estate of Jhujjur worth about two lakhs, but which has turned out to be worth much less, perhaps not more than Rs., 1,70,000 including fines and miscellaneous revenue. It is true that no guarantee was given that the territory would yield for a certainty so much as two lakhs. Indeed we ourselves had no accurate means of ascertaining its value. It was known, however, that the lands were assessed at that sum on the rent-roll of the former ruler, and as such they were bestowed on his Highness, in the expectation that under a native system they would yield the full estimate; so that while the British Government is absolved from any appearance of breach of faith, and is under no responsibility to make up the deficit, whatever that may be, yet with reference to these subsequent services some additional reward may be deemed appropriate. At all events some recognition of the same, if only by letter, would appear to be called for from his Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy of India.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. C. Barnes,
Commissioner and Superintendent,
Cis-Sutlej States.

Statement

STATEMENT of the Services rendered by his Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala to Her Majesty's Indian Government, from December 1857 to December 1858.

In November 1857 it was brought to the knowledge of the Maharaja of Putteeala that serious results might be apprehended from the mismanagement of the Dholpore estate by the relatives and councillors of the raja. At the request of the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, and with the concurrence of the chief commissioner of Agra, the maharaja despatched Neehal Chund and Dewan Jugdish Sing Motundo with a force of some 2,000 men and two guns, to aid the Rajah of Dholpore in maintaining his possessions. On the arrival of the maharajah's agents and troops at Dholpore order was speedily re-established, and it was then the intention of the maharaja to withdraw his force. But as quiet had not yet been restored in the neighbouring states, it was decided, on the advice of the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej, and the chief commissioner, Punjab, that the troops should be allowed to remain. Subsequently, the mutiny broke out at Gwalior, and a British force was despatched to suppress it. On the arrival of these troops at Dholpore every assistance was afforded them by the maharajah's agents, and stores were regularly passed on to Gwalior without obstruction. In short, whoever passed through Dholpore was much pleased with the hearty co-operation and attention he received from the maharajah's officers.

2d. When the maharajah's contingents reached Delhi, en route to Dholpore, a hasty march was ordered to Muffred, where it was expected that the troops would be employed in coercing the budmashes, but as all was found quiet there the contingent pushed on to Dholpore, by order of the chief commissioner, Agra.

3d. In January 1858 Captain M'Dougal arrived at Puttialla, with a letter of introduction from the commissioner, for the purpose of purchasing horses for the British Government, and proceeded on to the neighbourhood of Botinda, in company with two agents deputed by the maharajah to assist him. The local authorities were authorized to advance Captain M'Dougal any money he might require, and were directed to procure him horses from all parts of the maharajah's ilaquas. Captain M'Dougal remained some ten months on this duty, and then returned to Shaharunpore. During this period 1,22,000 rupees were advanced to Captain M'Dougal, and every facility afforded him. Captain M'Dougal more than once expressed his acknowledgments for the assistance he had received, and has no doubt, as he promised, brought the fact to the notice of the commissioner and his immediate superior.

4th. In February 1858, at the personal request of the chief commissioner, Punjab, the maharaja despatched 600 foot and 200 horse, with their officers, to Jhujjur. These troops have been at the disposal of the civil authorities up to the present time, and have rendered valuable services, as testified by the letters of recommendation given to them.

5th. In April 1858 the chief commissioner of Oudh applied to the Maharaja of Putteeala, through the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, for a regiment of 800 infantry, fully equipped for service in Oudh. A similar requisition was made about this time by the deputy commissioner of Umballa for a second regiment of infantry and one of horse. At that time the whole of the maharajah's regular troops were on service in the Thaneysur, Jhujjur, and other British districts, and only some raw levies remained at Putteeala. However, the maharajah deputed Bukshee Ghumunda Singh, Bussawa Singh, and Khan Chund to the deputy commissioner, Umballa, and with their aid the troops and arms noted in the margin * were supplied from the maharajah's dismissed force, for service in Oudh. The commissioner, in communicating the requisitions of the chief commissioner of Oudh for troops, was pleased to say that, if speedily complied with, it would reflect much credit on the maharajah, and gain for him the good wishes of the authorities. The manner in which the requisition was met has, his Highness is gratified to state, elicited the praise and thanks of the chief commissioner in Oudh, the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, and the deputy commissioner, Umballa; and the commissioner was good enough to mention that he would bring this service

* Infantry	820
Sowars	203
Matchlocks . .	616
Swords	147
Pouches	573

specially to the notice of the chief commissioner of Oudh and of Sir John Lawrence.

6th. On the night of the 2d June 1858 the Maharaja of Gwalior arrived at Dholpore, with a few followers, in flight from his mutinous troops. Owing to the friendship existing between the British Government and the Gwalior Rajah, Dewan Neehal Chund, the minister of Putteeala, on special duty at Dholpore, waited on his Highness of Gwalior, and supplied him with an escort and carriage to Agra.

In consequence of the disturbance which then ensued in the Gwalior territory, the maharajah's agent, Nehall Chund, consulted Mr. Reade of Agra as to the best arrangements to be made for the protection of the Dholpore state, and acted accordingly. During the stay of the Gwalior Rajah at Agra a party of Putteeala horse was placed at his disposal, although there had been no previous intercourse between the two princes; and the attention thus shown to his Highness of Gwalior was given solely on account of his being the friend and ally of the British Government.

7th. After the Gwalior Rajah had fled to Agra, the Putteeala agent, Neehal Chund, obtained daily intelligence for Mr. Reade of the movements of the mutineers in Gwalior. He also protected the telegraph line, and watched all the ghats on the Chumbul.

8th. On the 8th June the deputy commissioner of Umballa transmitted a message to the maharaja from Mr. Reade at Agra, intimating that a British force was about to proceed to Gwalior, and asking the co-operation of the Putteeala troops at Dholpore. Instructions were immediately sent to the maharaja's agents at Dholpore to place his force at the disposal of the Agra authorities. But in the end it was not deemed expedient to denude Dholpore and its neighbourhood of all troops, and the maharaja's contingent remained where they were.

9th. On the 8th June a letter was received from the deputy commissioner, Umballa, conveying a message from the chief commissioner, Punjab, requesting, at the instance of Mr. Reade of Agra, that a further force of 800 foot and 200 sowars should be sent from Putteeala to Dholpore, to co-operate with the British troops against the Gwalior mutineers. Other communications were received immediately after to hasten the despatch of the contingent, and inquiring the aggregate amount of troops that could be supplied from Puttiala. A further letter from the commissioner, dated 10th June, conveyed the instructions of the chief commissioner, Punjab, and on the arrival of the British force at Dholpore, a portion of the maharajah's contingent should accompany it to Gwalior, and requesting that 1,000 infantry might be sent from Putteeala to Dholpore, to strengthen the maharajah's force there. On this, 300 infantry and 200 sowars were immediately despatched from Puttiala to Gwalior. This fact was reported at the time to the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej; and agents were deputed to wait on that gentleman, to arrange for the relief of some of the maharaja's troops, then employed in Jhujjur and elsewhere, in order that they might also be sent to Gwalior. Instructions were also conveyed at the same time to the commandants of these troops to proceed immediately to Dholpore, on being relieved by the civil authorities, and 100 infantry and 20 sowars were subsequently despatched from Kurnaul. Meanwhile, however, intelligence was received from Mr. Reade of the defeat of the rebels at Gwalior, and obviating the necessity to send any more troops from Putteeala; accordingly the further despatch was stopped; the troops that had marched from Kurnaul were recalled, and those that had previously gone from Putteeala joined the maharaja's contingent at Dholpore. The maharaja is fully sensible of the importance of attending to the interests of the British Government, even at the sacrifice of his own; but on this occasion it was not possible for his Highness to despatch a large force at once to Gwalior. As before stated, his regular troops were already employed in the British districts of Jhujjur, Hissar, and elsewhere; and most of the new levies had been previously sent to Oudh. Indeed, Putteeala was quite denuded of its few remaining troops, in order to make up the small contingent hastily despatched to Gwalior.

10th. On the 14th June the Rajah of Gwalior arrived at Dholpore with the escort, on his way to join the British camp before Gwalior. Every attention was shown to him, and an escort of the Putteeala contingent was held in

readiness

readiness to accompany the rajah to Gwalior; but this latter honour was declined.

11th. On the mutiny of the Gwalior troops, a British force arrived at Dholpore, and remained there some time, and, notwithstanding that the surrounding country was in great disorder, and, including the Putteeala contingent, a large force was congregated at Dholpore, the Putteeala agent furnished all necessary supplies, for which service Mr. Reade and Colonel Riddell have expressed their acknowledgments in letters, dated 20th June and 26th July.

12th. On the arrival of Goormookh Sing Ressaldar at Muttra, with a force of 200 Putteeala infantry and 100 horse, on his way from Dholpore, the civil officers at Muttra desired him to make a halt there, as some mutineers had crossed the Jumna, destroyed some police chowkees, and were threatening Muttra itself. But no attack was made, and the ressaldar continued his march the next day, receiving a letter of thanks from the civil authority for the readiness with which he had complied with the requisition.

13th. During the disturbances in Gwalior, the maharajah's troops took possession of the ghats and boats on the Chumbul, at the request of Mr. Reade. There were some 70 or 80 ferries; and no one was permitted to cross without a pass.

14th. Colonel Riddell received intimation from General Sir Hugh Rose on the 19th June, that the rebels from Gwalior were proceeding towards Allipore, and was directed to send a portion of the British troops at Dholpore with some of the Putteeala contingent to intercept them. Accordingly, Soojan Singh, with 200 horse and 300 infantry, was despatched with the British column, and joined a force proceeding from Gwalior under Brigadier Napier. The rebels were overtaken and defeated at Allipore, and 25 guns were captured. The maharajah's infantry were then sent in pursuit of the retreating mutineers, and the captured guns were made over to the charge of Soojan Singh and the rest of his force. The general was much pleased with the services rendered by the maharaja's troops on this occasion, and he brought their conduct to the notice of the political agent, and of the Raja of Gwalior, who were good enough to express their acknowledgments for the assistance rendered.

15th. On the 19th June, Mr. Reade, at the instance of the military authorities, requested the Putteeala agent to send a force to Futtehpore Seekree; and accordingly the 500 horse and foot despatched from Putteeala went direct there, and after remaining a fortnight, as their presence was no longer required, they marched to Dholpore.

16th. Sir R. Hamilton applied to Mr. Reade on the 19th July to send such portion of the Putteeala contingent to Gwalior as could be spared from Dholpore; the requisition was telegraphed to the maharaja at Putteeala, and orders were immediately issued for the despatch of 600 infantry and 300 sowars. This force arrived at Gwalior early in August, and remained there till November 1858, and was of great service to the authorities there, as testified by letters received from Sir R. Hamilton to his Highness' address, and from Major M'Pherson and Mr. Reade to the commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States.

17th. At the request of Mr. Reade, a force of 500 horse and foot was sent to Bared on the 11th July, to intercept some fugitives proceeding from Gwalior in that direction; but the rebels received intelligence of the despatch of this force, changed their route, and were not met with.

18th. On an application from Major M'Pherson, received through Mr. Reade on the 20th July, 230 infantry and 200 sowars were sent to Gwalior, to escort prisoners from thence; but as some delay occurred in despatching the prisoners, the escort was retained by Major M'Pherson. It was, however, of much use to that officer and the Gwalior "uhulkars."

19th. During the period of the Mohurrum at Gwalior in August last, Major M'Pherson employed the maharajah's contingent in maintaining the peace; and the conduct of the maharaja's troops was such that Major M'Pherson addressed a letter of thanks to Neehal Chund.

20th. On the 28th September, Major M'Pherson despatched the Rajas of Banpore and Shahgurh from Gwalior, under an escort from the Putteeala contingent. This guard was relieved at the Chumbul, and returned to Gwalior,

while a fresh escort of the maharaja's troops from Dholpore conveyed the prisoners in safety to Agra.

21st. Major M'Pherson despatched five sowars and fifty sepoys of the Putteeala contingent in charge of treasure and ammunition to the British troops sent from Gwalior against the Rajah of Hutoon. On arrival of the escort in camp, the officer commanding retained it in charge of the stores until he had defeated the enemy, when it was allowed to return to Gwalior with a letter of thanks.

22d. By order of Major M'Pherson, a force of 50 Putteeala horse, 10 camel sowars, and 100 infantry was despatched towards Zillah Gound. Subsequently, 250 more troops were sent, and joined the British camp. On arrival at Mouzah Jumara, the officer commanding sent the Putteeala contingent in advance, and instructed them to fire on the village if any opposition was met with. Some shots were exchanged, and the enemy retreated. Subsequently, the village was fired by the maharaja's troops, by direction of the officer commanding. The Putteeala contingent was absent from Gwalior a month on this service, and two jumbooraks burst, and were rendered unserviceable.

23d On the return of the above detachment to Gwalior, it was despatched to Kusba Budour. On the sixth day they reached Dhutra. At this place 50 horse and 10 camel sowars pushed on with Sir R. Hamilton to the Bodauntee Nuddee, where they arrived in time to see the last of the enemy crossing in a boat. Firing ensued, without much effect; the horsemen, however, halted for some days, and were joined by the rest of the detachment from Dhutra. On the appearance of a British force on the opposite side of the nuddee, the enemy fled, and the maharaja's troops returned to Gwalior after being two months absent.

24th. While the Putteeala contingent was at Dhutara Sir R. Hamilton detached the ressaldar and some sowars to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy. The ressaldar proceeded about thirty koss, and returned, reporting the result of his inquiries.

25th. During the three months the maharajah's troops remained at Gwalior all prisoners were consigned to their charge, and were vigilantly guarded.

26th. Copies of some of the letters received from different officers for the assistance rendered to them by the maharajah's agents and troops are appended. But his Highness would especially call attention to the letters of Colonel Riddell, dated 20th July, of Mr. Reade, dated 11th November, to the address of the chief commissioner, Punjab, and of Major M'Pherson, dated 24th November, to the Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej, certifying to the valuable services rendered by the maharaja's contingent. These letters were delivered in original to the chief commissioner and commissioner, and no copies have been retained by his Highness.

No. 2,216 of 1859.

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies; dated Fort William, the 23d April 1859.

(Foreign Department.)

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 161, dated the 23d February last, detailing the services rendered during the year 1858 by his Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala; and in reply I am to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by his Honour as to the sufficiency of the reward already bestowed on the maharaja for the services done by his Highness.

2. As suggested by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, a complimentary letter from his Excellency, acknowledging the ready assistance rendered by the troops of the maharaja, is forwarded to you, for delivery to his Highness, together with a copy thereof for your information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. Simson,
Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

From

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to the Maharaja of Puttiala; dated 21st April 1859.

I HAVE received, through his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the statement of the services rendered by your Highness to Her Majesty's Indian Government during the year 1858, drawn up by your Highness, and presented to the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States.

It has gratified me exceedingly to learn that your Highness has continued to evince that loyalty and zeal which so conspicuously marked your Highness' conduct on the commencement of the disturbances in 1857.

The troops of your Highness restored order in the territory of Dholpore, and when there had the opportunity of affording valuable aid to Maharaja Sindia, the faithful ally of Her Majesty's Government.

The district of Jhujjur was also protected during 1858 by the forces of your Highness, and great assistance was also given by your Highness in raising military police for the province of Oudh.

By all these services your Highness has shown to the world your unswerving loyalty, and your regard to the solemn engagements entered into between the Government of India and your Highness' state.

Your Highness may rest assured that your friendship and fidelity will not be forgotten by me, and in the name of the British Government I now tender to your Highness my warm thanks for the signal good service which you have rendered to the state.

(Signed) CANNING.

No. 84.

The Government of India to the Secretary of State for India; dated Fort William, 3d June 1859.

(Foreign Department.)

MY LORD,

WE have the honour to transmit copy of a correspondence with the Punjab Government relative to certain requests preferred by the Maharajah of Puttiala and the Rajahs of Nabha and Jheend.

We have, &c.
(Signed) CANNING.
J. OUTRAM.
B. PEACOCK.

No. 149.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab; dated Kussowlee, 20th May 1858.

(Political.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of the chief commissioner, a copy of a "paper of requests" preferred by his Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala and the Rajas of Nabha and Jheend, with an abstract translation of the same. I propose to enter each clause in the margin of this letter, and to add my comments.

1. By the treaty dated 22d September 1847, clause 6, it is directed that capital sentences in our dominions shall issue only with the consent of the commissioner. But in order to enforce our legitimate authority, and deter evil-doers, it is our prayer that full and absolute power of life and death may be conceded to us in future, and this clause of the treaty cancelled.

2. The first claim asks for the powers of life and death, which were withheld by Lord Hardinge from these sovereign chiefs, on the renewal of their treaties and engagements with the British Government in 1847. The existing rule is, that they are not to inflict the penalty of death without the sanction of the commissioner. The result has been, that in the large territory of Puttialah, during the five years of my incumbency, I cannot remember

remember a single application from the maharaja to carry out a capital sentence;—not that there has been no crimes worthy of death, but that the maharaja evaded the rule by imposing other penalties. The Rajas of Nabha and Jheend do occasionally, much to my embarrassment, submit such cases to my court; but I am not empowered to try them. The criminal is not brought before me, nor any of the witnesses. A cut-and-dried narrative only is furnished, with a sentence of death, in which I am requested to concur.

3. During the past year it would have been impossible for these chiefs to have maintained order without absolute powers of life and death. At the very commencement of the mutinies, one of my first acts was to authorize them to execute heinous criminals, without reference to me. These powers they still possess, and I see no possible object in withholding them for the future. The check is inoperative for good. It has a tendency to screen criminals, and it imposes an unpleasant responsibility on the commissioner.

4. The second clause expresses the wishes of the three chiefs regarding the appointment of a council of regency during the minority of any one of the three. It must be remembered that they all belong to one clan, being descended from a common ancestor, called Phool. I think this clause is characterized by much common sense, and I recommend it for sanction. In providing for the management of a native state during the minority of the heir, it has always appeared to me essential to employ the hereditary ministers of the state. The principality will one day revert to the chief, and during his pupilage should be governed according to the usages of the place. It is a mistake to introduce a nominee of our own, or to engraft on the native system any of our own institutions and customs. They cannot take permanent root, and produce only hybrid results, prejudicial to good government. To take two familiar instances from our own neighbourhood:—What good has resulted from the deputation of Sham Lall, one of our best-trained extra assistants, to the Bushahir state? And, again, what can be more successful than the administration of Mundee, where the council of regency is composed entirely of the hereditary officers of the principality? The objection to relatives in the council arises from well-founded jealousy. Persons of this class seldom have the capacity or experience for public affairs, or principle sufficient to resist the temptations of office.

II. In the event of the death of any one of us leaving an infant heir, it is requested that a council of regency, consisting of three of the old and trusty and most capable ministers of the state, may be selected by the British agent, acting with the advice of the other two surviving chiefs, and that no stranger be introduced into the council of regency, except with the consent of these two chiefs, and in the event of misconduct on the part of any one of the council a successor to the regency be appointed by the same means. In no case should relatives of the infant heir be admitted to the regency.

5. The 3d and 4th clauses are the most important of all, and aim at nothing less than obtaining the right of adoption in default of male issue; the field of selection to be limited to the descendants of Phool, from whom we are now in the sixth generation. The present representatives of this clan are easily enumerated. There are five distinct branches,—*Puttiala, Nubha, Jheend, Bhuddour, and Mullodh.* There is also an offshoot of the Jheend branch called Bhudrookeean. The Puttiala house contains four males,—the chief, his son, an uncle, and a brother. The Nabha house consists of the young chief and his brother only. The father is still alive, but he is deposed, and politically dead. Of the Jheend family there are three males,—the chief, his son, and grandson. The Mullodh branch contains five. The Bhuddour sirdars are the most numerous, and amount altogether to eighteen souls. The Bhudrookeean family contains only two. A complete census, therefore, of the males of the Phoolkeean clan would not give a higher aggregate at present than thirty-four persons eligible to succeed by adoption to any one of the three principal states.

III. Trusting to the grace and liberality of the British Government, we request that in default of a male survivor in the direct line the reigning chief may be at liberty, during his lifetime, to select an heir from the descendants of the common ancestor of all the houses (viz[t]., Baba Phool), and to adopt him as a son, to succeed, in himself, and in his direct lineal heirs, to all the honours, possessions, and privileges of the principality.

IV. In case of sudden death without male issue, and without making a formal adoption in the manner above stated, we request that an heir may be selected according to his ancestral claims by the other two surviving states from among the descendants of Phool.

6. The

6. The decision of this question must rest, I suppose, with the Supreme Government, and be disposed of according to the maxims of general policy. I do not myself perceive any reason for making an exception in favour of these Cis-Sutlej chiefs. The right of adoption was not allowed at Nagpoor, Jhansi, or in other states which have lapsed in our own time, and I would not concede it in this instance; for although the proposed field of selection is limited, yet in practice it will tend to the perpetuation of these dynasties, just as if there were no limits at all; so long as one male exists he would unite all the possessions of the family under himself, and prevent the lapse of any portion of the paramount power. In six generations the descendants of Phool number 34 males. As time progresses the family will multiply, and the chances of escheat become more and more remote. The privilege solicited, therefore, though somewhat disguised under plausible restrictions, is tantamount to the full recognition of the principle of adoption, and must lead to the ultimate exclusion of Government from all escheats.

7. The 5th clause is a remarkable one, and contains two propositions. The first, desiring the exclusion of women from the council of regency, or from any participation in public affairs, is a wise and sensible provision. Nothing but evil can accrue from the nominal supremacy of women, educated and secluded as they are in this country. They are ignorant of the ways of the world, and become easy dupes of designing men. It is far better to appoint ministers who are amenable for their acts; whereas with a ranee as the regent the ministers have the power without the wholesome check of responsibility. The second part of this clause may also receive a general assent. As a rule we never receive complaints from the female relatives of these chiefs; and I cannot discover any instance of interference on their behalf during the whole period of our protectorate, commencing with 1809 A.D. With this general assurance that we will not interfere, the chiefs ought, I think, to be content; though at the same time it is perfectly possible that a case might arise in which we could not be silent spectators.

V. Up to the present time the British Government have considerately abstained from any interference with the domestic concerns of native princes. We hope that the same policy may continue, and that women, as a general rule, may never be allowed to interfere in affairs of state, either on the pretext of the chief being young, or upon any other plea; and that no complaints of any sort preferred by the women of our family be received by the British Government.

8. The 6th clause wishes to bind the Government to an absolute promise never to interfere on behalf of "relatives, connexions, or dependants." Here again the chiefs should rely on our good faith, and be content with a general assurance that their authority shall be maintained intact. They themselves give us the credit of forbearance, and from the experience of half a century they should derive confidence for the future. As a general rule, we never interfere, although there are instances on record in which, against our will, we have been obliged to interpose. Such occasions must recur, and it would be idle to enter into anything more than a general engagement to abstain from petty or constant interference.

VI. Government has always bound itself by treaty and by practice never to interfere on behalf of relatives, connexions, or other dependants of the family; and we hope that the same principle of forbearance may be observed in future.

9. The 7th clause expresses a wish to have a "sunnud" or "grant" guaranteeing to each chief and his heirs for ever all his hereditary and acquired possessions, under the seal and signature of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. The chiefs attach great importance to this request. The special object of the Maha Raja of Puttiala, in wishing to visit England in 1854, was to obtain such a "sunnud" from the Queen. All such documents were formerly issued under the hand of the Emperor of Delhi; and if Hindoostan is henceforward to be governed in the name of the Queen, I do not see any impropriety in this request. All "sunnuds" to sovereign chiefs should be issued under the sign manual of Her

VII. The ancestors of the three houses have always proved themselves loyal and attached to British supremacy, and our services have always been appreciated by increased honours and gifts of territory, and we have been guaranteed in the possession of them, and of our own territory, by repeated edicts, proclamations, and treaties emanating from the British Government. In future we request that each of us may be favoured with a sunnud guaranteeing to us in perpetuity our hereditary possessions, and also the provinces graciously bestowed upon us by Government, under the hand and seal of the sovereign of Great Britain.

Her Majesty. There would be very little inconvenience in this course. Every chief would highly appreciate the honour, and feel double confidence in the Government.

10. The question of the jurisdiction of our civil courts is one of no little difficulty in practice. Previous to the year 1853 the usage was to refer all suits against subjects of foreign states to the tribunals of the territory in which the defendant ordinarily resided. But in that year a new system was carried out for the first time, although the orders prescribing it were issued by the Punjab Board of Administration on the 13th October 1849 (No. 608). These rules declared that actions could be brought in our courts against subjects of foreign states, provided the cause of action arose in our territory, or the defendant possessed property therein. The decree, however, could not be enforced, except on the property lying within the jurisdiction of our civil tribunals; and the person of the defendant was not liable to arrest unless he should be found in British territory. These rules were distasteful to the chiefs, and have not worked well in practice. The chiefs oppose a passive resistance. The vakeels neglect to serve the usual notice on the defendant; the case is generally decided ex parte, and frequently the decree remains a dead letter. The defendant is sometimes arrested on a suit that he knows nothing about, when he ventures within the jurisdiction of our courts. We are endeavouring to remedy these evils, by insisting on the notice being served on the defendant, pointing out that it is an unmitigated injury to him to withhold all information of the suit entered against him. I also proposed, in my letter No. 72, dated 30th March 1857, to retry a case which had been decided ex parte, in the event of the defendant's arrest in our territory. The subjects of native states freely resort to our courts to prosecute claims against parties resident in our own territories; and the processes of the law are put in force for them without respect of persons. They enjoy, therefore, a great advantage over our people. To ensure anything like reciprocity for our own subjects, in prosecuting their claims against residents of foreign territory, we must not limit them exclusively to the foreign tribunals. It is fair, if the cause of action arose in our territory, or if the defendant has property here, to give a plaintiff the option of entering his suit in our courts.

VIII. We hope that in future, according to the usage of the past, the British Government may not interfere with the action of our civil courts; and that no claims against our subjects may be heard in the civil courts situated in British territory.

I do not, therefore, advocate any change in our present system; the more especially as all the territory surrounding these native states is now brought under the Punjab government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. C. Barnes,
Commissioner and Superintendent,
Cis-Sutlej States.

No. 408. No. 104.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General; dated Lahore, the 16th June 1858.

(Political.)

Sir,

I am directed to submit copy of a letter, No. 149. of 20th May, from commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, embodying various requests which the Maharajah of Puttiala and the Rajas of Jheend and Nabha have taken the present opportunity of preferring. When recently marching through Umballa, the chief commissioner fully discussed the several points with the Maha Raja of Puttiala, the commissioner being present, and partly also with the Raja of Jheend; and the chief commissioner then intimated his views to them, which I am now to explain as follows:

2. The first request is to the effect that in judicial cases, where their own subjects are concerned, the power of inflicting capital sentences, without previous reference to the commissioner, may be conceded. The chief com-

missioner

missioner concurs with the commissioner in recommending this concession. Such a power appears to be essentially necessary to enable these chiefs to maintain their authority in these troubled times; and they may be safely entrusted with it. In practice it will probably be found that they are more sparing in the exercise of the power than European officers would be. If it were urged that there would be no safeguard against abuse of the power in particular cases, it is to be observed that, practically, there exists no safeguard even now. The chief can, if he be capable of so doing, get up a case against a man whom he might wish to put to death, and he may so arrange the proofs as to be sure of obtaining the concurrent opinion of the commissioner. Moreover, what is there to prevent the chief from putting a man to death secretly? The real check is, firstly, the moral influence which the commissioner can exercise over the chief. If this fail, then there is the prospect of sequestration or even confiscation of the territory in the event of proved misconduct. An example of this kind was set some two years ago, when the Nawab of Mundote was deprived of all his jurisdiction. I am to add, that the chiefs in question set great store on the concession of this power, so much so that the Rajah of Jheend told the chief commissioner that he would hardly care to accept the grant of the Dadree territory unless this power were given with it.

3. The second request is, that on the succession of an infant a council of regency should be formed, consisting of old, competent, and trusty dependants of the state, from which council strangers and also relatives of the infant should be excluded. The chief commissioner concurs in the propriety of this arrangement.

4. Requests 3 and 4 relate to the right of adoption (in event of failure of male issue) from among the descendants of Phool, the common ancestor. The chief commissioner concurs with the commissioner in considering that whatever rules of imperial policy in this respect are made should apply equally to these chiefs. But if the question of lapses and escheats should hereafter come under reconsideration, and if in any case adoption should be allowed, then the chief commissioner would suggest that in each case a fine not exceeding one year's revenue of the chiefship should be levied. Such fines would add considerably to the public income, and would be readily paid.

5. The fifth request relates to the exclusion of women from participation in affairs of state, and the hearing of complaints on the part of the ladies in the families of the chiefs. The chief commissioner concurs with the commissioner in considering that, situated as women are in the country, they ought not to take any part in politics. As regards complaints on the part of female relatives of the chiefs, the chief commissioner does not think that the British Government should promise never to hear these in any case. Undoubtedly, as a rule, Government does not interfere in these matters, but cases might arise in which common humanity would dictate interference. The case of the Rajah of Furredkote is an instance. That chief kept his two sisters-in-law in durance, despite the remonstrances of the Government officers. Eventually he was compelled to release them, and to permit them to return to the care of their relations. The knowledge that the Supreme Government, though seldom interfering, yet reserves to itself the right of interference if specially necessary, operates as a moral check upon these chiefs.

6. The sixth request is that the British Government should bind itself never to interfere in behalf of relatives, connexions, or dependants. The chief commissioner concurs with the commissioner in thinking that no change is necessary in the existing practice. The Government in this, as in the last case, seldom interferes, but may do so if necessary.

7. The seventh request refers to the grant of a sunnud, or patent, under the sign manual and seal of Her Majesty the Queen. Compliance with this request would, in the chief commissioner's opinion, be highly politic.

8. The eighth request refers to the rejection in our civil courts of claims against the subjects of the chiefs. The Punjab code sets forth that suits may be heard in our courts against subjects of foreign states, provided that the cause of action arose within our territory, or that the defendant possesses property within our jurisdiction. The commissioner states that this rule has not always worked well, owing to the opposition of the foreign states, but that on the whole it ought to be maintained. The chief commissioner concurs in

in thinking that no change is necessary; and indeed it does not appear that the chiefs themselves lay much stress upon this request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. TEMPLE,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

No. 3047 of 1859.

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies; dated Fort William, 25th May 1859.

(Foreign Department.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Temple's Letter, No. 104, dated the 16th June 1858, with its enclosure, from the commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, embodying several requests preferred by the Maha Rajah of Puttiala and the Rajahs of Nabha and Jheend.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, in compliance with Sir John Lawrence's recommendation, contained in para. 2 of the letter under reply, concedes to the above-mentioned chiefs the power of inflicting capital sentences on their own subjects.

3. The commissioner's arguments in support of the second request are considered to be convincing, and his Excellency in Council sanctions the proposed arrangement for the future appointment of a council of regency during the minority of any one of the three chiefs of Puttiala, Nabha, and Jheend.

4. In their third and fourth requests the chiefs desire, not only that the practice of adoption shall be recognized, but also that, on failure of adoption, the right of electing a successor from among the descendants of Phool shall be admitted. On this I am directed to observe, that these are important innovations on the custom which has always prevailed among the chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej territories, and cannot be sanctioned You are requested to inform the chiefs that the Government do not desire to interfere with the customs which have always obtained in the family, and do not think it necessary to enter into any special engagement on this point.

5. His Excellency in Council concurs in the views entertained by Sir John Lawrence, as detailed in para. 5 of the letter under acknowledgment, regarding the exclusion of women from the council of regency, or from any participation in public affairs.

6. I am also directed to state, that the opinion expressed in para. 8, as to the interference of Government on behalf of "relatives, connexions, or dependants," is concurred in by the Governor-General in Council.

7. In regard to the request of the chiefs that a sunnud, or patent, guaranteeing in perpetuity the territories now held by them to them and to their lineal heirs male, under the sign manual and seal of Her Majesty the Queen, I am to state that a reference will be made to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India. In the meantime you will be very careful not to give the chiefs any reason to expect that their request on this head will be complied with.

8. His Lordship in Council concurs with the late chief commissioner in thinking that no change is necessary in regard to claims against the subjects of the chiefs being heard in our own civil courts, as proposed in the 8th. and final request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No.

No. 64.

The Secretary of State for India to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India; dated 1st December 1859.

(Political Department.)

My Lord,

Requests of the Maharajah of Puteealah and the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha.

1. In the letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 84, in the Foreign Department, dated the 3d of June, you transmit, without comment, "a correspondence "with the Punjab Government relative to certain "requests preferred by the Maharajah of Pu-"teealah and the Rajahs of Nabha and Jheend."

2. It appears that these requests were first submitted to the chief commissioner of the Punjab by the commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States on the 20th of May 1858. The reply of your Government is dated the 25th of May 1859. In this letter you briefly review and record your decision with respect to all the requests but one; and of this one you remark, "In regard to the "request of the chiefs that a sunnud, or patent, guaranteeing in perpetuity "the territories now held by them to them and to their lineal heirs male, "under the sign manual and seal of Her Majesty the Queen, I am to state "that a reference will be made to the Right Honourable the Secretary of "State for India. In the meantime you will be very careful not to give "the chiefs any reason to expect that their request on this head will be "complied with."

3. This reference has not yet been made; but, bearing in mind the time that has elapsed since the requests of the Cis-Sutlej chiefs were first preferred, the great services which they have rendered to the paramount state, and the earnest desire of Her Majesty the Queen to recognize those services in the most distinguished manner, Her Majesty's Government are anxious to be made acquainted, with as little delay as possible, with your opinions respecting the propriety or otherwise of granting the desired sunnuds to these and other faithful allies, in order that I may submit the question, accompanied by the remarks of your Government, for Her Majesty's commands. Your Lordship will understand that in any case all applications for royal sunnuds will be made through the Governor-General of India, and, if approved, conferred on the applicants through the same official channel.

4. The request preferred by the Maharajah of Puteealah and the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha to be permitted, in all cases of failure of male issue, to adopt an heir from among the descendants of their common progenitor, Phool, and in case of such heir by adoption not being named before the decease of any one of the three, for permission to the surviving rajahs to elect a successor from the same stock, has not been complied with by your Lordship's Government. But adverting again to the very great services rendered by these chiefs, to their long-tried loyalty and fidelity to the British Crown, and to the great anxiety which they evince to obtain this boon, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that you might expediently, as a special case, concede to them the desired privilege; and they request, therefore, that you will take steps to communicate, with as little delay as possible, this decision to the chiefs concerned, and request them to supply you with an authenticated list of the existing descendants of Phool, to be periodically revised by them.

5. Her Majesty's Government are, however, of opinion, that, in consideration of this concession, you should levy a nuzzurana of a year's revenue on the occasion of every case of adoption or election in the manner above described. It should be distinctly made known to them that in no case of direct lineal descent will any nuzzurana be demanded.

6. In making these concessions, in addition to the large territorial grants, to the Maharajah of Puteealah and the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, Her Majesty's Government intend them to be in fulfilment of all claims upon the paramount state, and they trust that no further requests will be preferred. If preferred they should be discouraged.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Charles Wood.

No. 9.

The Governor-General of India to the Secretary of State for India; dated Camp, Loodiana, the 28th January 1860.

(Foreign Department.)

Sir,

I have the honour to report my proceedings connected with the durbar held at Umballa on the 18th, 19th, and 20th instant.

2. The three principal native chiefs whom I met on this occasion were the Maharajah of Patiala and the Rajas of Jheend and Nabha, whose claims form the subject of your Despatch No. 64, dated the 1st December last.

3. To each of these three chiefs I have promised, *first*, a grant of a sunnud from the Governor-General confirming to him and to his heirs for ever his possessions and all the privileges attached to them; and, *secondly*, the recognition of his right, in failure of direct heirs, to adopt a successor from the Phoolkea family.

4. On these two points I have to offer some observations.

5. In your despatch above quoted Her Majesty's Government desire to be made acquainted with my opinion respecting the propriety or otherwise of granting sunnuds, under the sign manual and seal of Her Majesty, to these and other faithful allies of the British Government, guaranteeing in perpetuity the territories now held by them to them and their heirs.

6. On this subject I beg to refer you to my minute of the 23d May last, which ought to have been forwarded with the despatch of the Governor-General in Council, No. 84, dated the 3d June, but which appears to have been overlooked. I much regret that, owing to this omission, the reference which it was intended to make to Her Majesty's Government was not fully put before you. I transcribe the minute at length:—

" Of the requests preferred by the Cis-Sutlej chiefs, the seventh is the only one respecting which I entertain any doubt. To all the rest I think that the answers are clear, and that these should be given in the terms of the accompanying draft.

" The purport of the seventh request is that a sunnud, or patent, guaranteeing in perpetuity the territories now held by these chiefs to them and to their heirs, may be granted to each of them, under the sign manual and seal of the Queen.

" This is a request which should receive its answer, whatever that may be, under specific instructions from Her Majesty's Government.

" My opinion is that the request should not be complied with.

" It is sound policy to teach the native chiefs, as early as possible, that they are now directly subjects of the Queen, and that it is to Her Majesty alone that they owe allegiance for what they possess; but I do not think it politic that they should be encouraged to look for the intervention of the Queen's own hand in anything that is done for them. I think it very much wiser to invest the Government of India, which is immediately before their eyes, and to which they may at any time be called upon to show deference and obedience, with the fullest powers of representation and administration which the forms of the British Government will admit. I strongly deprecate leading the chiefs to think that when any substantial act of justice or favour is done to them more force and sanctity will be given to the act by its being done in England than by its being done by the Queen's representative in India.

" This question ought not be decided solely by the desire to give gratification to these faithful and well-deserving chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. It is a very much larger question.

" If the request be granted here, it is not easy to see where it can be refused. There are other chiefs, not so powerful certainly as the chief of Putiala, but men of great influence and authority, whose possessions have been largely increased by recent grants from the Government of India.

" The grants are not always made on the same terms, but they are as precious to the recipients in one case as in another; and if the chiefs who have received them ask to have them confirmed under the Queen's sign manual, on what grounds can this be refused to them, and conceded to the Cis-Sutlej chiefs, without rousing their suspicions?

" The

"The same question will arise in the cases of Sindia and Holkar, and will be attended with still greater difficulties; for the request has reference not only to territory granted recently, but to old hereditary possessions.

"It will arise, too, in the case of scores of smaller men, upon whom zemindarees or jagheers have been lately conferred by sunnuds signed by the Governor-General, and who, knowing, as they do, that their titles to their possessions have hitherto been founded on documents quite as solemn as those which establish the titles of great chiefs, will be very jealous of any exception made in favour of their more powerful neighbours.

"The commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States supports the request by the argument that such documents used to be signed by the Emperor of Delhi; but this applies with the same force to all these minor cases, which in practice it would be most inconvenient to refer to England.

"I recommend to Her Majesty's Government that the request be not acceded to, but that the Cis-Sutlej chiefs be answered to the effect that their possessions and rights are thoroughly secure, under the guarantee and hand of the Queen's representative, with such repetition of the estimation in which their loyalty and services are held by Her Majesty as to Her Majesty's Government may seem fit."

7. For a further expression of my opinion on this subject I may refer to paragraphs 6 to 10 of the secretary's letter to Sir R. Shakespear, the agent for Central India, No. 5910, dated the 27th September last. These paragraphs are also transcribed:—

Enclosure No. 5 to Despatch No. 14, dated 30th November 1859.

6th. "The proposal of Sir R. Hamilton, now revived by you, that fresh sunnuds should be issued to the chiefs in the name of the Queen, is, I am directed to state, an ill-considered one, and one which the Governor-General in Council cannot entertain. Such a measure could not stop with the sunnuds of the Bundelcund chiefs; every sunnud, great or small, throughout India would have to be renewed. It would not only be offensive to omit any of the many hundreds now in force, but it would infallibly raise a suspicion that the validity of those omitted might be called in question."

7th. "And it is not sunnuds only that would be affected. If sunnuds are to be renewed on account of the assumption of the Government of India by the Queen, much more would the treaties of the late Government need renewal. But to the renewal of a treaty there are two parties; and in the case of some which are now in force it would be most impolitic to cast loose the obligations of the engagement."

8th. "Further, the proposed measure is contrary to the spirit and letter of the Queen's proclamation. Her Majesty has been pleased graciously to announce to the native princes of India that all engagements made by or under the authority of the East India Company are accepted by Her, and will be scrupulously maintained. This solemn announcement from the Crown is all-sufficient, and the princes and people of India must be taught so to consider it. It would not conduce to this end if in the case of the minor chiefs of Bundelcund new formalities were entered into for the purpose seemingly of confirming the engagements to them."

9th. "Lastly, it is not a proper or wise policy to lead the native chiefs to look beyond the Queen's representative in matters affecting their rights and titles and the engagements made with them. It is a mistake to suppose that by so doing their loyal and orderly subordination to the Queen's Government would be promoted."

10th. "The Governor-General in Council trusts that you have not encouraged in any of the chiefs an expectation that the issue of new sunnuds will take place."

8. To this recital of my views I can add nothing, except that recent experience of the feelings of the native chiefs has confirmed my opinions that a sunnud granted to any of them under the seal and signature of Her Majesty's Viceroy and representative is regarded by them as a full, permanent, and sufficient guarantee of all the rights conferred in it; that great inconvenience would result from the grant of sunnuds to the chiefs of Patiala, Jheend, and Nabha, under Her Majesty's sign manual, unless all sunnuds were granted or renewed in like form; and that it is not advisable to lead the native chiefs

of India to look for a higher sanction to the engagements made with them than the formal act of the Government of India. Should Her Majesty graciously desire to recognize still further the services of any of these chiefs in a marked manner, this may, I venture to think, be done with less chance of future embarrassment to Government, and at least as acceptably to the chiefs themselves, by the bestowal of such honorary distinctions by Her Majesty, or in Her Majesty's name, as they may be held to deserve.

9. With regard to the question of adoption, it will be observed that in addressing each of the chiefs I promised that he would be allowed, on failure of direct heirs, to adopt a successor from the Phoolkea family, that is to say, from among the successors of Phool, the common ancestor of all. This is, strictly speaking, a more restricted privilege than that which I have guaranteed to Sindia and Holkar and to some of the Bundelcund chiefs, inasmuch as the field from which they are free to select a successor for adoption is unlimited; but practically it is not so, as the strong clanship of the Phoolkea family would not allow these sirdars to look beyond it for an adopted heir, so long as one belonging to the stock could be found. Moreover, they asked for no wider field of selection, and the members of the family now living are very numerous.

10. In Rajpootana, too, the choice of adopted heirs is nominally unrestricted, but local custom prevents adoption except from certain families.

11. A further request made by these three chiefs in 1858 was, that in case of an heir by adoption not being named by any one of them before his death the surviving rajahs should be permitted to elect a successor from the stock. This also Her Majesty's Government are disposed to grant, coupling with the whole concession the condition that in every case of adoption or election a nuzzerana of a year's revenue should be paid to the paramount Government.

12. I would not recommend the grant of this power of election, in addition to that of adoption. It is a privilege not recognized by the Government, so far as I know, in any part of India. The grant of it in this particular case would create an inconvenient precedent; it might easily be used to aggrandize one of the remaining branches in whom the election was vested, and who, I fear, would be more likely to exercise it in this spirit than with a desire to select the most fitting successor, or to suit the wishes and interests of the deceased chief's subjects.

If a chief is so little careful to provide a successor of his own choice as to neglect to adopt one during his life, it appears to me quite reasonable, and in accordance with the established relations between the paramount power and the native states in India, that the succession should lapse to the British Government. I have no doubt that that Government would in almost every case act wisely in re-establishing the chieftainship, and in forbearing to take the territory to itself; but I am certain that the selection of the new chief would be more judiciously and disinterestedly made by the Government than by an association of kindred chiefs, and I believe that a selection so made would be quite as palatable to the people.

13. In regard to the nuzzerana, I am of opinion that to demand a tribute of one year's revenue in every case of adoption or election, while it would not be likely often to benefit the British Government, would be extremely distasteful to the chiefs themselves, not only because it would fall heavily upon the adopted or elected successor at an inconvenient time, but because it would mark a distinction between these chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej country and all others who have at any time been allowed to adopt heirs without this condition.

It would, I apprehend, go far towards depriving the boon of its grace.

14. But, having submitted the foregoing observations for your consideration, I must add, that the recognition of the right of the three chiefs to adopt, each for himself, a successor, does not in any degree impede Her Majesty's Government, if it should think fit, from granting the power of election in addition to that of adoption. The condition of a year's nuzzerana on each succession by election may also be imposed without causing any disappointment, for the power to elect and the obligation to pay the heavy tribute would both of them be exceptional; but I strongly recommend that the tribute be not made a condition of adoption in its usual form.

15. With

15. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your despatch, I beg to say that the just claims of the chiefs of Patiala, Jheend, and Nabha on the Government of India have been fully satisfied, and that should a new request be preferred by any one of them, on the ground that his good service has not been adequately rewarded (which I do not expect), it will certainly be discouraged.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) CANNING.

No. 172 A.

NOTIFICATION.

Foreign Department.

Governor-General's Camp, Umballa, Friday, the 20th January 1860.

On Wednesday the 18th January his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General held a durbar, for the private reception of the chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej states and the hills about Simla.

The under-mentioned chiefs had audiences of his Excellency:—

The Maharajah of Patiala.
The Rajah of Jheend.
The Rajah of Nabha.
The Rajah of Kuhloor.
The Rajah of Keonthul.
The Nawab of Mulair Kotla.
The Sirdar of Bussee.

Each chief was accompanied by some of his nearest relatives and of his principal officers of state.

On arrival and departure the Maharajah of Patiala received a salute of 17 guns, the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha each a salute of 11 guns, and the Rajah of Kuhloor a salute of 7 guns.

The Viceroy and Governor-General had previously, before the arrival of his Excellency's camp at Umballa, received a deputation of officers from the Maharajah of Patiala and the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, with presents, and had conferred khilluts in return.

His Excellency had also, on the 12th instant, met the Rajah of Jheend in camp at Kurnaul, with the honours due to his rank.

On Thursday the 19th instant all the above-mentioned chiefs, with their relations and attendants, the other princes, sirdars, and principal native residents of the Cis-Sutlej states, in the Umballa division, and the civil and military officers of Umballa and the neighbouring districts, were received by the Viceroy and Governor-General in open durbar.

When all were assembled, the Viceroy and Governor-General, accompanied by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, entered and took his seat, under a royal salute.

The Maharajah of Patiala sat on his Excellency's right hand.

Each native chief and gentleman present having been introduced to his Excellency, and their customary offerings having been accepted, suitable khilluts were bestowed on all according to their rank.

In investing the Maharajah of Patiala with his khillut the Viceroy and Governor-General addressed his Highness in the following words:—

"MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA,

"It is very agreeable to me to have this opportunity of thanking you, personally and in public, for the valuable services which you have rendered to the state. I esteem them not more for the effective aid which they gave to the forces of the Government than for the promptness with which they were offered, and for the example of hearty and unhesitating loyalty which you thereby set before the Queen's subjects in Upper India from the very beginning of the strife.

" I need not recount those services. They are well known to every one here present, and the history of them is recorded in the history of the operations by which the British troops sustained and asserted the power of England in this part of Her Majesty's dominions. There is no fear, therefore, of their being forgotten.

" But I desire to assure you before this durbar of the satisfaction which the Queen's Government has had in augmenting your honour and possessions, and of the wish which it entertains that these may long remain under the rule of descendants of your own, brave and loyal as yourself.

" I have directed that a grant be prepared, confirming your title to these possessions and to all the privileges attached to them. I have also directed that it be recorded, that if unhappily lineal heirs should fail you, your adoption of a successor from the ancient Phoolkian house, of which your family forms a part, will be recognized and respected."

To the Rajah of Jheend his Excellency said :—

" Rajah of Jheend,

" Your cordial adherence to the British Government during the time when this part of India was harassed by rebellion, the aid which by all means in your power you rendered to the forces of the Government, and the share which your troops had in the operations against the mutinous occupants of Delhi, are fresh in my recollection, and in that of all Englishmen in India.

" It is a pleasure to me to congratulate you upon the increase of your territory and dignity, by which your loyalty and good services have been rewarded.

" Your possessions will now be confirmed to you by formal grant, and you may be sure that it is the desire of the Queen's Government that they should continue to be held by you and your heirs for ever, as loyal feudatories of the Crown.

" Should the succession to them by direct inheritance be unfortunately interrupted, the perpetuation of your family, by your adoption of an heir from the Phoolkian house, will be in accordance with the wishes of the paramount power, and will be gladly recognized."

And to the Rajah of Nabha the Viceroy and Governor-General said :—

" Rajah of Nabha,

" You have been equally forward and equally earnest with other chiefs of your ancient race in your support of the authority of the British Government.

" The assistance which you gave to the Queen's army, in the transport of its heavy artillery from the Sutlej to Delhi, was a signal and valuable service.

" Your loyalty and zeal have, as in the case of your fellow chiefs, been marked by rewards and honour, which will assure you of the high esteem in which your conduct is held by the Government.

" Additions have been made to your possessions, and the grant will be formally confirmed to yourself and your descendants. If these should fail you, your adoption of an heir from amongst the members of the Phoolkian house will be gladly recognized.

" It is the desire of the Queen's Government that the power and dignity of your loyal family should endure and flourish."

This opportunity was taken by his Excellency to confer upon Mean Ugger Singh, in conformity with the desire of the Queen's Government, the title of Rajah and the state of Hindoor, which, on the decease of his putative father, Rajah Ram Singh, had lapsed to the paramount power.

His Excellency then addressed Rajah Ugger Singh in the following words :

" Tell Ugger Singh, whom I am sorry to see unable from sickness to leave his chair, that the services of his father, Ram Singh, the late Rajah of Hindoor, are not forgotten ; and that, although he himself is not in the legitimate line of inheritance, and although the state of Hindoor has, by failure of a successor to Ram Singh, lapsed to the British Government, it will now be re-granted to him and to his heirs.

" Tell him that this is done partly in remembrance of his father's services rendered to the British arms at the time of the Nepaulese war, and partly as an

an acknowledgment of his own loyal adherence and service to the Government in 1857."

After the concluding ceremonies, the Viceroy and Governor-General left his seat under a royal salute, accompanied by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and when the Maharajah of Patiala and the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha had been conducted from the tent, the assembly broke up.

This day the Viceroy and Governor-General, accompanied by the Secretary to the Government of India, and by the officers of his Excellency's personal staff, paid return visits to the chiefs of Patiala, Jheend, and Nabha, at their respective encampments.

His Excellency was met by the chiefs themselves, and by their relations and principal ministers, in accordance with the custom observed on such occasions, and received at each encampment, both on arrival and departure, a royal salute.

In each case the usual offerings were presented and accepted, and the concluding ceremonies having been observed, his Excellency retired.

By order of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

(Signed) Cecil Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India
With the Governor-General.

Address of his Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala to Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

To the sublime presence, everlasting in power, lord of the universe, famous as Alexander, glorious as the sun, empress of land and sea, most puissant of potentates, the Queen of England (may whose empire and fortune endure for ever!): Your humble petitioner, Nurender Singh, hopeful of your gracious favour, and placing the forehead of submission upon the ground of humility, ventures to tender this dutiful address.

As in the time when the zephyrs of spring open the buds of flowers, and the genial showers of heaven renew the leafage of the trees, so also the gracious letter of the Illustrious Prince, lofty in rank, the Right Honourable the Governor-General, with a copy of the Royal Proclamation issued from Your Majesty's Court, as spacious as the sky, and conveyed by the hands of the Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, conferred extreme honour upon me, even by the very shadow that it threw, my loyal and service-yielding heart was gladdened by Your Majesty's gracious assurances to the princes and chiefs of India that Your Majesty would secure the foundation of principalities, and confirm all treaties and obligations made by the Honourable East India Company, and also respect with generous magnanimity the rights and privileges, the rank and honour, and the ancient customs of the natives of this country, both now and for ever. Your petitioner, as his ancestors before him, grasping with sincere devotion the skirts of Your Majesty's favour, places his hopes upon the Government, whose honour is as large as the empyrean above. In appreciation, therefore, of this transcendent gift, your petitioner, in accordance with the customs of his country, convened a special durbar, at which all the ministers and servants of the state, as well as respectable and intelligent subjects, attended, and the contents of the proclamation were read out in an audible voice, and made clear to the ears and understandings of all. Every one who heard the gracious promises of Your Majesty made instant obeisance to the throne of the one only God, who, as in His wrath He had crushed the people of Hindostan in the press of calamity created by rebels and traitors to their salt, so now, by means of the gracious clemency of Your Majesty, was pleased to liberate them from misery, and restore them again to peace and happiness. Your petitioner in particular, who has always been a devoted adherent of the British Government, and who knows that his interests are identical with the progress and prosperity of the empire, on hearing the joyful tidings of this proclamation, inclined his forehead in humble gratitude to the ground; and may God grant that the shadow of Your Majesty, and the shadow of your eagles,

eagles, like the shadow of your sun, may surround and envelope the earth and all living creatures therein!

(True translation.)

(Signed) G. C. Barnes,
Commissioner and Superintendent,
Cis-Sutlej States.

18th March 1859.

No. 108.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Government, Punjab, and its Dependencies; dated Kussowlie, 13th April 1859.

Sir,

Following the example of his kinsman the Maharajah of Puttiala, the Rajah of Jheend has sent to me, for transmission to their addresses, a letter to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and also a letter to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

2. The purport of these letters is almost identical with that contained in the address of his Highness the Maharajah of Puttialla which I had lately the honour to forward. I may add that Surroop Singh, the Rajah of Jheend, was the only chief who took a personal share in the operations before Delhi. He was the first in the field on the British side, even before our own forces were ready for action. He placed himself and his small but well-equipped contingent at my disposal the very instant he heard of the mutiny and massacre at Delhie, and then, according to orders he received from my office, marched in the van of the British army, collecting supplies, clearing the road, and pacifying the country. His services were second to none of all the British tributaries in India, and proportionally he has received the greatest reward. The confiscated territory of Dadree, worth upwards of 1,00,000 rupees per annum, and other territorial gifts, were bestowed upon him by the Government of India, and his possessions thereby have become almost double.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) J. Taylor,
Assistant Commissioner,
For G. C. Barnes,
Commissioner and Superintendent,
Cis-Sutlej States,
Absent on duty.

Address of Raja Bhurpoor Singh Bahadoor, Raja of Nabha, Cis-Sutlej States, India, to Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c.

To the sublime presence, brilliant with grace and light, the fountain of munificence and honour, lord of the universe, famous as Alexander, puissant as Jamshere, the Queen of England (may whose empire and fortune endure for ever!): Your lowly petitioner, Bhurpoor Singh, placing the sign of humility on the forehead of submission, and bending his head in dutiful obeisance, ventures to present this humble address.

At a joyful time, when the hearts of men were refreshed and gladdened by the mercy of God, and like a meadow were made green and succulent by the beauteous rain of heaven, the key that unfolds the desired treasure of your tributaries arrived in the shape of Your Majesty's gracious Proclamation, accompanied by a letter from his Excellency, lofty in rank, pure in spirit, the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and spread a grateful shade over your petitioner. Your servant was overwhelmed with the weighty honour this missive conferred, and his heart was overjoyed at the pearls of grace which every sentence disclosed, and especially with Your Majesty's gracious assurances to the princes and chiefs of India that Your Majesty would secure the foundations of their power, and confirm all treaties and obligations made by the Honourable

East

East India Company, and also respect with generous magnanimity the rights, privileges, and ancient customs of the natives of this country. Your petitioner, and his ancestors before him, have always been steady in their loyalty to a Government whose fame is as wide as the heavens above. In commemoration of the happy news, your servant, to show his boundless joy, convened a special durbar, and having collected all the ministers and servants of the state, as well as the rich and poor, he announced the gracious terms of the proclamation to all present in an audible voice. Constellations of fireworks were let off, and the streets of the city were illuminated, and your servant's people were intoxicated with happiness and joy. How great is the goodness of God, and how great is the favour of Your Majesty! Such was the thought and exclamation of every one at the durbar, who, on hearing the gracious words of the proclamation, broke forth in praises of the Almighty and of His servant the Queen. As God in His wrath had afflicted the people of this country, and crushed them in the press of calamity, by raising up rebels and traitors, so now, by means of Your Majesty's gracious clemency, He has restored them to peace and favour. The whole population unites its voice in one hymn of thanksgiving. Among the foremost in gratitude are the princes of India. Your petitioner has always clung to the skirts of Your Majesty's protection, and is well assured that his interests will improve as the fortune and wealth of the British empire advance. With these reflections your servant blows the trumpet of congratulation on Your Majesty's accession with a loud and cheerful blast. If every hair of his body was turned into a tongue he could never finish his peal of praise at Your Majesty's fixed intention to uphold ancient treaties. Your petitioner's ancestors placed themselves under British protection in 1803 A.D., and from that time they have never swerved in their loyalty, and have found their reward in ever-increasing treasures of honour and favour. Their fidelity to the state has been proved and confirmed by the treaty of 1808, by the proclamation of 1809, and by the letters of Lord Lake and other eminent English officers. Your petitioner will follow reverently in their steps, being assured that his prosperity, both present and future, is inseparably bound up with that of the British empire. Finally, may Almighty God destroy Your Majesty's enemies, as the sun rising with the day drives beasts of prey to their noisome dens, and may the star of your empire be always in the ascendant, diffusing light over the world, the symbol of victory!

(True translation.)
(Signed) G. C. BARNES,
Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States.

The Secretary of State for India to the Maharajah of Putteealah.

MAHARAJAH, India Office, September 30, 1859.

I have the gratification to inform your Highness, that, having been selected by my Sovereign to fill the office of Secretary of State for India, I have received Her Majesty's commands to inform you that she has read the assurances of friendship contained in your Highness' letter, and cordially reciprocates them.

Throughout the entire period of the recent disturbances in Upper India Her Majesty observed with pleasure the consistent support which you gave to the armies sent to quell the rebellion of the sepoys, and she now acknowledges, with her warmest thanks, the prompt assistance which, at various periods, you rendered to Her Majesty's subjects, and the important services by which you so materially contributed to the success of British arms, and to the restoration of public tranquillity.

That your Highness may enjoy many years of happiness and prosperity in your extended dominions is the earnest desire of

Your Highness' faithful friend and well-wisher,
(Signed) C. WOOD.

Similar letters were addressed to the Rajahs of Nabha and Jheend.

KUPOORTHULLA.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab; dated Camp, Raingurh, the 30th January 1858.

(Political Department.)

Sir,

Although in a general report of the late crisis submitted to the judicial commissioner, No. 6, dated 5th instant, I had occasion to notice prominently the Raja of Kupoorthulla, the services rendered by him at the head of his troops were so important in their bearing upon the maintenance of order in this doab, and upon the main operations at Delhi, that I consider it my duty to bring them specially to the notice of the chief commissioner and of the Supreme Government.

2d. By way of preface, it will not be inappropriate to notice cursorily some of the leading facts in the history of the family of which the Raja Rundheer Sing is the chief.

3d. Among the Sikh leaders who took advantage of the decay of Mahomedan power to carve out for themselves independent principalities, few were more able, more famous, and more enterprising than Jussa Sing Alloowalia. Although belonging himself to a family of humble origin resident in Bulloo Sadhoo, he formed a large misal, or confederacy, to which he gave the name of Alloowallia, after the village of Alloo in the Baree Doab, where he first established himself. To this he soon added the talooquas of Futtiahbad, Govindwal, and other tracts in the Baree Doab. He then made extensive conquests on both sides of the Sutlej, Kupoorthulla forming his head quarters in the Jalunder Doab, while south of the Sutlej he held Esroo, Kot Esakham, Mukkoo Futtehghur, Shapoor, and other places of less note. These acquisitions were made about a century ago, and in 1756–58 he was in temporary occupation of Lahore, using the mint of the Moghul to coin money, which bore the following inscription:—"Coined by the grace of the Khalsa in the country of Ahmud, conquered by Jussa the Kulal," or, as it is better rendered in a Persian couplet, "Sikhi-zud dur jehan ba fuzl Akal, Taj-i-Ahmud grift Jussa Kulal."

4th. Among the Sikhs of his own age, Jussa Sing had all the influence exercised by Maharaja Runjeet Sing over a later generation. After the first invasion of India by Ahmed Shah Abdallee, in 1748, Jussa Sing Alloowalia boldly proclaimed a new power in the state, the army of the Khalsa, and associated his fellow Sikhs with himself in making head against the Mahomedans, substituting combined national action for the desultory independent enterprises previously undertaken.

5th. Jussa Sing, leaving no direct issue, was succeeded by his brother, Bhag Sing; he died shortly afterwards, and the large estates of the family passed to his son, Futteh Sing, with whom Lord Lake's negotiations were conducted in 1806, when he advanced to the Beas in pursuit of Holkar. The treaty of amity then drawn up between the Honourable East India Company and the Sirdars Runjeet Sing and Futteh Sing shows the footing of equality on which these chiefs were at that period; a formal exchange of turbans had taken place between them, symbolical of brotherhood.

6th. As, however, the policy of Runjeet Sing was based on self-aggrandizement, and the destruction of all rival chiefs, Futteh Sing, as early as 1811, desired to be regarded as separately connected with the English, and in 1826 he was induced by his own fears to fly to the south of the Sutlej. He was assured of the protection of the English in his ancestral estates in the Sirhind province, but his return being urged by Runjeet Sing, he determined to go back in 1827, and was received at Lahore with marked honour, being confirmed in nearly all his possessions.

7th. From that time no great changes took place in the position of the Alloowalia family. Sirdar Nihal Sing succeeded his father, Futteh Sing, and when the Sutlej war broke out his possessions in the Baree Doab were valued at 26,000 rupees, in the Jullundur at 5,76,000 rupees, while south of the Sutlej he held jagheers valued at 5,36,018. Of these about a lakh and a half were grants of Runjeet Sing; the rest were hereditary conquests held under British protection. Including transit dues and other miscellaneous cesses, the sirdar enjoyed a revenue of more than twelve lakhs of rupees per annum.

8th. At

8th. At the battle of Aliwal the troops of the Aloowalia chief fought against us, and his officials withheld the resources of the Cis-Sutlej territories from our agents. They provided no carriage or supplies to our army until the struggle was decided. Further, as a clause in the proclamation of the 13th of December 1845, declaring war with the Sikhs, had been specially inserted to meet his peculiar case, and assurances had been made to Sirdar Nehal Sing, guaranteeing his Trans-Sutlej possessions, of which he failed to take advantage, the Government directed that his Cis-Sutlej states should be forfeited, but it was ruled at the same time that he should be maintained in the independent possession of the rest of his territory in the Jalunder Doab, his service engagements being commuted to a money payment.

9th. It is not my wish, more particularly at this juncture, to find excuses for wilful armed resistance against the British Government, but justice to the Alloowalia chief requires that I should draw prominent attention to the fact that his place of residence was in the Jullundur Doab, where he and all the members of his family were under the restraint of an excited soldiery. Although it is possible that the chief might have escaped alone to British territory, he must have done so at considerable risk to himself, and would have left the ladies of his family at the mercy of lawless soldiers, whose hands were imbued in the blood of their chiefs, and who had been guilty of other serious outrages. It is generally admitted by those most conversant with the events of those times, that the Alloowalia chief was unable to restrain his troops, and therefore they took part in the struggle against us. Such an assumption may be justified by the insubordinate spirit which then prevailed among the Sikh soldiers, by the antecedents of the Alloowalia family, the friendly relations they had at all times maintained with the British Government, and lastly by the meritorious conduct of the present raja during the late crisis, when he had full liberty of action. I would take this opportunity of correcting a statement injurious to the reputation of the present raja, which represents him to have been in command of the Alloowalia troops who fought against us at Aliwal. At that period the raja was quite a boy, and it is certain he did not accompany the force.

10th. The contingent the Alloowalia state was bound to furnish numbered 700 horse and 549 foot, which, at the rates laid down by Government; of Rs. 192 for a horseman, and Rs. 72 for a footman, would have given a demand of Rs. 1,73,928. The chief commissioner, however, (then commissioner of this division,) recommended that this amount should be reduced to Rs. 1,38,000, on the grounds that Rs. 35,000 were debitable to the Cis-Sutlej possession of the chief held under Maharaja Runjeet Sing, which had been forfeited to the British Government.

The rajah only pays Rs. 1,31,928, Rs. 7,000 having been deducted for the villages of Sirdar Kirtah Sing, one of the Alloowalia confederacy, whose commutation is realized from him direct by the British Government.

11th. No reduction was made for the Cis-Sutlej possession held under British protection, for which it was urged that the chief furnished 100 horse to the Governor-General's agent. By the strict letter of the law, the contingent was fairly chargeable to those possessions which the chief held under Maharaja Runjeet Sing, but at the same time there is little doubt that the strength of the contingent was originally fixed with reference to the whole of the Alloowalia possession, including those under British protection as well as those held under the Sikhs. It is also admitted that the sirdar never kept up his contingent to the full strength. Further, as 72 rupees to each foot soldier is a much higher rate than is usually paid by native chiefs, the commutation arrangement pressed upon the family.

12th. On the death of Nehal Sing, however, his son, Rundheer Sing, the present chief, had to submit to still further loss. In the first place, all his Baree Doab estates, valued at 26,000 rupees, were resumed, having been granted to his father on a life tenure only. These were the possessions first acquired by his ancestor, Jussa Sing, and included even the village of Alloo, from which the family take their designation; secondly, he was compelled to admit the validity of his father's will, by which a lakh of rupees were assigned to each of his two younger brothers, thus involving a further reduction in his income of two lakhs of rupees per annum.

13th. But in addition to this the reduction of the revenue effected by the British Government in all adjoining territories has forced the raja to limit his

demand to some extent, so that instead of the 12 lakhs of rupees per annum enjoyed by his father the present raja has scarcely more than a lakh of rupees, out of which he is bound to maintain the numerous retainers and dependants of his family, some of whom have been in service for three generations.

14th. For the late Raja Nehal Sing, by the will above alluded to, specially directed that the Government tribute, and the claims of all members of the family, should be met out of the estates left with his eldest son. To recapitulate, six lakhs of rupees were lost when transit dues were abolished, and the Cis-Sutlej possessions forfeited; of the six lakhs which it was calculated still remained, two lakhs have been assigned, by will, to the younger brothers, one lakh and 32,000 are due to Government for tribute, 26,000 rupees have been resumed in the Baree Doab, a lakh and a half probably represent the loss of income resulting from a reduced demand, and a lakh of rupees remains for the rajah to keep up his state, pay his servants and retainers, and meet the various claims upon his bounty.

15th. I draw prominent attention to these facts, in order that the raja may receive full credit for the loyal spirit he has exhibited, and the hearty co-operation he has displayed during a most critical period. As he had commuted for his contingent by a large money payment, he was not bound to furnish a single man when called upon for, and instead of which, at Captain Farrington's request, he placed every available soldier and gun at our disposal. He came himself at their head, bringing with him his brother, Bikrama Sing, and his principal advisers. He remained throughout the emergency at Jalundhur, giving up, without a murmur, during the most trying season of the year, all the comforts of his palace at Kupoorthulla. As by the policy of the British Government his income has been materially reduced, he was not called upon to make any pecuniary sacrifice in our favour; instead of which he has not hesitated to incur debt in order to meet the Government demand against him, and at the same time to maintain a body of troops sufficiently numerous to meet the exigencies of the times. He volunteered to send a portion of them to Delhi, but I informed him they could not be spared, as we were mainly dependent upon them for the security of this doab, when it was denuded of our regular troops.

16th. To their presence on the night of the mutiny I attribute the safety of the civil station of Jalunder, of the gaol and civil treasury. On the morning following the mutiny, the raja and his brother, Bikrama Sing, went through the city, re-assuring the townspeople, who were disposed to close their shops and desert the place. He also detached a body of his cavalry in pursuit of the mutineers, under the orders of Captain Farrington.

17th. When, in the month of July, the mutiny at Sealkote rendered it necessary to strengthen Colonel Abbott at Hoshiarpore, the raja, at my request, detached 100 cavalry, 200 infantry, and 2 light guns for the protection of that station, and there they remained until the following November. A hundred of his men were posted in the Jalunder cantonment, after the withdrawal of our own force, and detachments of his troops were employed in escorting the wives and children of officers and soldiers from Jalunder to Lahore, as well as in other miscellaneous duties. Two houses of his at the hill station of Dhurmsala were placed at the disposal of ladies who had taken refuge there from the plains; in short, if he had been an Englishman, his co-operation could not have been more hearty. From the commencement of the struggle until the fall of Delhi his chief consideration was how he could best assist the British Government and Europeans generally. His brother, Kooer Bikrama Sing, was imbued with the same spirit, and all classes of the raja's officials gave on every occasion most active and zealous support. Although the raja's soldiers were encamped for six months in the neighbourhood of a large town, and had before them the bad example of our own army, no breach of discipline occurred, and their conduct throughout was most exemplary.

18th. It is impossible to overrate the value of these services. The success of our operations at Delhi depended upon order being maintained in this doab, through which passed the line of telegraphic and postal communications, and in which was situated one of the principal magazines from which our army derived the supplies necessary for carrying on the siege. The maintenance of order in this doab was mainly owing, under God's blessing, to the decided part

part taken by the raja at the commencement, and the active co-operation he afforded throughout the struggle. Again, on the night of the Jalundhur mutiny, he saved from plunder public and private property in the civil lines, and the actual loss sustained by the Government at Sealkote will give an idea of the probable loss we should have incurred at Jalundur if the rajah had not been there with his troops.

19th. The chief commissioner is aware of the marked distinction which exists between the Alloowalia Raja and the principal Cis-Sutlej chiefs in their relation to the British Government. By articles 4 and 5 of the proclamation which ensured protection to the latter they were bound, in emergencies like the present, to join the British army with all their force, in consideration of which they were exempted from all pecuniary tribute; the Alloowalia chief, on the other hand, has been obliged to pay a large sum annually, with the express understanding that no military service would be required of him. Instead of acting under the express letter of his obligation, he placed at our disposal from May to November a force which in round numbers consisted of twelve hundred infantry, two hundred cavalry, and five guns. In acknowledgment of their services the Governor-General in Council was pleased to sanction a gratuity of twelve thousand rupees, which gave a month's pay to each officer and soldier. (Vide correspondence marginally noted.) During the period they were employed in the field the raja might have claimed to withhold the tribute, but with praiseworthy punctuality he has paid the greater portion of it up to date, involving himself deeper and deeper in debt, in order to relieve the financial pressure under which the British Government was suffering.

Commissioner's, No. 189, dated 17th October 1857.
Government, No. 4750, dated 24th November 1857, received with Chief Commissioner's, No. 8, dated 8th January 1858.

20th. The recent instructions of the Honourable the Court of Directors regarding conquest tenure jaghirdars would afford the raja good grounds for urging the reconsideratio of the order by which the Baree Doab jagirs were resumed on the death of his father. If he had done nothing during the late arduous struggle he might have solicited the extension to himself of those terms which have been accorded to other jagirdars of this class. This would have involved the restoration to him of the Baree Doab jagir at half rates, with retrospective effect from the date of his father's decease in November 1852. This would entitle him to a refund of some thirteen thousand rupees per annum, or of sixty-five thousand rupees up to the present time. If to this be added the bare pay of the soldiers he placed at our disposal from May to November, the total amount will exceed a year's tribute. I therefore advocate, as a matter of simple justice, and not as a reward for his distinguished services, that one year's tribute be remitted to him. This concession, be it observed, only reimburses him for the actual outlay he has incurred on account of the British Government, and places him on the same footing as other jagirdars of the same class, but of less consideration.

21st. It is, however, not for the remission of tribute, but for the restoration of the forfeited estates of his forefathers, that the rajah would plead to the clemency and generosity of the British Government. If in the hour of India's greatest danger to have stood by our side an active and trusty ally can atone for the past, Rajah Rundheer Sing has established the highest claims to the favourable consideration of a paternal government, as among the chiefs who rallied to the side of order and good government none have afforded more zealous and active support than himself.

22d. It is for the Government to determine how his services can be best rewarded; but I trust that, in addition to the remission of tribute above proposed, that some of his forfeited hereditary jagheers may be restored to him, in which case I will suggest that an additional title be conferred upon him and his brother Bikrama Sing, to commemorate their distinguished loyalty during the memorable year 1857, and that suitable khilluts be presented to his principal advisers.

23d. To maintain our supremacy in the East, it is not sufficient to proclaim that we are all powerful to avenge; we must also show that we are ever willing to reward. Justice and policy alike demand that we should deal liberally with the

loyal and, well-disposed, for had they withheld their assistance in the hour of danger the issue of the conflict might have been very different.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. LAKE
Commissioner and Superintendent.

Extract from Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, Allahabad; dated Lahore, the 8th April 1858.

Kupoorthulla. The raja, though not bound to render military service (as he pays tribute) did maintain from May to November 1857 a force of 1,200 foot, 200 horse, and 5 guns, which force proved very useful, at a cost of something under 12,000 rupees per mensem, and did, notwithstanding this, continue to pay the greater part of his tribute during the above period. For this service he has already received a donation of Rs. 12,000, or one month's pay of the troops. (Vide Government letter, No. 4,750, of the 24th November 1857.) If now six months' moiety of the yearly tribute of Rs. 1,31,928, viz. Rs. 65,864, be remitted to the raja, he will be fully reimbursed for the expense incurred on our account, and the chief commissioner has accordingly to recommend that this remission be granted. Further, as a reward for his services, the chief commissioner recommends that a reduction of Rs. 20,000 from the above annual tribute be made for the future in the raja's favour.

No. 1549.

Foreign Department.

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to Sir J. Lawrence, G.C.B., Chief Commissioner of Punjab; dated Allahabad; the 2d June 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your secretary's letter, No. 32, dated 8th ultimo, having reference to the conduct and services of Raja Rundhur Singh of Kupoorthulla during the year 1857.

2. In reply I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to convey to you the following remarks and instructions.

3. His Lordship considers you have satisfactorily shown that the importance of the services rendered by the raja has been overrated by the commissioner. It is clear that the safety of the treasury, &c. at Jullundhur was not due to the presence of the raja's troops, and it may be questioned whether the preservation of order in that doab is so wholly attributable to the raja's assistance and support as Major Lake contends.

4. On the other hand, however, the Right Honourable the Governor-General thinks it is but fair to bear in mind that long before Delhi fell the only European regiment in the doab (8th Queen's) had been withdrawn, the 61st and 36th Native Infantry and 6th Cavalry had mutinied, and the 33d Native Infantry, which had been posted at Hoshyarpore, had been disarmed.

5. We had thus no reliable troops of our own with which to maintain order in the doab, and a larger share of the credit is due, in his Lordship's opinion, to the presence of the Aloowalia troops than you seem disposed to admit.

6. It would be inconvenient, and contrary to our policy, to restore to the raja the patrimonial jageers in the Baree Doab, which have been for a long time under our administration, but the Governor-General considers that something more in the way of direct reward is called for than the remission of six months' tribute, which will scarcely reimburse the raja for the expense he has incurred in maintaining troops from May to November 1857.

7. The rajah it is certain behaved with distinguished loyalty. He placed all his troops and resources at our disposal, though, as paying tribute, he was not bound by the conditions of his tenure to do so. He personally came to the

the front, and openly sided with the British Government, thereby giving a noble example, not only to his own followers, but to the people of the Julundhur Doab; and that his services were very valuable and well-timed cannot be denied.

8. His Lordship is therefore pleased to direct that one year's tribute be entirely remitted to the raja; that for the future his annual tribute be reduced by Rs. 25,000; that a khillut of Rs. 15,000 be bestowed on him; that a salute of 11 guns be assigned to him; and that his honorary titles shall be as follows:—

فرزند دلبند راسخ الاعتقاد

9. The Governor-General also considers that Kooer Bikramah Singh, the rajah's brother, is deserving of reward, and therefore directs that the title of Bahadur, with a khillut of investiture worth Rs. 5,000, be conferred upon him.

10. A khureeta, signed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, announcing to the raja the bestowal of the above rewards, is forwarded to you herewith for delivery; a copy of the khureeta is also enclosed for your information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. Edmonstone,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.

The Governor-General of India to the Raja of Kupoorthulla.

After Compliments,

I have had the great satisfaction of receiving from Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, an account of your loyalty and fidelity during the late disturbances, of the good service performed by your troops in the Jullundhur Doab, commanded by yourself and your brother, Koer Bikramah Singh, and of the constant and unwavering support which you have given to the officers of the British Government.

The Government of India has ever been ready to reward munificently all those who have faithfully and loyally rendered aid in times of difficulty, and your well-timed and valuable services call for marked acknowledgment at my hands.

Wherefore I have resolved, on the part of the Government of India, (1.) That one year's tribute shall be entirely remitted to you; (2.) That your annual tribute shall in future be reduced by 25,000 rupees; (3.) That a khillut of 15,000 rupees shall be bestowed upon you; (4.) That you shall henceforth receive a salute of 11 guns; and (5.) That your honorary title shall be hereafter as follows:

I have also conferred on your brother, Koer Bikramah Singh, who is deserving of reward, the title of "Buhadur," with a khillut of investiture of 5000 rupees.

Consider me as always anxious to hear of your welfare.

(Signed) Canning.

No. 115.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Fort William,
Foreign Department, 16th July 1859.

My Lord,

With reference to the Governor-General's letters, addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors, of the dates and numbers noted in the margin, respecting the services rendered by the Rajah of Kupoorthullah in Oudh, we have the

No. 23, dated 12th July 1858.
No. 40, dated 1st October 1858.

the honour to forward a further correspondence* on the subject.

*From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh; dated 10th February 1859.
To Officiating Chief Commissioner, Oudh; dated 15th April.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh; dated 15th June.
To Chief Commissioner, Oudh; dated 24th June.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab; dated 16th August 1858.
To Chief Commissioner; dated 9th October.

2. Your Lordship will observe that we have sanctioned the payment to the rajah of the stipulated sum of two lakhs of rupees for his contingent, and have bestowed on him two estates in Oudh, in istumraree (perpetual) tenure at half rates, and a garden in the Umballa district as freehold property, exempt from the payment of revenue. Khilluts of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 have also been conferred on the rajah and his brother. A salute of 11 guns has been assigned to the rajah, and his honorary title has been increased.

3. Subsequently, the chief commissioner of Oudh solicited for the rajah the investiture of the title of Knight Commander of the Bath. We could not consent to recommend his Highness for this distinction. The chief commissioner has been told that we thoroughly appreciate the services rendered by the rajah, and that we thought it probable that he would receive some mark of honour and favour from Her Majesty's Government, but that the proposition made by him was one which we were not disposed to entertain in favour of any native chief.

We have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,
(Signed) Canning.
J. Outram.
H. B. Harington.

From Lieutenant E. Chamier, in Political Charge, Kupoorthulla Contingent, to the Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; dated the 29th January 1859.

Sir,

Active operations having now ceased in Oudh, I trust the chief commissioner will permit me to bring to his notice briefly and in a general way the services rendered by the Kupoorthulla Contingent, the political charge of which I have had the honour to hold for the past eight months.

The contingent has met the enemy in the field six times, and taken altogether nine guns; and although it cannot claim to have captured every gun that was brought against it, this it can say, that no gun from which a single shot was fired escaped its eager grasp.

In bringing to the notice of the chief commissioner the names of those especially deserving of consideration, I must place first on the list Ensign (now Lieutenant) Roddy. I have so often spoken highly of this officer that I will only now add that each and all, from the highest to the lowest, feel that (under Providence) to Lieutenant Roddy's noble leading our successes are mainly to be attributed.

Lieutenant Woodgate has always been ready to leap into his saddle, and at the head of his men to administer retribution. Doctor Collison has happily had little cause for exhibiting his surgical skill; the willingness with which the sick came to hospital is a sufficient proof of his kindness towards them, and of their appreciation of his valuable medical aid. Sergeants Sheridan and Dynan, of Her Majesty's 53d Regiment, have been of immense assistance, and right well they know how to show the way to the Sikhs. In their various duties connected with guards, pickets, &c., they have been assiduous and painstaking.

The native commandant of artillery, Nubbeebuksh, has often been commended by me. He won the esteem of his immediate commandant, Lieutenant Roddy, from his excellent conduct before the enemy. Owing to the rapidity of the enemy's flight, our engagements were chiefly with cavalry and artillery;

but when the infantry were called to the front I found that Colonel Williamson, H. H. rajah's service, eagerly headed his regiment. On one occasion he had his horse shot under him.

Naib Rissaldar Ameer Khan and Duffadar Allum Khan have been particularly active and willing; they are both brave men.

Wuzeer Beg, brigade major, a very intelligent man, has attended me in every action.

The behaviour of the men has been extraordinarily good,—attentive on parade, zealous in the field, and cheerful in the lines. In conclusion, I must record my best thanks to his Highness the Rajah of Kupoorthullah for the very obliging and effective aid he has at all times afforded me; he has heartily and enthusiastically entered into the work of restoring tranquillity, and has spared himself no fatigue or discomfort, believing that his presence with his troops would animate his men to fight, and work willingly, ardently, and laboriously.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. Chamier,
In Political Charge, Kupoorthulla Contingent.

No. 88 of 1859.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta; dated Lucknow, 10th February 1859.

(Political.)

Sir,

In my letter No. 89, dated 1st July, the chief commissioner had the honour to propose for the approval of the Right Honourable the Governor-General the arrangements which had been entered into between the Rajah of Kupoorthulla and himself regarding the payment of the services of the contingent during the period of its employment in Oudh.

2d. The chief commissioner proposed that the sum of two lacs per annum should be paid annually as the value of the services performed by the rajah's contingent, and that some adequate reward in land should be given to the rajah.

3d. The Right Honourable the Governor-General was pleased to express his approval of the first part of the arrangement; in Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter No. 2120, dated 13th July, and in his subsequent letter, No. 5357, dated 21st December last, it was intimated that an estate in Oudh, which, assessed at Government rates, would yield one lac per annum, might be bestowed upon the rajah in istamraree tenure at half rates.

4th. The campaign being at an end, and there being no longer need of the services of his force, the Kupoorthulla Rajah's contingent might soon be dismissed to their home.

5th. The rajah left Jullundhur for the province of Oudh early in May 1858, and if his forces are released from duty about the end of March they will have completed one year of service by the time they reach their home in the Punjab.

6th. The chief commissioner would therefore solicit sanction to pay to the rajah the stipulated sum of two lacs, and dismiss the contingent on the 31st March, at the same time withdrawing the political charge from Lieutenant Chamier.

7th. The services rendered by the contingent have been from time to time favourably noticed by his Lordship the Governor-General, and it is not necessary now to recapitulate them in this letter. Lieutenant Chamier's final report is appended, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

8th. But I am to recommend to the notice of the Supreme Government the good service of Lieutenant Chamier, who has discharged his duty as political officer in charge of the contingent with ability and judgment. I am also to recommend Lieutenant Roddy (whose bravery in the field and steady maintenance of discipline set an example and imparted efficiency to the rajah's soldiery),

soldiery), Lieutenant Woodgate, Doctor Collison, and Sergeants Sheridan and Dynan.

9th. The native commandant of artillery, Nubbee Buksh, Naib Ressaldar Ameer Khan, Duffadar Allum Khan, and Wuzeer Beg, brigade-major, are likewise entitled to praise.

10th. The chief commissioner would recommend that the thanks of the Supreme Government be conveyed to the above-named officers, and that to each of the native officers of the force who have been mentioned khilluts of Rs. 500 be given.

11th. For the Rajah of Kupoorthulla the chief commissioner has been able to meet the wishes of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and has reserved the estates of Baundee and Bithowlee, whose owners are still in open rebellion.

12th. These estates, on which the Government demand is about one lakh of rupees, are situated on the banks of the River Ghogra; Boundee lying on the north side, and Bithowlee between the Rivers Ghogra and Chouka.

13th. The chief commissioner has informed the rajah of the proposed settlement of these estates with him, and has requested him to make immediate arrangements for the liquidation of the Government demand; but it may be the wish of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council that the grant of these estates should be bestowed by the Supreme Government.

14th. The chief commissioner, with deference, suggests that in the sunnud it would be advisable to enter the exact tenure of the rajah's estate in Oudh It is presumed that he would be placed exactly in the position of the talooqdars who have by rebellion forfeited their lands; and whatever rights and privileges were enjoyed by the ejected owners, these, and no other, would be transferred to the Rajah of Kupoorthulla.

15th. But, in consideration of his good service both in the Punjab and in Oudh, I am to propose for the favourable consideration of his Lordship in Council that some slight addition to his title and rank, either by the increase of complimentary words in the form of addressing him, or of the number of guns given as salute, may be made.

16th. A khillut of Rs. 10,000 might also be bestowed upon the rajah, and one of Rs. 5,000 on his brother, Bikrama Singh, who has accompanied the force throughout the past year, and has rendered good service, though inferior in degree to that performed by the rajah.

17th. The chief commissioner has settled a portion of the Akowna estate in the Baraitch district at full Government rates with Bikrama Singh and other of the rajah's followers, but does not consider it necessary for any reduction of the revenue in their favour.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. D. Forsyth,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

No. 2008.

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh; dated Fort William, 15th April 1859.

Foreign Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your secretary's letter No. 88, dated the 10th February last, submitting Mr. Montgomery's proposition to reward the Raja of Kuppoorthulla for his services in Oude.

2. In reply I am directed to inform you that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the payment to the rajah of the stipulated sum of two lacs of rupees for the contingent.

3. The Governor-General in Council approves of the bestowal of the estates of Boundee and Bithowlee on the rajah in istumraree tenure, at half rates, and a sunnud conferring these estates on him is enclosed for presentation to him.

4. The khilluts of 10,000 and 5,000 rupees recommended for the raja and his brother are sanctioned by his Excellency in Council.

5. Regarding

5. Regarding the addition recommended to the raja's title and rank, I am directed to state that, in a letter to the chief commissioner of the Punjab, dated the 2d June last, a salute of 11 guns was assigned to the raja, and his honorary title was at the same time increased. His Excellency in Council does not think that any futher increase to the rajahs title is called for at present.

6. The Governor-General in Council requests that you will convey to the officers named in the margin * the thanks of the Government of India for their gallant services with the Kuppoorthulla Contingent.

* Lieutenant Chamier, Lieutenant Roddy, Lieutenant Woodgate, Dr. Collison, and Sergeants Sheridan and Dynan.

His Excellency in Council also sanctions the presentation of khilluts of the value of 500 rupees to each of the native officers named† in paragraph 9 of your secretary's letter.

† Nubbeo Buksh, Commandant of Artillery, Ameer Khan Naib Ressaldar, Allum Khan Duffadar, and Wuzeer Beg, Brigade-Major.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. Simson,
Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

No. 315 of 1859.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William; dated Lucknow, 15th June 1859.

Political.

Sir,

In his report on the services of the Rajah of Kupoortollah, submitted in my letter No. 88, dated 10th February last, the late chief commissioner expressed a hope that some addition might be made to the titles of that chief; and being aware that to advance him to the rank of maharajah might cause embarrassment in the Punjab, where other chiefs of equal note have likewise rendered good service, he proposed some complimentary addition in the form of addressing him, or an increase in the number of guns allowed as a salute.

2. The chief commissioner trusts he may be excused for again venturing to bring the rajah's name before the Supreme Government for some mark of distinction in consideration of the excellent service performed by him.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is aware of the deep importance attached to titles and orders by all natives, especially by those who, having wealth at their command, look only to raise their social position and dignity by the acquisition of honorary distinctions.

4. The Rajah of Kupoorthulla is remarkable among the chieftains of the Punjab for his advancement in civilized life. Thoroughly conversant with the English language, and versed in European history and politics, he takes a deep interest in all our institutions, and duly appreciates our customs and ceremonies. For him the title of maharajah has not such charms as the gift of a star or order, which can only be bestowed by Her most gracious Majesty the Queen.

5. Considering the excellent military service rendered by the rajah during the past year in Oudh, his enlightened views, his advancement in civilized habits, and his thorough identification with the English nation, the chief commissioner trusts that a proposition to solicit for him the investiture of the title of Knight Commander of the most noble Order of the Bath may be favourably received by his Excellency the Viceroy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. D. Forsyth,
Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

No. 3827.

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Oude; dated Fort William, 24th June 1859.

Foreign Department.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your secretary's letter, dated 15th instant, No. 315, and in reply to inform you that the Governor-General in Council cannot consent to recommend the Raja of Kupoorthulla for the title of Knight Commander of the Bath.

2. His Excellency in Council thoroughly appreciates the services rendered by the rajah, and thinks it probable that he will receive some mark of honour and favour from Her Majesty's Government, but the proposition made by you is one which his Excellency in Council is not disposed to entertain in favour of any native chief.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 587. No. 207 of 1858.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General; dated Lahore, the 16th August 1858.

Judicial Department.

Sir,

I am directed to submit copies of a letter and its enclosure from the judicial commissioner, No. 382, of the 11th instant, recommending the release of a garden at Naraingurh in the Umballa district to the Rajah of Kuppoorthullah.

2d. The garden comprises about 15 acres, and is valued at about 1,300 rupees. It was resumed by the British Government on the confiscation of the Cis-Sutlej possessions of the Aloowaliah chief after the first Seikh war. At the commencement of the mutiny the chief commissioner issued instructions to the effect that landed property, such as houses and gardens, which had been confiscated to the state in consequence of the Seikh rebellion, and which had not been already sold away or otherwise disposed of, might in certain cases be recommended to be restored to the original owners who might have proved their loyalty during the recent crisis. It is in conformity with those instructions that the present application has been submitted by the judicial commissioner on behalf of the Kuppoorthulla chief; and as the rajah has rendered important service, and as it has been ascertained that the restoration of the garden would be prized by him, the chief commissioner recommends that the Supreme Government may be pleased to grant the land to that chief and his heirs, as freehold property, released from all payment of revenue, in perpetuity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. Temple
Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 3137. No. 382.

From the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab; dated Lahore, 11th August 1858.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 209, of the 12th April, I have the honour to annex, for the information of the chief commissioner, a copy of a letter No. 215, of the 5th current, from the commissioner and superintendent, Trans-

Trans-Sutlej States, stating that the Rajah of Kuppoorthullah desires to have back the garden at Naraingurh in Umballah, if it be granted rent-free in perpetuity.

2. The commissioner recommends that this favour be granted, in consideration of the rajah's services, and I beg to support his recommendation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. THORNTON,
Judicial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 215.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States, to the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab; dated Dharmsalla, 5th August 1858.

SIR,

ON the receipt of your letter, No. 1,410, of Lahore, 15th April 1858, with enclosures, I communicated with the Rajah of Kuppoorthulla regarding the nuzzool garden at Naraingurh in the Umballah district. I gather from his reply that the restoration of the garden would be prized by him, if it is proposed to grant it to him rent-free in perpetuity, and in consideration of the important services rendered by Rajah Rundbeer Singh in 1857, I would recommend that the garden be released on these terms in favour of himself and his descendants.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. LAKE,
Commissioner and Superintendent,
Trans-Sutlej States.

No. 3,631.

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab; dated Allahabad, the 9th October 1858.

(Foreign Department.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your secretary's letter, dated 16th August last, No. 207, with its enclosures, and in reply I am directed to inform you that, under the circumstances stated, the Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to sanction the grant in perpetuity of the garden at Naraingurh in the Umballah district, comprising about 15 acres, and valued at rupees 1,300, to the Rajah of Kupportolla and his lineal heirs male, as freehold property, exempt from the payment of revenue.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. T. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 54.

The Secretary of State for India to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India; dated India Office, November 9, 1859.

(Political Department.)

MY LORD,

Services of the Rajah of Kupoorthulla, and rewards to his Highness.

Para. 1. Your letter, No. 115, of the 16th of July, in the foreign department, relating to the rewards conferred upon the Rajah of Kupoorthulla, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The services of the rajah, who brought a numerous contingent force to the assistance of the British Government soon after the commencement of the outbreak in 1857, and who, first in the Punjab and then in Oudh, exerted himself loyally and successfully in support of our efforts for the re-establishment of our authority, were of the most meritorious character. Among the many faithful and devoted native princes and chiefs who have stood firmly by the paramount state in the hour of need, not one has manifested more active loyalty than the Rajah of Kupoorthulla.

3. Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction, therefore, that he has not gone unrewarded; you have, in recognition of his services, conferred upon him a khillut of 10,000 rupees; you have increased his honorary title, and assigned to him a salute of 11 guns; you have given him a freehold garden at Umballah, exempt from the payment of revenue; and you have settled upon him two forfeited estates in Oudh, of the aggregate value of a lakh of rupees, to be held by him in perpetual tenure, on payment of one half of the fixed rates of assessment.

4. In conferring upon the rajah estates of the above value on payment of half rates, instead of assigning to him landed property yielding only half the amount entirely rent-free, you had doubtless in view, among other considerations, the increased dignity derivable from the proprietorship of the larger extent of territory; but it might have been desirable to remit the first instalments due from the estate, in order that the concession might not be accompanied by an immediate demand from Government. In sanctioning the payment to the rajah of two lakhs of rupees for the support of his contingent whilst employed in the service of the British Government, you merely fulfilled an engagement into which you had previously entered; the payment, therefore, is approved.

5. I observe, further, that the chief commissioner of Oudh, with reference to the high character of the rajah, his advancement in civilization, his knowledge of the English language and of English institutions, and his high appreciation of any honours of western origin, recommended that the rajah should be created a Knight Commander of the Bath. To this your Excellency replied that you thought it probable that the rajah would receive some mark of honour and favour from Her Majesty's Government; but that the proposition made by the chief commissioner was one which you could not entertain in favour of any native prince; such a recommendation ought not to have been made by the chief commissioner.

6. Her Majesty's Government are aware of the difficulties with which the question of conferring honours and distinctions upon native princes is beset. They are sensible of the importance attached by native princes to honours emanating directly from the Crown of Great Britain, and are desirous to keep alive the feeling in which it originates. It is therefore their wish that your Excellency, at your earliest convenience, should furnish me with your opinions respecting the best means of carrying out so desirable an object.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

REWAH.

No. 16.

The Governor-General of India to the Secretary of State for India; dated Camp, Agra, the 6th December 1859.

(Foreign Department.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report my proceedings connected with the durbars recently held at Cawnpoor and Futtehgurh, the former on the 3d and 4th, and the latter on the 15th ultimo.

2. You will observe that on the former occasion, when there were assembled the Maharaja of Rewah and many of the chiefs and jageerdars of Bundelkund, I informed the Maharaja of Rewah as well as the Maharaja of Chirkaree, and the jageerdars of Logassee and Gowrihar, that in consideration of their loyalty to the British Government, and of the services they rendered during the rebellion, the Government would, in the event of failure to any one of them of direct heirs, recognise the privilege of adoption according to the ancient customs of their families.

3. This assurance is of all others the boon most desired by the chiefs of Bundelkund, and, however little reason they might have to expect that it would be granted to them, I conceive that it afforded a suitable means of rewarding, in a way most pleasing to them, and by an act of grace in no way burdensome to the state, the loyal and valuable services by which these four chiefs have been conspicuously distinguished. Indeed, not only is it a reward which puts no burden upon the Government, but it is one which will give

confidence

confidence and steadiness to the administration of a native state by its ruler, and thereby tend to relieve the Government from occasions of interference which are vexatious to all concerned. But, upon the general and somewhat complicated subject of adoptions, and the recognition of them, I shall before long address you separately. The value of the assurance was, I have reason to believe, greatly enhanced in the estimation of those to whom it was in this instance addressed by the fact that it was given to them by the head of the Government in person, and in the presence of a large assembly of native chiefs and of high officers of the British Government.

4. With regard to the grant of the district of Sohagpoor to the Maharaja of Rewah, I have to observe, that the estimate formed by the Board of Revenue of the resources and future prospects of the district appears to be considerably exaggerated, and that a more just account of its capabilities is given by the political agent. At present the district, though of large extent, is very sparsely populated, and covered with jungle, while the expenses of the administration, small as they are, are in excess of the revenue. The village of Amakuntuk in Mundlah has been added to the grant, being of trifling value, and peculiarly acceptable to the maharaja and to all connected with him, because it formerly belonged to his family, and contains the site of his family temples.

5. On the other rewards granted to the chiefs of Bundelkund I shall report by the next mail, when forwarding an account of my proceedings at the durbar since held at Agra.

6. With respect to the grant of the pergunnah of Kasheepoor in the district of Moradabad, yielding a revenue of somewhat more than a lakh of rupees a year, in perpetuity to the Nawab of Rampoor, a reward which may at first sight appear to be in excess of the rewards which have been bestowed on other chiefs of no greater influence, I have to remind you that the position of the nawab during the rebellion was a very peculiar one. He literally stood alone; the firm friend and ally of the British Government, in the whole of Rohilcund, in the face of opposition from his kindred and defendants, and in spite of the strongest temptations, and of threats from those of his own creed (the Mahomedans), who throughout Rohilcund were our bitterest and boldest enemies. He knew that he had but to declare himself on their side, and the whole of Rohilcund would be at his command; but he preferred to adhere firmly to his allegiance, and throughout the rebellion, not only by example and persuasion endeavoured to induce others to imitate him, but administered the district of Moradabad in the name and on account of the British Government, maintained order in his own territory, rendered every assistance to the British officers and their families who fled to Nynee Tal, and at last effectually co-operated with Her Majesty's troops in restoring order in the province. It was due to the Nawab of Rampoor that the Commander-in-Chief was enabled to bring the campaign in Rohilcund, conducted at a most trying season of the year, to a close, without advancing to our own district of Moradabad.

7. The commissioner of the division recommended that these services should be still more largely rewarded; but on the whole I am of opinion, an opinion in which I trust Her Majesty's Government will concur, that the nawab is generously but not too liberally treated in receiving an addition to his jageer of lands yielding a revenue of 10,000*l.* a year, together with the other marks of esteem that have been bestowed on him.

8. There was not in this case, as in the cases of the loyal chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States, any confiscated territory available as a suitable reward for the nawab.

9. The remarks which I considered it right to address to the Rajah of Powain have reference to the fact that for many months during the first part of the rebellion this raja was notoriously an enemy of the Government, and that it was not until he had been offended by and had killed the fanatical Mahomedan priest, who had been most active in influencing the people of Oudh, and for whose capture a high reward had been offered by the Government, that he took a loyal course.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CANNING.

No. 1,360.

From Lieutenant W. Osborne, Political Agent, Rewah, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, Allahabad; dated Rewah, the 7th September 1858.

Sir,

Agreeably to the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 2,680, dated 10th ultimo, I have the honour to report on the services performed by the Rewah State during the rebellion.

2. When the mutiny first broke out the Rewah troops behaved very well in several frontier affairs with rebels.

3. When Kooer Sing ascended the Kutta Pass (the ghaut itself is in Government territory) with the avowed intention of marching to Nagode, to get the 50th Regiment to join him, he was deterred from doing so by the hostile appearance of the Rewah ryots. Had he marched through the Rewah territory, the situation of the officers of the 50th Regiment would have been most critical, as their retreat through Banda and Damoh was cut off, and the young chief of Bijairaghogurh was only waiting for a favourable opportunity to close the grand Deccan road.

4. The rajah did all his power to render the refugees from Banda, &c. as comfortable as he was able, furnishing them with escorts, &c.

5. No bands of rebels have been allowed to pass through or enter the Rewah territory.

6. The Rewah troops captured the forts of Kunchunpoor, Joorah, Myhere fortified town and Myhere fort, Jokeliare, Kunwanah, and Bijairaghogurh, capturing 41 guns; they opened the grand Deccan road, and destroyed a confederacy that was daily gaining strength.

7. Since the confiscation of Bijairaghogurh, the Rewah troops have performed the police duties of that district, and have also been posted to keep the Deccan road open.

8. A detachment of Rewah troops with guns co-operated with a force under Captain the Baron Von Meigern in the operation against Sohagpoor.

9. Another detachment marched into the Banda district, driving the rebels out of the Manickpore fort, and is doing good service now.

10. Another detachment has just been sent to drive the rebels out of the hills on the Allahabad frontier, and to co-operate with the troops from Allahabad.

11. The maharajah's position has been a most difficult one. Several of his sirdars have been from the first anxious to drive him into rebellion, and were at the same time too powerful to be punished. Most of these are now in open rebellion, and some have been severely handled by our troops in the Banda and Allahabad districts.

12. The rewards I should recommend are, that the Sohagpoor district (formerly a part of Rewah, but now under the commissioner, Jubbulpoor) should be given him, and should the revenue be less than 84,000 rupees per annum, a portion of either the Bijairaghoghur or some other district should be given him, to make it up to that amount, and also an increase of 2 guns to his salute, viz. from 17 to 19 guns. I have written to the deputy commissioner, Sohagpoor, for information regarding that district, and have delayed this report in the hope of receiving a reply.

13. I have also to bring forward the Raja of Nagode, whose state is under management, but who, when it was necessary to raise a force, in a few days collected his relatives and their followers, and placed 1,500 men at my disposal. These men served in the Bijairaghogurh and Myhere campaign. In scaling the walls of the fortified town of Myhere their leader was killed. I purpose bringing his family to the notice of Government hereafter.

14. The raja is allowed Rs. 1,500 per mensem from the revenue of his territory, the balance going to paying off his debts and the expense of management.

15. I consider that his influence over the obareedars and others has been in a great measure the reason of their being kept quiet. I therefore recommend that he should have a jageer in either the Jubbulpoor or Bijairaghogurh district,

to

to the amount of 12,000 rupees per annum, and a salute of 5 guns, as he is at present entitled to none.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. Osborne,
Political Agent.

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the Maha Rajah of Rewah; dated Camp, Delhi, December 1859.

After Compliments,

Your Highness is aware that I estimate very highly the services rendered by you to the British Government during the rebellion. Notwithstanding the intrigues and opposition of many of your sirdars, and the disaffection of your troops, your Highness remained firm in your attachment to the Government, and enabled the political agent to withstand the mutinous soldiers of the native army, to restore order in the neighbouring districts of Myhere and Bijyeraghoogurh, and to maintain the communications on the Deccan road.

For these reasons the district of Sohagpoor and the village of Amakuntuk, and also a khillut of the value of ten thousand rupees, have already been conferred in my durbar at Cawnpoor as a free gift upon you and your heirs for ever, and other rewards were bestowed upon your principal sirdars. On that occasion, too, I had the pleasure of informing your Highness that the British Government would, in the event of failure to your Highness of direct heirs, recognise the privilege of adoption according to the ancient customs of your house.

These gifts and promises I hereby formally confirm on the part of the British Government.

I have instructed the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to make over to your Highness the district of Sohagpoor and the village of Amakuntuk.

I embrace this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your letter announcing the birth of your son. I offer you my hearty congratulations on this auspicious event, and sincerely hope that the child may enjoy a long and prosperous life, and prove a worthy scion of the ancient house from which he has sprung, and which for more that ten centuries has held rule in Rewah.

In conclusion, &c.
(Signed) Canning.

No. 17.

Governor-General of India to the Secretary of State for India; dated Camp, Agra, 6th December 1859.

(Foreign Department.)

Sir,

In continuation of my despatch of this date, No. 16, I have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a letter from the political agent at Rewah, reporting the effect produced on the minds of the rajah and his durbar, as well as on the feelings of the people at large, of the measures taken to reward his Highness for his loyalty and attachment to the British Government. No. 1,938, dated 24th Nov.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Canning.

No. 1938.

From the Political Agent at Rewah to the Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-General; dated Rewah, the 24th November 1859.

(Foreign Department.)

Sir,

It is with much pleasure I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, that I attended a durbar at the rajah's palace the evening before last, when the results of the Cawnpore durbar were brought forward.

2. The assembled sirdars expressed great satisfaction on learning that his Excellency the Viceroy had permitted the maharajah to adopt in the event of his not having a son to succeed him. This act has elicited strong feeling from all classes. Rich and poor mention the fact with every demonstration of joy, which has in a great measure been increased by an old prophecy that the present maharajah would be the last of his race.

3. The feeling of gratitude to the Governor-General is confined not merely to the city, but has spread throughout the territory, and will make many who have wavered firm in their allegiance, and will cause the people to put an amount of confidence in the acts of the British Government that has not existed for many years past.

4. The cession of Sohagpoor has also had a most beneficial effect, all ranks appreciating the feeling which induced the British Government to give to the maharajah a district which belonged formerly to his family.

5. The maharajah at this durbar rewarded some of those who received reward khilluts from the Government.

6. As soon as the chiefs and people have regained their confidence in the Government, which during the last fifteen years has been gradually decreasing, we shall have gained one great step towards improving the country and gaining the willing aid of the chiefs. Adoption being sanctioned by Government will, I am convinced, speedily restore the confidence of all ranks.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE,
Political Agent.

BENARES.

No. 167.

To the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart. M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; dated Fort William, Foreign Department, 22d September 1859.

SIR,

We have the honour to report, that on a representation made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of the services rendered by the Rajah of Benares during the late disturbances we have conferred upon him the title of Maha Rajah Bahadur.

2. We have also sanctioned the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal, that the salute of 13 guns, which the maharajah received only on going to durbar, should be permitted to him, as to all other native gentlemen who receive salutes, on leaving also.

From Sec. to Gov., N.W.P. 16th July.
To „ „ 31st August.

3. A copy of the correspondence with the Lieutenant-Governor is forwarded herewith.

We have, &c.
CANNING.
J. OUTRAM.
H. B. HARRINGTON.

No. 929.

From the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William; dated Allahabad, the 16th July 1859.

(Political.)

SIR,

I AM directed to transmit herewith, for the consideration and orders of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying extract (No. 46) from statement submitted by the commissioner of Benares relative to the services rendered by the Rajah of Benares during the disturbances.

2d. Having

2d. Having regard to the large assistance which was promptly and unreservedly given to the officers of the Government by the rajah at all times and under all circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor would beg to recommend that he receive the thanks of the Governor-General of India in a letter from his Excellency the Governor-General, that some addition be made to the complimentary titles by which he is addressed, and that the salute of 13 guns which he is now allowed to receive only in coming to durbar may be permitted to him on leaving also.

3d. It will be in the recollection of the Government of India, that in August 1857 this salute, which had been promised to the Rajah Ishree Pershad Narain for his life only, was extended to his heirs, but other recognition of his service was reserved for after consideration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) George Couper,
Secretary to the Government,
North-Western Provinces.

Extract Para. 46. from a List of Natives who have rendered valuable Assistance to Government or its Officers during the late Disturbances in the 5th or Benares division.

Name of party, with that of his father, and residence.	Antecedents.	Special services for which reward is proposed, in detail.	Recompence suggested, with reasons to show its fitness.	Remarks of Commissioner.
46.				
1. Rajah Essurree Pershad Narain Sing, adopted son of Rajah Ooditnarain Sing, Ramnussur.	Rajah of Benares.	Supplied elephants, horses, camels, and carts, &c., at his own expense. He entertained 125 men, armed with matchlocks, and made them over to the magistrate for police purposes during the rebellion. These men are still doing police duties, and paid by the rajah. He also gave up the late mint house for the accommodation of Government troops, and another house to the superintendent of supplies, both free of rent. When the 5th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied, and crossed the Sone, it was expected that they would march up towards Benares. The rajah collected a large force of matchlock-men, and lent me every assistance to enable me to check their advance. The rajah has now in his pay several hundred matchlock-men and swordsmen, whom he places at the disposal of Government when requisite. I believe the rajah himself to be thoroughly well-disposed to the British Government. The rajah deserves much credit for resisting temptation, as he is wealthy, influential, and might have caused much mischief had he been so inclined.	As the merits and deserts of the rajah are well known to the commissioner, I shall refrain from making any suggestion as to the recompence due to him.	The rajah assisted the British Government in various ways. He furnished elephants for the use of the army, several horses for cavalry, four pair of carriage horses for General Havelock's guns, and has always met any requisition made on him with promptitude and alacrity. I cannot, however, say much for the matchlock-men entertained by him, for whenever the least danger was to be faced they have either refused to meet it or run away. The rajah's conduct was, I regret to say, not quite above suspicion, on and for some time after the memorable 4th of June 1857; but his subsequent conduct has fully cleared his character, and I consider that the assistance that he has rendered to the Government, as above recorded, merits the warm thanks of the Right Honourable the Governor-General. The rajah's position is already so high, and his wealth so great, that it is difficult for me to recommend any suitable recompence which might be bestowed on him; but perhaps the restoration of the second salute, withdrawn from his Highness by Mr. Colvin, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, on durbar days, or the bestowal of the title of maharajah, might not be considered inappropriate.

(Signed) W. R. Baillie,
Officiating Assistant to Secretary to Government,
North-Western Provinces.

No. 5373.

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces; dated Fort William, the 31st August 1859.

(Foreign Department.)

Sir,

I have received and laid before the Governor-General in Council, your letter dated the 16th ultimo, No. 929, relative to the services rendered by the Rajah of Benares during the late disturbances.

2. In reply I am directed to state, for the information of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that his Excellency in Council has been pleased to confer upon Rajah Issree Pershad Narain Sing Bahadoor the title of Maharajah Bahadoor, for the assistance given by him to the British officers during the rebellion. The usual sunnud is herewith sent for presentation to the maha rajah, together with a letter signed by the Governor-General, thanking him for his services.

3. His Lordship in Council is also pleased to sanction your proposal that the salute of 13 guns, which the maharaja now receives only on coming to durbar, may be permitted to him, as to all other native gentlemen who receive salutes, on leaving also.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Cecil Beadon,
Sec. to the Government of India.

Address from the Rajah of Benares to Her most Gracious Majesty.

To Her most Gracious Majesty Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India, &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Majesty.

With your graceful permission I most respectfully seize this opportunity of laying at your august feet my humble but sincere congratulations on the auspicious occasion of your assuming the Government of the British territories in India.

We have indeed always been Your Majesty's subjects, but words cannot be found adequate to express the heartfelt joy and satisfaction felt by us all when Your Majesty's proclamation was set forth, assuring us of the assumption of the direct control of this empire by the Crown, and its nearer approach to Your Majesty's throne.

I beg most respectfully to assure Your Majesty of my earnest conviction of the good and wise policy Your Majesty's Government has shown in maintaining the ancient rights of the people in the land of their forefathers, in observing strict neutrality in religious matters, in promoting peace and social advancement among the people, and in acknowledging the engagements entered into by the Honourable the East India Company with the native chiefs and princes of Your Majesty's Indian dominions.

And, lastly, I most humbly crave Your Majesty's gracious acceptance of the small nuzzur laid at your feet as a token of respect and homage, by Your Majesty's most loyal and most faithful subject and servant,

(Signed) Ishree. [Seal.]

The Secretary of State for India to his Highness the Rajah of Benares; dated India Office, 30th September 1859.

Highness,

I have received the commands of my Sovereign, Queen Victoria, to thank you in Her Majesty's name for your friendly letter, and to express to you the gratification which Her Majesty has experienced in being assured of your Highness's distinguished loyalty and fidelity.

The

The silver box, with its contents, which you forwarded with your letter for presentation to the Queen, has been accepted, with pleasure, by Her Majesty, as a token of your Highness's esteem.

That your Highness may enjoy many years of prosperity is the sincere wish of
Your Highness's faithful friend and well-wisher,
C. W.

CHIRKAREE.

Extract Letter from the Governor-General of India to the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors; dated Allahabad, 25th May (No. 19.) 1858.

Para. 2. No. 32. of the packet is a despatch dated the 4th March last, from Mr. J. H. Carne, reporting the fall of the city of Chirkarree into the hands of the rebels, and the beleaguerment of the fort. This letter has been long reaching the Government. Prior to its receipt, Sir Hugh Rose and General Whitlock were instructed, through the agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to operate in the direction of Chirkarree, and to consider the duty of freeing the loyal rajah of that place, and the rajahs of Punnah and Rewah, from the danger which threatened them, to be paramount to the operations against Jhansi.

3. Sir Robert Hamilton, in a letter dated the 20th March last, explained the reasons which prevented the execution of the orders addressed to him. Under the circumstances represented by Sir Robert, and with advertence to the fact of Sir Hugh Rose's force having been already committed before Jhansi, the decision taken in respect of the prior reduction of that place was approved.

4. Subsequently to this a report has been made by General Whitlock to the Military Department, of his having directed a detachment under Brigadier Carpenter to proceed in the direction of Chirkarree, for the protection of the rajah and his family. This measure has been approved.

No. 18.

From J. H. Carne, Esq., Assistant Magistrate on duty at Chirkaree, to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Right Honourable the Governor-General; dated Allahabad, 4th March 1858.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 17. dated 1st instant, I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that the city of Chirkaree fell entirely into the possession of the rebels on the evening of the 1st instant.

2. During the last three days every habitation has been plundered and then set fire to. The rajah's own residence has also been rifled of every particle of property which could be carried away, while costly mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, and other valuable fittings up and furniture of English fashion were smashed to pieces and otherwise destroyed by the rebel mob.

3. Elephants and horses, with their trappings, carriages of various kinds, palanquins and other conveyances, camels and draught bullocks, all the cattle belonging to the inhabitants, besides (12) twelve pieces of ordnance, the majority of which had been brought away from the field, but could not be conveyed up to the fort, in the confusion of the fray, have all fallen into the hands of the enemy.

4. A large brick-built mansion, one of the rajah's residences, but principally made use of by and reserved for English visitors, was set on fire last night, and every article of furniture destroyed.

5. It would occupy too much of your valuable time were I to enumerate all the mischief that has been done; suffice it to say that the total loss is estimated to be not less than from fourteen to fifteen lakhs of rupees.

6. The city was taken through the treachery of a mercenary thakoor named Joojhar Sing. He had a large band of men who occupied one of the most important

important (in fact they were all most important) defensive posts. On the approach of their assailants they fled without offering any resistance, and are now in the ranks of the enemy. This opening gave the rebels the entrée into the city, which they at once commenced setting on fire. Having become masters of this position; they were enabled to make a diversion in favour of another party who were attacking its neighbouring position, by taking them in the right flank and rear. The gallant defenders of this post fought bravely, but being surrounded they were overpowered. They managed, however, to effect their retreat, even under such difficulties, in an orderly manner.

7. The men at all the other posts maintained their ground unflinchingly, though hotly pressed by a strong and determined enemy, but as numbers came pouring in through those positions which had been carried it was thought advisable to order these brave men to retire into the fort, because it became every moment more and more evident that their retreat would quickly be cut off.

8. As evening closed in it was ascertained that more than one half of the rajah's troops had decamped towards their own homes, and during the last two or three days of truce numbers of others have also fled. In short, almost all the temporarily hired troops have vanished.

9. The enemy conducted all their operations very systematically. They latterly received reinforcements from Calpee of from 500 to 800 sepoys. They could afford their relief parties; while some fought others rested; as one set was observed going away, another was seen coming to take their places, even during the continuance of the conflict. They had their bugle calls during the last grand assault, and each separate band of matchlock-men was led on and performed its assigned task under the tuition evidently of some of the smartest sepoys who had been instructed by us in the art of war. They had their hospital doolies, and they appeared to have a large and well-regulated bazar, with abundance of supplies. They, in short, displayed all the active energies of the battle field, while their opponents were the personification of brave but comparatively dull, bulky, deadweight resistance.

10. Many of the rajah's old servants, men whose ancestors had served his house during many generations, have forsaken him, and gone over to the rebels.

These were men who had been conversant with every nook and corner, and from whom there had been no concealments. They pointed out all the various places where valuable property had been concealed; places which no eye could have detected as likely to conceal anything. Large quantities of costly property have thus been destroyed.

11. When the enemy had gained entire possession of the city, and the few troops remaining to the rajah had found their way into the fort, it became evident that a strong spirit of disaffection prevailed amongst them. They were extremely morose and irritable, bluntly declining to fight any more, and insolent to their officers. It became necessary to gain time in order to soothe down such feelings, and therefore a flag of truce was displayed. Up to this day, however, although every effort has been made by the rajah and his officers to reassure them, and prevail on them to resume their duties, they persevere in turning a deaf ear to all reasonings and remonstrances. They persist in declaring they neither can nor will do any more. They will not even undertake the ordinary routine duties of guard and watch. If the garrison will not defend the fort, the rajah, as a matter of course, becomes perfectly helpless. He has about (200) two hundred men on whom he can confidently reckon, ready to die in defending him, but what are they in a large rambling place like this, which the enemy can easily surround, and plant their guns with their muzzles at any convenient distance they please from the walls. Even could they undertake all the laborious duties which would devolve on them, they cannot at the same time successfully contend against and frustrate the designs of treachery. The gates may be thrown open at any time by the discontented grumblers.

12. Such being the actual state of affairs, the raja has deemed it absolutely necessary, for the preservation of himself, his only son, and family, and what remains of his property brought up to the fort, to enter into negotiations with the rebels, with the view of purchasing of them, by the payment of a certain sum of money, the amount of which has not yet been decided, their rescue from perils out of which there appears to be no other possible mode

of

of deliverance. Knowing all the circumstances of the case as I do, and as I have herein described them, I could not advise the rajah against taking the only step open to him, by which to evade that further indignity which must overtake him in the event of further hopeless and irritating opposition. I have told him that under the distressing circumstances surrounding him I consider that he has no alternative left him. He has ever been extremely solicitous to avoid doing anything which might hereafter reflect on the sincerity of his loyalty to the British Government, and has always openly and candidly disclosed to me whatever has come to his knowledge, and has on no occasion, that I am aware of, acted without seeking my advice. With his city and his surrounding villages plundered and lying in ashes before his eyes, his own personal property, and that of his relations, friends, and dependants, destroyed or lost to them, his troops annihilated and dispersed, and those remaining faithless, with a triumphant and formidable foe, ready and anxious to destroy him and all that is left, with the certainty staring him in the face of their power to put the finishing stroke to life and liberty, with no expectation of aid from British troops to save him from ills incurred on account of his active loyalty to the British Government, can any man, be he actuated by the strictest notions of what is due to the duties of allegiance, blame him for yielding to a stern necessity?

13. I must here beg, with the greatest submission and deference, to express, in behalf of the rajah, my very great surprise at the unaccountable silence maintained both by the agent governor-general for Central India and the commissioner of Jubbulpore. No message has been received from either, indicative of their sympathising with him, or expressive of their willingness to support him. No replies even to letters despatched to them by Major Ellis or myself communicating passing events. To this day we are not aware where the troops accompanying the Commissioner of Jubbulpore are, although we have been informed that they have been directed by the agent to move towards Chirkharee. No direct intimation, however, of such orders having been issued, have reached us from the agent himself. Surely some words of encouragement might have been addressed to the rajah, some hope held out of speedy succour, or some probable day named by which the aid of British troops might be looked forward to with some degree of certainty. Everything has unfortunately tended to create a distrustful feeling, if not in the rajah himself, assuredly in the minds of his troops, that the high functionaries of the Government were indifferent to the fate of the rajah, and would not put themselves in the least out of their way to assist him in the struggles encountered by him in the service of the British Government. Surely, if British troops were not available, the political authorities might have insisted on aid being rendered by the neighbouring chiefs of Chutterpore, Bijawar, Punnah, Zehree, or Duttiah. They had all been warned some time ago by the political authorities to have troops in readiness to co-operate with the British force. Surely those levies might have been employed on an occasion such as this with great advantage to the Government interests in aiding the Rajah of Chirkaree. Even had one regiment under British officers been detached, it would have amply sufficed to have saved the Chirkaree chief from the ruin in which he has now been involved.

14. The negotiations are still pending, and much difficulty has arisen to retard an arrangement owing to the rebels having received information of my being here. They persisted in declining to enter upon the discussion of any terms until I was given up. They had been told by many persons who have recently joined them, and who had seen me, that I was here, and the rajah's principal men have been obliged to swear that there was no European in the fort. The rajah has indeed treated me in every way more like a brother than merely a European whom he was bound to protect. I am now residing in a place where none but near relatives of his are admitted.

15. There is one circumstance, however, of which I have been cognizant for some time, but which I have carefully refrained from telling the rajah, as I felt convinced, had he been made acquainted with the fact, Chirkaree would never have held out for eleven days against the rebels, and probably there would have been no fighting at all. This circumstance is the approach of the nana with a large force. Major Ellis communicated to me the fact of his having crossed the Ganges, and of his intended advance into Bundlecund.

The rebels have now here given out that he has crossed the Jumna at the Shergurh Ghat, and is en route to Calpee, through Jalaon, with a force of 36,000 men (an exaggerated number, no doubt), and purposes moving on Saugor. If I escape the present dilemma, I am in fear it will only be to fall into a still greater peril.

16. As life is uncertain, and I may not have an opportunity of writing again, I will close this letter by apologizing for its length, and by submissively taking the liberty of offering a suggestion on which future inquiry might be based with reference to the restitution to be made to the rajah for the loss sustained by him. I think it would be an act of justice, if the other chiefs of Bundlecund (who may not have yet suffered, or may not hereafter suffer, a similar loss on a similar account,) should be called on, when the supremacy of the British Government shall have been restored, to refund these losses. Some of the chiefs (the fact will no doubt be proved sooner or later) actually had troops aiding the rebels in their attack on Chirkaree. Others aided and abetted in its overthrow, in so far as when called upon to furnish aid they purposely kept aloof, that the overthrow might be effectual. The amount of property actually lost might be estimated by arbitrators appointed by Government or by the chiefs themselves.

17. I trust that whatever may befal me the British Government will not forget that the Rajah of Chirkaree has treated both Mr. Sturt and myself, their European servants, with much kindness and hospitality.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. H. Carne,
Assistant Magistrate.

No. 24 A.

The Governor-General of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated Allahabad, the 22d July 1858.

(Foreign Department.)

Honourable Sirs,

In continuation of my former Despatch to the Secret Committee, No. 19 of the 25th May, I have now the honour to forward, for the information of your Honourable Court, the papers specified in the accompanying abstract, having reference to the bestowal of the Myra Diamond Tract on the Rajah of Chirkaree.

2. The great services performed by this native chief, and the losses and personal inconvenience endured by him when besieged in his fort at Chirkaree, at a time when we were unable to give him effectual support, have already been reported to your Honourable Court.

3. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and in order to prevent any false impression arising that the Government of India was slow to notice and reward those who had suffered in their cause, I determined at once to confer on the maharajah the Myra Diamond Tract, and I trust your Honourable Court will approve of my proceedings.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Canning.

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to his Highness the Rajah of Chirkaree; dated Allahabad, the 18th June 1858.

(Foreign Department.)

After Compliments.

I have heard with great satisfaction that the rebels who attacked Roat on the 3d June were defeated and dispersed, with the loss of their two guns, and their leader, Martund Rao Tantia, by your troops.

I had previously been made aware of the good service done by you.

The gallantry evinced by you in contending against the virulent and persevering attacks made on your capital by the rebels and mutineers from

Calpee

Calpee and elsewhere in February and March last, and the hardships then endured by you at their hands, furnished convincing proofs, had any been required, of the sincerity of your loyalty and attachment to the British Government.

It was with much concern that I learnt of the burning of the town of Chirkaree, and the heavy losses which you sustained by that event; but it was a source of gratification to me that the advance of General Whitlock's column to Punnah, which was ordered by me, and the successes gained by Sir Hugh Rose, had the effect of causing the rebels to retreat from your territory.

The Government of India, while it visits traitors and rebels with swift punishment, is equally prompt to reward its faithful and loyal allies.

Your loyalty has been so conspicuous and so unwavering, and the support which you have given to the British Government has been so valuable, that I desire at once to mark my grateful sense of both by conferring upon you the country known as the Myra Diamond Tract. I shall have the pleasure hereafter of sending to you a sunnud specifying the names of the villages composing the tract in question, and granting them to you and to your lineal male heirs in perpetuity. But I wish at the same time to apprize you that I am not unaware of the sacrifices which your attachment to the British Government has imposed upon you, and that I shall not fail to give my attentive consideration to the representations which I may expect to receive from Sir R. Hamilton respecting your conduct in opposing those who have taken up arms against this Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Canning.

No. 175 of 1858.

From the Political Assistant for Bundlecund to the Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-General, Head Quarters, Allahabad; dated Camp, Chirkari, the 10th July 1858.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1825, dated 22d June, directing me, in the absence of Sir Robert Hamilton, agent governor-general for Central India, on important affairs near Gwalior, to deliver a khureeta from the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to Ratan Sing, Maharaja of Chirkaree, informing him that his Lordship had determined upon conferring upon him, and his heirs male lineally begotten, the tract of Myra, in reward of his loyalty and good services during the recent disturbances.

2. In pursuance of the above instructions, which reached me at Banda on the 1st instant, I marched from that place on the evening of the 2nd, and arrived here on the morning of the 5th instant, when the raja, though still suffering from his painful and dangerous disease, attended by his little son, and a large sowari, came out to meet me, in performance of the ceremony of istiqleal, the usual salute being fired on my arrival in camp.

3. The raja, attended by his chief officers, paid me a visit in the evening, when I had the honour of delivering his Lordship's khureeta to his address. He ordered it to be read aloud, and having heard its contents, expressed himself highly gratified at the honour which his Lordship had been pleased to confer upon him, and the next day fired a salute of 21 guns in public attestation of the same.

4. He said everybody had heard of the distress to which his people and himself had been subjected by the presence of the rebels at Chirkari, and that had he a thousand tongues he never could sufficiently express his gratitude to the Governor-General for his kindness in having relieved him of their presence. The rebels, on hearing of the advance of General Whitlock's force, and the success of Sir Hugh Rose elsewhere, had withdrawn from Chirkari, and left him in the enjoyment of peace and happiness, blessings for the restoration of which he was indebted entirely to the skill and bravery of the British troops, against which none were able to contend.

5. His Highness has now sent me the inclosed khureeta, in reply to the one from the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, and which I beg you will do me the favour of submitting, with the accompanying English translation, to his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. R. W. Ellis,
Political Assistant for Bundelkhund.

Translation of Khureeta from Ratan Singh, Maha Raja of Chirkari, dated 7th July 1858, to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

After Compliments.

In an auspicious moment, my friend, Major Ellis, delivered your Lordship's khureeta, informing me that your Lordship had determined upon granting me and my heirs lineally begotten a sunnud for the Myra district, in reward for my services in having defended the fort of Chirkari in February and March, and subsequently having attacked and defeated the rebels in an engagement at Roat upon the 3rd June, in which two of their guns were taken, and their leader, Martand Rao Tantia, killed.

My friend, every body knows that peace and good order could never have been restored to Bundelcund without the aid of British troops, and had I a thousand tongues I never could sufficiently express the gratitude which I feel for your kindness in having sent Major-General Whitlock's force to the relief of Chirkari when it was in the utmost danger, and without which the rebels never would have left the place, or peace and good order been re-established.

I am more gratified at your Lordship's kindness in bestowing upon me the Myra district in reward for my services during the insurrection than I can possibly express. The loyal and well-disposed look upon their allegiance to Government as a duty carrying with it its own reward, both in this world and the one to come, and are only too glad when an opportunity occurs for proving their fidelity.

May the Almighty long preserve on the seat of Government one so favourably inclined to reward the exertions of others, and may he keep me stedfast in the path of duty, deserving of a continuance of those favours now bestowed upon me.

Your Lordship's assurance of attention to such applications as I may submit through Sir Robert Hamilton are most gratifying, and I shall not fail to avail myself of the privilege for such communication when there may be occasion for doing so.

(True translation.)
(Signed) R. R. W. Ellis,
Political Assistant for Bundelcund.

No. 257.

Notification.

Foreign Department.

Camp, Cawnpoor, Friday 4th November 1859.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General held a durbar at Cawnpoor on the 3rd instant, for the reception of the Maharaja of Rewah, the chiefs and jageerdars of Bundelkund, and the chiefs and principal residents of the Benares and Allahabad divisions of the North-Western Provinces.

The under-mentioned chiefs and jageerdars had private audiences of his Excellency:—

The Maharaja of Rewah.
The Maharaja of Benares.
The Maharaja of Chirkaree.
The Raja of Barounda.
The Raja of Nagode.
The Raja of Sureela.

The

The Raja of Mundah.
Raja Deonarain Singh Bahadoor.
The Jageerdar of Jignee.
The Jageerdar of Logassee.
The Jageerdar of Paldeo.
The Jageerdar of Tirawun.
The Jageerdar of Behree.
The Jageerdar of Besounda.
The Jageerdar of Alipoora.
The Jageerdar of Kumpta Rijowla.
The Jageerdar of Gowrihar.
The Jageerdar of Nyagowan.

On arrival and departure, the Maharaja of Rewah received a salute of 17 guns; the Maharaja of Benares, a salute of 13 guns; and the Maharaja of Chirkaree, a salute of 11 guns.

The Viceroy was pleased to inform the Maharajas of Rewah and Chirkaree, and the Jageerdars of Logassee and Gowrihar, that, in consideration of their loyalty to the British Government, and of the services rendered by them during the rebellion, the Government would, in the event of failure to any one of them of direct heirs, recognise the privilege of adoption, according to the ancient customs of their respective families.

Afterwards, the above-mentioned chiefs and jageerdars, and the other native chiefs and gentlemen, together with the principal civil and military officers of the station, having been assembled in general durbar, the Viceroy and Governor-General, accompanied by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, entered, and took his seat under a royal salute.

The customary tribute and offerings having been presented and accepted, rewards and khilluts were bestowed on each native chief and gentleman in succession.

The following rewards were given for loyal services during the rebellion :—

To the Maharaja of Rewah, a khillut of the value of 10,000 rupees, and the district of Sohagpore to him and his heirs in perpetuity.

To the Maharaja of Benares, a khillut of the value of 10,000 rupees, and the honour of an hereditary salute of 13 guns.

To the Maharaja of Chirkaree, a khillut of the value of 20,000 rupees, the pergunnah of Futtehpore in Shahgurh in perpetutity, and the honour of an hereditary salute of 11 guns.

The distinguished services of this chief, who not only adhered firmly to his alliance with the British Government throughout the rebellion, but rendered active assistance to the Queen's troops, and protected the lives of Her Majesty's Christian subjects, at the imminent and unconcealed peril of his own, and to his own great loss, were on this occasion publicly acknowledged by the Viceroy and Governor-General. His Excellency was pleased to call the notice of the Commander-in-Chief and of the assembly to the signal devotion shown by the maharaja to the Queen's Government, in his offer to surrender to the rebels the person of his own son rather than that of a British agent who was under his protection; and his Excellency enjoined all British officers who might hereafter enter the territory of the Maharaja to remember these services, and to render to his Highness the respect and consideration which he so eminently deserves.

To the Raja of Nagode, lands in the confiscated estate of Bijoorajgurh, yielding Rs. 4,000 a year.

To Raja Deonarain Singh Bahadoor of Benares, the title of Raja Bahadoor, a khillut of the value of 10,000 rupees, and a perpetual assignment on the revenues of the pergunnah of Syedpoor Bhittree.

To Dewan Sirdar Singh, Jageerdar of Logassee, the title of Rao Bahadoor, a khillut of the value of 10,000 rupees, and a jageer of rupees 2,000 a year.

To Nana Hindooput, Jageerdar of Alipoora, a khillut of the value of 5,000 rupees.

To Rajdhar Rooder Sing, Jageerdar of Gowrihar, the title of Rao Bahadoor, and a khillut of the value of 10,000 rupees.

Other minor rewards were given, and those who were not entitled to reward received the usual complimentary khillut.

After the customary ceremonies, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General left his seat under a royal salute, and the assembly broke up.

This day the Viceroy and Governor-General paid a return visit to each of the three principal chiefs, the Maharajas of Rewah, Benares, and Chirkaree, at their respective encampments.

His Excellency was accompanied by the secretary of the Government of India and by his personal staff, and escorted by a squadron of Her Majesty's 2d Dragoon Guards, the body guard, and the 1st Punjab Irregular Cavalry.

At the tent of each chief, his Excellency received on arrival and departure a royal salute. The usual offering was presented and accepted, and after the customary ceremonies his Excellency retired.

By order, &c.
(Signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.

RAMPOOR.

No. 350 of 1858.

From the Commissioner of Rohilcund to W. Muir, Esquire, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces; dated Bareilly, the 6th December 1858.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will submit, for the consideration and order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, this my reply to the orders of Government No. 431, dated 24th June, calling for a report by me of the administration of Moradabad when under the charge of his Highness the Nawab of Rampoor, and for my opinion of the adequate reward to his Highness for the faithful services rendered by him to the British Government during the year of the mutiny and up to the present time.

2d. His Lordship is aware that I was during the entire period at Nynee Tal, and there receiving constant intelligence of what was occurring in the district. This, however, was but a general intelligence of the fact that the administration was being conducted by the nawab with as near adherence to the system and principle of our own Government as circumstances would admit of, that judicial, revenue, and police functionaries were continued at their posts, and that the two last departments were in working operation throughout the tenure of the district by the nawab.

3d. Soon after the post had been properly organized, in November, I received from Moradabad monthly statements of the criminal work and of revenue business and collections, and I then contemplated having it in my ability at any moment to test the internal administration by reference to record, with as much facility as I might have used the same method of reference in a district under our own Government.

4th. But the invasion of Feroze Shah on the 22nd April caused the entire frustration of this expectation. Pursuing the same course as the rebels seem ever to have taken in any place where order had reigned before, he at once, on the defection of the nawab's mutinous army, and the retreat of the few who remained faithful, made for the treasury and cutcherries, sacked the contents of the former, and burned those of the latter, so that the record of the nawab's administration was annihilated.

5th. This was keenly felt by the nawab; but as the records anterior to the mutiny had been before destroyed, this loss was less of public significance than of consequence to the nawab's reputation; but of it one effect is, that I have not the opportunity for minute investigation into the mode of management, as shown by record, which I should otherwise have had.

6th. It has, therefore, under the circumstances, seemed to me the best plan to ask his Highness the nawab to give his own account of the administration of his charge; and that I should make any additions or comment which may seem called for, as well as offer my opinion on the general conduct of the nawab; and I annex a faithful translation of his Highness' narrative addressed to me.

7th. This narrative contrasts favourably with native composition ordinarily when employed to narrate personal details. There is absence of self-laudation, which,

which, ordinarily, is only too prominent. As far as I can judge, from the replies to all verbal inquiries I have made, I conscientiously believe the history of events, and of the nawab's concern with them, to be very truthful.

8th. With the exception of the omission to show, that what is called Nawab Kazim Ali Khan's circuit (vide para. 20 of the nawab's narrative) was rather per force, and against the nawab's will, than a measure of prudent policy, I do not think the nawab has given wrong colouring to any part of his narrative; and in relation to this it may, in the first place, be argued that the nawab has in no part of the narrative referred to the difficulties occasioned to himself by the conduct of others; and, in the second place, that all the conduct of Nawab Kazim Ali Khan subsequent to the fall of Delhie has been most satisfactory to the nawab, and conducing to the service of both states.

9th. Having given this opinion of the strict truthfulness of the nawab's relation, I would observe, and bring specially to the notice of Government, that the nawab's conduct has been distinguished by consummate tact and ability.

10th. His position when Bukht Khan arrived at Gumrh Ghat (the halting place near Rampoor) was singularly difficult. It is clear that the mutinous army did not take him for their friend, and yet he in no way compromised himself as our friend and their enemy. Their proceedings on reaching Mooradabad, in reinstating Majeedooddeen Ahmud Khan, sufficiently demonstrated their distrust of the nawab, and yet with a happy diplomacy he had effected their transit through and exit from his dominions without injury to his interest or that of his subjects, and with the room and prospect of devoting himself wholly to the furtherance of the interests of the British Government and their European and Christian servants.

11th. On re-taking Moradabad, when all the regular mutineers had left, he displayed equal sagacity in selecting the officer to administer the district.

12th. Had he placed his own brother, or any other ambitious pathan, however much at first a willing subject, the risk would have been next to certainty that a party would have been got up to obtain an independent hold of the district, to favour the vice-regent against the nawab; or that the nature of the rule exercised woul . have converted the state of the district from such as it was under the nawab to a state similar to that prevailing in the neighbouring districts.

13th. In lieu of this, the appointment made of vice-regent in the person of his uncle, Abdool Ali Khan, a pathan, noted for his mildness and conciliatory disposition, was a guarantee to Hindoo as well as neutral Mahomedans that there would be no intention on the part of the actual ruler to oppress them.

14th. Below him, in the post of deputy collector and deputy magistrate, vacated by Mr. Kitchen's death, Gholam Nazir Khan was placed, who, besides being known to the nawab by service in previous years, had served our Government, and been much in the confidence of the late Mr. Henley Clarke, for some years magistrate of Bareilly.

15th. At the same time the whole establishments of the district were continued in office, and it was notified that no alteration would be made in the system of carrying on public business in any department.

16th. The ordinary business of the civil courts was suspended from the first, and the salaries of the native judges were discontinued by my order six months later, in conformity with what I understood to be the practice of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

17th. The absence of record prevents my being able to state how far in the earliest period of the year the ordinary system of criminal police operated throughout the district; but the united testimony of all Hindoos who wrote to me from the town of Mooradabad showed plainly that life and property were there safe from the very first.

18th. At Chumbhul and in the pergunnah of Thakoordwara, Mahomedans of the locality, aided by others from Rampoor, committed excesses in the outset of the nawab's rule; but with these exceptions no crimes were brought to my notice committed by men banded together to whom prevailing lawlessness secured immunity.

19th. At Moradabad, in the end of July, an emeute which threatened disastrous consequences, originating in disagreement between the Mahomedans of Moradabad and Rampoor, and in which a few lives were lost, was put down, and

and matters amicably arranged, by the deputation of Hakeem Saadut Ali on the part of the nawab, with a force at his back to support him.

20th. As soon as the post was organized, and injured parties were able to petition me, I received one or two complaints of the failure of justice in the form of appeal from decisions; but these sufficiently testified the fact that a system was in operation.

21st. The amount of revenue collected in the year partially attests the operations in that department; and I consider it may be held as in some measure a reasonable test of the comparative tranquillity of the district, and an assurance that the large force employed by the nawab did not at any rate depress the country, otherwise the amount of revenue could not hardly have been paid.

22d. There has not been presented to me a single complaint of exaction beyond the revenue demand, and complaints of the demand and collection of revenue having been made, notwithstanding paucity of assets and loss of property in the early part of the year, have been very few, and of these hardly one deserving of attention.

23d. The ordinary revenue business of summary suits and those connected with succession (dakhil kharij) was carried on.

24th. I believe the accounts of receipt and expenditure were kept with care; but the invasion of Feroze Shah has caused the loss of most of the documentary vouchers. The account which accompanies this report has been made upon the copies of monthly jumakhuruch, or account currents, which were periodically sent to Rampoor from Moradabad.

25th. With the exception of the charge for troops, there is no item which is not either ordinary or capable of simple explanation. I have given explanatory notes where they seemed required.

26th. Respecting the charge for troops, the circumstances of the country will be held to warrant the expenditure. The district was to be held against enemies on either side, and within it were (with the exception of Bareilly and Shahjehanpoor) the largest Mahomedan towns in the province Moradabad, Nimroha, and Sumbhul, with other not insignificant places, as Chundowsee, Hussunpoor, and Kasheepoor.

27th. The nawab had moreover to prove, by the strength of his establishment and the regularity of his pay, his superiority (and therefore ours) to the rebel forces on either side, who invited recruits with the promise only of pay and the prospect of plunder with impunity. Taking these points into consideration, I do not look on the charge as at all excessive, and I trust to have the concurrence of his Lordship the Governor-General in this view.

28th. I do not hesitate to affirm the nawab's administration of the district of Moradabad to have been politic in the best sense of that word, and as regular and successful under the circumstances as any native government could have been.

29th. This assertion gives it the minimum of credit. If the difficulties which menaced the nawab on the one hand, and the paucity, almost utter absence, of aid, in the form of encouragement by the Government, and assistance in counsel and subordination by those who were his subjects or ours, be considered, on the other hand, the credit due to this loyal chief will be much enhanced.

30th. The best test of the nawab's administration would be in appeal to the voice of the Hindoo population, of that section of them particularly who had anything to lose in wealth, position, or family, and I am confident the answer would be one of unanimous applause for the sagacity of his measures, and of gratitude for the secure protection which had resulted out of those measures to themselves.

31st. The nawab's good offices, given as a faithful chief, dependent on our Government, were directed particularly to the maintenance of the position of Europeans at Nynee Tal.

32d. With this object, he took care, without seizing the country of pergunnahs Roodurpoor and Guddurpoor, to have an influence in them, by which he should secure the transit of supplies to the hills.

33d. Through his aid and that aid, *only*, the bazaar of Nynee Tal was supplied with all that ordinarily reaches it from the plains; sheep, fowls, eggs, and

and all kinds of grain. Want was never felt, and whenever there was apprehension of deficiency he was written to.

34th. On the menace of danger in Kasheepore and at the foot of the hills, he took over within Rampoor all the Government and kham tuhseel elephants, and kept them with the greatest care.

35th. On two different occasions he sent cash supplies of 2,000 gold mohurs each time, and by negotiation upwards of 21,000 rupees was obtained at Nynee Tal upon my orders, which he honoured.

36th. For every requirement to accoutre the cavalry levies he was applied to, and furnished what was required.

37th. On the formation of the camp at Huldwain, he sent, on request, carts required for limbers to the guns, and several pairs of his own draught bullocks, by which the artillery of the force was at once put into efficiency, and took the field at Churpoora.

38th. For procuring the best information of affairs at Lucknow, Delhi, and Agra, he spared no expense, though he has made no charge on the resources of Moradabad; his information was early, and *invariably* proved correct.

39th. As soon as it was practicable to open postal communication with the doab, he made the necessary arrangements, and most jealously cared for this, to us, most important department. It is a subject of much credit and gratification to him, that not a single bag was lost during the whole time of his charge. So good were his arrangements, and so timely his precaution, that even when the rebels had for a few days the line of road between the Rampoor border and the foot of the hills in their possession, and when Feroze Shah succeeded in his two days occupation of Moradabad, *not a letter* was lost through the post, but was precautionally detained.

40th. Christian women and children, to the number of 32, were cared for by him, and ultimately sent to Meerut.

41st. The loyalty of the nawab was thus proved by his acts throughout the year, from the date of the mutiny to that of his transferring the charge of the district.

42d. But in rating the value of this loyalty the British Government will consider doubtless the spirit which actuated it, and with which it was given.

43d. The lowest motive, self-interest, will be assigned by many, probably by most. It will be said he had the sagacity to foresee that rebellion would be a losing game, so he played to win in the end upon his stake of loyalty.

44th. Admitting this, it would be necessary also to admit that his sagacity was sorely tried by the aspect of affairs from May to October, in his ignorance of what was going on down country and in England to reinforce Upper India. Hence, if to foresight alone his loyalty is to be attributed, the merit is not small.

45th. But I submit that if to his sagacity and sense of self-interest *alone* were due the conduct which has been of such signal service to the Government and to individuals, there would have been some exhibition of a grudging spirit, some carelessness as to the fate or comfort of individuals, so long as the fact of his own loyalty should not be called into question. There would have been an invoking of Government aid at a time when he knew it could not be given, and some hinting at the alternative of his making his own terms with our enemy.

46th. If I am enabled by my experience throughout to affirm that not only was this not the case, but that the assistance given in money, in information, and in arrangements, was given in a spirit of alacrity and liberality which no equivocal loyalty would have suggested, I am justified, I conceive, in assuming, and requesting the Government to assume, that this loyalty proceeded from the attachment of this subordinate chief to and his appreciation of that Government to which he owes allegiance, as much as from the unmixed motive of self-interest.

47th. The last point requiring my notice to Government may be, why, if the nawab was so loyal and his motive so good, he could not accomplish more than he did of effective service to the British Government.

48th. In the reason which I give, the nawab's merit is made, I think, more conspicuous, rather than obscured.

49th. As a Mahomedan possessed of influence, he *liberally* stood *alone* in the part he took throughout the entire province of Rohilcund. This singularity in many parts of the province was among detached Mahomedan societies; but in Rampore it was singularity among a strictly united Mahomedan population, bristling with arms, prone to plunder, greedy of gain, and intolerant of Europeans.

50th. Those of his household and nearer of kin were perhaps the more opposed to him in sentiment and action, if he would have allowed them opportunity for action. His army, from the officer of higher grade to the private sowar or footman, was notoriously in opposition to him. He had, I have been informed, on more than one occasion, to brook language in open durbar which only a magnanimous sense of the object he was carrying out prevented him from resenting in a way which might have caused that object to be defeated by an open rupture between himself and his subjects. Eternally among the whole race of pathans, he was a common subject of abusive or disdainful appellation.

51st. It resulted from this that he had no other engine to work with than money, and with that to retain attached to him bands of mercenary soldiers, who would or might otherwise have gone to Bareilly, or Bijnour, or Delhi, or have joined some usurper within his realm.

52d. But this expenditure was not without system, nor made without a care and foresight, which in itself constituted extreme policy.

53d. I believe the nawab's whole mind was devoted to this policy, as much as was the attention of any statesman or warrior throughout the same eventful time, and one result to himself personally was in grievous failure of health. Previous to meeting him on the 28th April I was told to be prepared for a considerable change in his appearance, and I can only state that, notwithstanding this preparation, I was much shocked by the very evident signs of the effect which labour and anxiety had had in him.

54th. I have not found it practicable to obtain from any source a notion of the reward which the nawab would desire or expect. Personally, I believe he would prize the expression of the approval of his conduct from the highest quarter more than aggrandizement in rank, territory, or money; but when it is no secret to him that loyal chiefs have been rewarded by jagheers and elevation in rank, and that the Government have sought to reward loyal merit in the meanest wherever it has come to light, it would be impossible to suppose that he could doubt now of the Government giving more substantial mark of their approbation than its mere expression.

55th. The accounts show a balance of Rupees 3,81,199. 14. 10. against or demandable of the nawab. It is not be supposed that the demand will be made, as the money he expended in Rampoor was solely so in the Government service and interest; but I can state that the nawab has never arrogated the privilege of not being liable for the sum; on the contrary, he has stated to me he could make over to the Government the interest due on promissory notes to the amount of 20 lacs in part payment, and the notes themselves, in pledge of residue being paid, or if the Government desired immediate payment he could sell notes to the amount of his liability.

56th. As the extraordinary expenses to the nawab in the year have amounted to Rupees 8,50,614. 1. 2., his actual deficit, even with the allowance to him of this 3,81,199. 14. 10., would be 4,69,414. 2. 4.

57th. I have asked the nawab, at the time of writing this report, for this information. I do not think he would have of himself brought it forward.

58th. I should here mention, that the nawab has more than once made it a particular request, that whether he have to repay what may be called an advance for his extraordinary expenditure or not, the Government will accept the 4,000 gold mohurs which he sent to Nyni Tal, as a nuzzur and not as a loan.

59th. It is not easy to make a positive recommendation of reward which shall not be dictated by a comparative regard to the rewards given in other cases which might form precedent. At the same time, it is not open to me to apply the precedent of a case of the entire bearings of which I have not cognizance.

60th. But I do not consider that I should recommend a less reward than has been given to the Rajah of Puttiala. If the services of the latter were more effective and tangible, his opportunities were clearly greater. If his fidelity

was

was conspicuous, his temptation to an opposite course was less strong; and in fact there would have been, I conceive, positive discouragement to an active part against Government in the vicinity of the few European corps then in the country.

61st. Without invidious comparison with or detraction from acknowledged merits of others, it may be, I think, confidently asserted that no man has been more severely tried than the Nawab of Rampoor by difficulties on all sides, absence of aid and encouragement, and the failure of other resources than his self-reliance.

62d. I recommend the grant of a jagheer out of confiscated estates to the amount of 2 lacs per annum, the conferment of such honorary title as his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General may consider a proper elevation in rank to the nawab, and a corresponding number of additional guns as the salute of that rank conferred. Whatever be the reward eventually sanctioned (I have mentioned what I consider the lowest which could be offered), I am confident that his Highness will appreciate in a measure, most rare among natives of Hindoostan, the mere approbation singly but decidedly expressed by the Government. I therefore most warmly commend his personal conduct throughout this eventful year to the marked notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and would hope that in the report to be made to Her Majesty's Government the unswerving loyalty of this chief, his care of English men and women at Nyni Tal, his protection of Christian, Eurasian, and native at Moradabad, his just appreciation of events, and the devotion of all his resources to the cause of the British Government, may not be unnoticed, nor fail to receive the reward of acknowledgment from Her Majesty's Government.

63d. I desired the nawab to name those who had distinguished themselves in his service during the year, and those of the district of Moradabad who had been conspicuous for loyalty. It may be best to reserve the consideration of the proper rewards to them till I receive the collector and magistrate's report, and confine mention and recommendation of reward to the Rampoor officers.

64th. These are of two kinds, the relatives of the nawab and those not connected with him except by friendly and official ties.

Of the former are :—

1. Nawab Kazim Ali-Khan, of whom the nawab writes that he opposed Ferozeshah with spirit, and has been of great service to him in the administration of Rampoor, while he, the nawab, was in person at Moradabad. I recommend that the earlier behaviour of this nobleman, which may be characterized rather as the ebullition of a restless chafing spirit than as positive disaffection, be overlooked; but, with the recollection of the trouble and anxiety which his conduct occasioned, I cannot recommend a reward. At the same time, the Government, being made aware of the real facts, it may not be repugnant to either good policy or consistency to accord some honourable notice of the conduct of Kazim Ali Khan in the administration of Rampoor and charge of the Bareilly road from 2d May to 25th June last.
2. Abdool Ali Khan, the nawab's uncle, and his regent at Moradabad till the advent of Ferozeshah. I recommend the address of a complimentary letter and a khillut of 10,000 rupees. I should have recommended a jaghire, but that I know the sons of this worthy nobleman did not follow in his steps or profit by his example.
3. Asghur Ali Khan, a cousin and son-in-law of the nawab. I recommend the grant of a zemindaree in the Budaon district to the value of 5,000 Rs. per annum.

65th. Of the other class in rank, Hukeen Saadut Ali stands first; but with him are I believe very properly classed Ali Buksh Khan, the nawab's most confidential agent, and Wirjeeh-oozuman, his vakeel with the Government.

66th. The first executed all the external missions of the nawab. He first went to Moradabad, next to Chundowsee, again to Moradabad, to quell the disturbance mentioned in paragraph 19. He escorted the Christians to Meerut. He put down the insurrection of Goolzar Ali in November at Umroha. He went with the nawab's brother against Ferozeshah; and, lastly, he expelled

 the

the last of the rebels from Islamnugger before we entered to take civil possession of the district of Budaon.

67th. I recommend the grant of the honorary title of Bahadoor to be conferred on Hukeem Saadut Ali, with a khillut of 5,000 Rs., and a zemindaree of 10,000 Rs. revenue per annum. I also recommend the remission of all balances of revenue for the year 1857, and the return to him of payments made by him on account of the May and June kists 1858 on the estates of which he was dispossessed. The grant should be accompanied by a commendatory letter from the Government.

68th. Ali Buksh Khan is the person who first came to Nyni Tal to me with the nawab's letter on 4th June, and took from me the permission to the nawab to occupy Moradabad. From that day to the latest day of my stay at Nynee Tal, this man was the minister through whom every public want, and many private, were supplied. He was the agent whom the nawab always sent to me with written or verbal information, and for these services most assuredly deserves special reward; but I should do him injustice not to mention prominently an act of his which at the time called forth the unanimous applause of all who knew of it.

69th. At the time when the Bhabur was infested by lawless robbers of every description, and when the Pathans were more excited against the nawab, this man, attended by a few sowars, none of whom he dared to trust, rode in one day to Nyni Tal, bringing in his saddle bags 200 gold mohurs.

70th. I recommend the grant of a zemindaree property paying 5,000 rupees, a khillut of 2,000 rupees, and a purwannah from the Government in acknowledgment of his good services.

71st. Although the services of the vakeel Wirjeehoozuman cannot well be dissociated from those of his master, as he was not sent to independent duties, yet his zeal for the interests of the British Government was unequivocally manifested throughout the year.

During the trying fortnight which preceded the 31st May, when I had daily references to make to Rampoor, he was daily with me. He was subjected to much personal inconvenience, if not indignity, after the mutiny broke out. At first ordered to depart summarily, then retained, and summoned before Bukht Khan. The design of Khan Buhadoor Khan was to inflame the passions of Bukht Khan and the mutineers against the Nawab of Rampoor; but I believe his purpose was rendered null in a good measure through the cool diplomacy of this man. At length, when Bukht Khan left Bareilly, he took the vakeel, in the equivocal position of semi-prisoner, semi-hostage, for the first two marches out towards Rampoor, and then sent him on ahead, to precede and announce his coming. The vakeel had to leave his family exposed to the possible ill-treatment of the usurper. Doubtless to the good information which Wirjeehoozuman obtained, and his sounding the objects of Bukht Khan and the principal leader, the nawab was much indebted for the success which attended the arrangements concluded at Rampoor. I recommend the grant of a zemindaree paying 2,000 Rs. per annum, and a khillut of 2,000 rupees.

72d. Gholam Nasir Khan, as a good officer, who has worked well and loyally throughout the year, is deserving of a zemindaree of 1,000 rupees and a khillut of 500 rupees.

73d. Of the other Rampoor officers and officers in the British service who were on leave, and have been faithful, and employed by the nawab, and mentioned by him with approbation, I would solicit notice by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General; but I do not see the propriety of the grant of rewards in money or land, as they were paid officers of the nawab, and did not display other special loyalty than the ordinary attachment to their own service: but with regard to native officers of the British service on leave in the nawab's territory, whom he has named as having distinguished themselves by their adherence to him while known as supporting the British interests in the province, I would recommend that they should be held entitled to all privileges of the service which they would have retained had they continued serving during the same period under their own officers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. ALEXANDER,
Commissioner and Agent.

From

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the Nawab of Rampoor.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,

IT is well known to me that, notwithstanding intrigues among your relations, mutiny among your troops, and the threats and abuse of fanatical men, your Highness never swerved from the beginning to the end of the rebellion from your allegiance to the Government; that you spared neither personal exertions nor material resources to support it; and that it is due to you that any portion of the revenues of Moradabad was realized to the British Government, and that tranquillity was restored in that district.

The Government is also under great obligations to your Highness for the protection of Christian life, for the intelligence and pecuniary assistance conveyed by you to the large number of European men and women and children who took refuge at Nynee Tal, and for the example of unhesitating and untiring loyalty which you have set before all around you.

I had pleasure in acknowledging these eminent services at a public durbar held at Futtehgurh, in the presence of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of a large assemblage of European officers and native chiefs and gentlemen. At this durbar a khillut of the value of Rs. 20,000 was conferred upon you, and I informed you at the same time that, in consideration of your steadfast loyalty, and the valuable aid you afforded to the Government, the pergunnah of Kasheepoor in the district of Moradabad was granted to you and your heirs in perpetuity, as a part of your territory; that your salute was increased from 11 to 13 guns; and that an addition would be made to your honorary designation and form of address. Khilluts and zemindaries have also been conferred on some of your relations and servants, in recognition of their good services to the Government. I have instructed the Lieut.-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to make over to you the pergunnah of Kasheepoor, and transfer the administration of it to your officers.

I request you to convey my thanks to your brother, Kazim Ali Khan, for having rendered assistance to you in the administration of Rampoor, and for his active opposition to the enemies of the British Government.

In conclusion, &c.

(Signed) CANNING.

No. 361.

NOTIFICATION.

Foreign Department.

Camp, Futtehgurh, Tuesday 15th November 1859.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General held a durbar to-day, for the reception of his Highness the Nawab of Rampoor, and of the principal native chiefs and gentlemen of the Rohilcund, Meerut, and Agra divisions of the North-West Provinces.

The nawab, accompanied by his two elder sons and his brother, had a private audience of his Excellency, and received, both on arrival and on departure, a salute of thirteen guns.

After this, the nawab and the other native chiefs and gentlemen, together with the principal civil and military officers of the station, being assembled in general durbar, the Viceroy and Governor-General, with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, entered, and took his seat under a royal salute.

The Nawab of Rampoor and every other native chief and gentleman present were then introduced, one by one, to the Viceroy, and their customary offerings having been accepted, his Excellency bestowed on them suitable rewards and khilluts.

The following rewards were given for loyalty to the British Government and good services during the rebellion:

To the Nawab of Rampoor, a khillut of the value of twenty thousand rupees; the Pergunnah of Kasheepoor in the district of Moradabad, to him and his heirs in perpetuity, an increase in his salute from 11 to 13 guns, and a corresponding addition to his honorary designation and form of address.

In conferring these rewards on the nawab the Viceroy and Governor-General addressed his Highness in the following words:—

"Nawab of Rampoor,

"It is very agreeable to me to have this opportunity of thanking you for the admirable service which you have done to the Queen's Government.

"It is not enough to say that you have stood personally loyal in the midst of disloyalty. You have done much more. You have aided the officers of the Queen by all the means at the disposal of your state, and you have by your own earnest exertions, and at much personal risk, maintained order around you; but, above all, you effected the safety and provided for the comfort of a multitude of Her Majesty's Christian subjects at the time when danger most pressed them.

"I am glad to declare these signal services in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's armies in India, and before many of Her Majesty's most distinguished officers, and many civil functionaries in high authority in the districts adjoining your own territory, and from other parts of India.

"I am sure that none of them will forget what you have done, and I hope that every one of your fellow countrymen who are here present will keep in view the example of loyalty and good service which you have set before them."

To Ali Asghur Khan, son-in-law of the nawab, a khillut of the value of five thousand rupees.

To Raja Sheoraj Sing of Kasheepoor, a khillut of the value of four thousand rupees, and the proprietary right in confiscated villages assessed at 2,000 rupees a year.

To Hukeem Saadut Ali, a khillut of the value of five thousand rupees, and the proprietary right in confiscated villages assessed at 4,000 rupees a year.

To Moulavi Wajihulzaman, a khillut of the value of two thousand rupees.

To Ali Buksh Khan, a khillut of the value of five thousand rupees, and the proprietary right in confiscated villages assessed at 3,000 rupees a year.

Other minor rewards were also given.

When the Raja of Powain stood before the Viceroy to receive his complimentary khillut, his Excellency said:—

"Tell the Raja of Powain that he is to remember that he has been admitted to this durbar in consideration of the good service which he latterly rendered to the Queen's Government; and that as there have been passages in his conduct during the early part of the two past years which I wish to forget, I expect that he will do nothing henceforward which shall, either by disobedience to the Government or by want of loyalty to his Sovereign, serve to remind me of them.

After the concluding ceremonies the Viceroy left his seat under a Royal salute, and the assembly broke up.

In the afternoon the Viceroy, accompanied by the secretary to the Government of India and by the officers of his Excellency's personal staff, paid a return visit to the Nawab of Rampoor.

The Viceroy was met by the nawab half-way between the two encampments, and received at his Highness's tent on arrival and departure a royal salute.

The usual offerings having been presented and accepted, and the customary ceremonies observed, his Excellency retired.

By order of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

(Signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to Government of India
with the Governor-General.

No

No. 18.

The Secretary of State for India to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India; dated India Office, 8th March 1859.

(Political Department.)

My Lord,

1. From the letters of your Excellency, Nos. 16 and 17, in the Foreign Department, under date 6th of December, Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction that in full durbar, where many of the chiefs and jageerdars of Bundelkund were assembled, you publicly honoured the Maharajahs of Rewah and Chirkaree, and the Jagheerdars of Logassie and Gowrihar, by announcing that the Government would, in the event of failure to any one of them of direct heirs, recognise, in their favour, the privilege of adoption according to the ancient customs of their families.

2. This assurance of the maintenance of an ancient custom which, as you rightly observe, is the one of all others most appreciated by the chiefs of Bundelkund, and you might have added by Hindoos generally, and the knowledge of which assurance had already, when you wrote, produced the most gratifying results in Rewah, has been fairly earned by the distinguished loyalty and good service of those chiefs. And I observe with satisfaction that your Excellency purposes at an early period to address me "on the "general and somewhat complicated subject of adoptions, and the recognition "of them." I trust that no unnecessary delay will be permitted in the preparation and transmission of this report, for I am not without some apprehension that the special assurance given in these instances may be liable to misconception on one side or the other, by those who have not been thus distinguished.

3. In the same letter you report that, in futher testimony of the high sense which you entertain of the good conduct and distinguished services of the Maharajah of Rewah, you have made over to him in perpetuity the district of Sohagpore and the village of Okamuntah. With your explanation of the reasons which induced you to carry out these arrangements, contrary to the views of the Sudder Board of Revenue and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Her Majesty's Government are entirely satisfied.

4. Of a still more unquestionable character than that of the Maharajah of Rewah was the undeviating loyalty of the Maharajah of Chirkaree, who, at great personal risk, assisted the British Government and protected Her Majesty's subjects throughout the entire period of the rebellion. Her Majesty's Government observe, therefore, with especial gratification, that you have conferred on this devoted ally both honorary distinctions and substantial rewards (including the grant in perpetuity of the pergunnah of Futtehpore in Shahgurh), and have "enjoined all British officers who enter the territory of "the maharajah to remember these services, and to render to his Highness the "respect and consideration which he so eminently deserves."

5. The distinguished services of another devoted adherent of the British Government, the Newab of Rampore, are brought prominently to my notice in the papers now under review. In consideration of those services, you have, in addition to honours conferred upon him in the most gratifying manner, granted to him in perpetuity the pergunnah of Kasheerpore in Moradabad, the revenues of which are estimated at upwards of a lakh of rupees per annum. Such a reward, you observe, may appear to be in excess of the actual services which it was within the power of the newab to render to the paramount state. But Her Majesty's Government fully recognize the validity of the reasons which have induced you in this instance not to make the actual resources of an ally the measure of the recompence to be bestowed upon him for placing those resources, at great personal risk, freely at the disposal of the British authorities; and in expressing their approbation of the arrangements which you have made for the liberal reward of the newab they derive additional gratification from the assurance which they entertain that the tract of country placed under his rule will be wisely and beneficially administered.

6. Of the honours which you have conferred and the rewards which you have bestowed upon the Maharajah of Benares, on Rajah Deonarain Singh, of the same place, upon the Rajah of Nagode, and upon other friends of the British Government,

Government, as announced in your notifications of the 4th and 15th of November, Her Majesty's Government entirely approve.

7. All the honours and rewards will, I feel assured, derive additional value in the eyes of the recipients from the personal part which your Excellency has so judiciously taken in conferring them. I have read with much interest the accounts of the several durbars which you have held; and I do not doubt that the words of commendation which you have thus publicly spoken to the most distinguished of our native supporters will do much to confirm the loyalty, not only of the princes to whom they were addressed, but of others who have heard or been made acquainted with them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. Wood.

SCINDIAH.

No. 6 of 1858.

From Major S. C. Macpherson, Political Agent, Gwalior, to Sir R. Hamilton, Bart., Agent, Governor-General for Central India; dated Agra, 10th February 1858.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information, and for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying report on the course taken by the Maharajah Scindia, his durbar, and his troops, the conduct of the late Gwalior Contingent, and the policy which I have pursued from the outbreak of the Bengal army on the 11th of May up to the present date.

2d. I beg to say, that, having submitted to the Government, on the 2d of November, a full summary of events up to that date, and notified by telegraph the few and unimportant events which have since occurred, I have postponed until now the transmission of this detailed report, from anxiety to verify fully its views and statements, by means not easily available, whilst I am excluded from Gwalior, and from thinking it desirable to show the state of things existing there up to the latest date before the arrival of the force expected from Saugor.

3d. In your demi-official letter, dated Saugor the 3d instant, just received, you observe that my advance to Gwalior, even with 200 Europeans as an escort, will be most important after that force shall reach Jhansi, which you hope it may do on about the 1st of March. I trust that the Government may adopt your view in concurrence with mine, and with the earnest desire of the durbar. In submitting it, with a copy of this report, I shall offer the suggestion that, with reference to the disturbed state of Dholepore, but especially to the ideas respecting our power which still prevail in Gwalior, the Government may be pleased to arrange for the movement with me of 200 Europeans, strengthened, if possible, by 50 horse and two guns.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. C. Macpherson,
Political Agent.

Agra, dated 10th February 1858.

Object of this report.

In the following report I shall endeavour, with a view to the determination of our future policy in Gwalior, to state the course taken by the Maharajah Scindia, his durbar and his troops, the conduct of the late Gwalior Contingent, and the policy which I have pursued, from the outbreak of the Bengal army at Meerut on the 11th of May to the present date.

2d. I venture to presume that the position of affairs before the revolt, as described in my report, No. 93, of the 13th of December 1856, tracing our policy and its results in Gwalior since 1843, is in the recollection of the Government; while, to the understanding of my narrative, it seems necessary to premise that after the outbreak these were, or gradually became, up to the middle of June, the main facts of the situation and my chief objects.

3d. In

3d. In 1843, after the battle of Maharajpore, the British Government assumed the guardianship of Scindia's person and interests. The situation in Gwalior before May 1857.

In 1852, the last year of his minority, we initiated a reformed system of administration in Gwalior, by the agency of a dewan, appointed by us.

The maharaja's unstable and difficult character occasioned the prolongation of our tutelage until 1854, when, in the interval between the departure of my predecessor and my arrival at Gwalior, he wildly assumed the reins,* deprived the dewan of power, and brought his affairs to the verge of confusion.

4th. Scindia soon thereafter freely restored the dewan to office, with power to carry out our plan of administration; and our policy has thenceforward been to endeavour to impart to him and to his durbar the will and the force to make that plan, in its completion and development, their own, leaving to Scindia the utmost freedom of action compatible with his political subordination and the stable maintenance of his administration.

I have submitted in the report referred to that the results of this policy are of fair promise, and during this convulsion I have maintained its principle unchanged.

5th. When the revolt occurred, Scindia, like the other princes of Hindostan, so far as I am informed, did not desire our domination; but he had ever regarded it as inevitable, and, although chafed by its denial of his passion for a large force and a military career, he was fairly disposed to acquiesce in its conditions. The situation after the outbreak.

6th. Respecting the revolt, the durbar gradually indicated many views, partly upon the outbreak, partly when news arrived, on the 15th of May, that the King of Delhi was proclaimed its head, and thereafter as its nature and bearings became clearer up to the middle of June. And after the event, and the closest intercourse for six months with our rebel troops, and communication with every class of the population, they hold most of those views still, and state them, of course, with much more precision than during the astonishment and distractions of the revolt. My present object being merely to explain the situation in Gwalior, and my course, I shall but indicate briefly the direction of those views, from which I beg specially to observe that no inference may be drawn respecting the durbar's views of the character of our administration as a whole, or the final significances of the revolt. The durbar's views respecting the revolt.

I beg to add, that while I reserve the statement of my impressions respecting the latter, they differ on many points from those of the durbar, while they wholly exclude few of theirs.

7th. The durbar considered that the Bengal native army believed that the Government intended, through the greased cartridges, to strike at the Hindu and Mahomedan religions in favour of Christianity.

That the army, being fully predisposed to revolt, made that grievance the pretext and occasion to rise for our overthrow.

8. Enquiry must show who were their immediate instigators. The foremost enemies of our rule embraced the opportunity offered and fomented, while the King of Delhi headed the rebellion.

That a strong and general expectation rapidly arose that our power would be overthrown, and that of Delhi be re-established.

9. That the army were predisposed to revolt through sharing the dissatisfaction with our rule felt by the people of Hindostan.

That, but for that predisposition, the cartridge grievance, apt and potent as it was, had never been made by the army a pretext for revolt, but had been removed by our explanations and assurances. No malcontent princes or priests had been able through it to excite the army to conspire to supersede our rule by that of Delhi, in the face of their matchless class advantages, and of the antagonism between Hindus and Mahomedans, exemplified in their recent conflict over the great Hindu shrine of Oude.

But, influenced by the dissatisfaction with our rule felt by the people, and by numerous special motives, assured of easy triumph from the extreme weakness of our European force, and from popular support, the army rose, making the cartridge grievance their pretext and watchword.

* Vide Report from Major Macpherson to Agent, Governor-General, dated the 13th November 1854, No. 60.

The parts taken by the Hindu and Mahomedan population.

10. Subject, it is to be observed, to great limitations and qualifications, the parts taken by the Hindu and Mahomedan population, military and civil, were broadly these:—

The Hindus and Mahomedans of the army, alike, aimed at our overthrow and our extermination, and at the re-establishment of the rule of Delhi.

The Mahomedan civil population co-operated with the army, all Mahomedans considering the contest one at once for political and religious supremacy.

11. But the Hindu civil population took a different course. Notwithstanding their belief in the cartridge grievance, and the utmost efforts of the leaders of the revolt to induce them to consider the contest a religious one, they did not so regard it, neither Benares, Gya, nor any other authoritative centre of Hindu opinion, giving the least countenance to any religious motive alleged for it.

12. The mass of the Hindu population wished well to the revolt, and struck at once at the one grievance in the North-Western Provinces, which a blow could remedy, the alienation of zemindaree lands for arrears of revenue or in satisfaction of civil decrees, by ejecting violently the purchasers under our titles. But, having no religious grievance, while their civil grievances were inadequate to move them to arms, unled by their chiefs, they did not rise, and, in contrast to the Mahomedans, generally protected European life.

The princes and chiefs of Hindostan, especially the Hindus, their best informed servants, the most intelligent and respectable landholders, and the best instructed men of every class, while they did not love our rule, considered that our power would triumph, or that there was no alternative between our domination and anarchy, and co-operated with us, earnestly or formally, or stood aloof as far as possible from the revolt.

Chief causes of dissatisfaction with our rule.

13. The chief causes, to the mind of the durbar, of dissatisfaction with our rule, may be comprised under these familiar and pregnant heads:

1. The extinction of native states, and our consequent measures.
2. The depression of chiefs and heads of society.
3. The resumption or the conversion into life tenures of hereditary rent-free tenures of land, or of hereditary interests connected with land or the land revenue.
4. The alienation of zemindaree lands for arrears of revenue or in satisfaction of civil decrees.
5. The non-conferment of estates or honours for eminent services to the state.
6. The want of conciliatory and confidential personal intercourse between our officers and the native chiefs, heads of society, and people.
7. Our system of civil justice.

These heads, I need scarcely explain, include all such causes of unpopularity as omlah corruption, Oude, &c.

14. Our measures relative to suttee and to the marriage of Hindu widows, although unacceptable, our educational measures, unacceptable only when accompanied by special taxation, or when unduly pressed, or our missionary operations, in the face of the perfect religious neutrality of the Government, did not contribute to the revolt.

As to the motives for revolt included in the love of power, of aggrandisement, of licence, of rapine, of bloodshed, of fanatical excitement, however they may have actuated individuals or bodies of the troops to commit or to allow their leaders, or the ruffian masses acting with them, to commit monstrous excesses, those motives had but slight weight in the production of the revolt of the army, compared to their desire to exchange British for native rule.

The great class advantages and privileges of the sepoys, our concessions to their feelings and prejudices, our discipline, not over rigid, leaving them without the semblance of a class grievance, did not tend to produce but to postpone the revolt, and to the preservation of the lives of the officers.

15. While such, in the broadest terms, have been the views of the durbar as to the causes of the revolt, and as to the parts taken in it by the army and the people, I would observe, merely to prevent misconception as to the spirit in which they are held, that the dewan ascribes to us motives as fair, faculties as great, success in many respects as signal, and a destiny in India as important

as

as we presume to claim; that he has adopted in his codes and practice, not unacceptable to his people, as much of our revenue, judicial, and educational systems as their intelligence and feelings can bear; that he has experience of administrative difficulties somewhat analogous to ours, in governing, mainly by an alien and unpopular Mahratta agency, a population nearly identical in constitution and circumstances with that of the North-Western Provinces; and that he conceives that our power to make our rule fully acceptable is plain, from the causes of dissatisfaction with it being unessential to our system or to our manners, and from the fact of its great or sufficient popularity at many times and places, as when Malcolm thoroughly conciliated Central India, and when few regretted the supercession of the peishwa's rule by that of Mr. Elphinstone, and from many examples on a smaller scale, despite of existing difficulties, up to the present time. He holds that the unacceptableness of our administration arises essentially from the incapacity of the people to appreciate its principles and excellencies; from their having forgotten the evils suffered under native governments; and from their impatience of small grievances, engendered through their relief and protection by us from great ones; that the mercantile class are contented with our rule, and also the lowest agricultural class, save when moved by sympathy with the higher; that our revenue settlement in the North-Western Provinces is lighter, more equitable, and more acceptable to all, than any that exists or that ever existed in Hindoostan; that all bless the goodness and security of our highways; that under native governments, past and present, the dissatisfaction has been and is as great or much greater than under our Government, but different in its origin, and endured in a different spirit, from the grievances being old, while the governors and governed are one or socially intimate; that, for instance, the dissatisfaction of the people of Gwalior with Mahratta rule has always been great. And of the revolt he holds this to be the most significant fact, that however little chiefs and people may like our rule, when the ignorant army revolted to a man, calculating fully on their support, the chiefs and their servants, from superior information, and nearly all the better educated, and the Hindu population, which cannot move unled, did not rise, but sheltered defenceless Europeans, so that the sepoys complained universally and bitterly that they had been deceived and deserted, while they had sacrificed for the common cause a service more advantageous than they could dream of obtaining under native rule.

16. Respecting the situation within Gwalior the durbar held these views:

The situation within Gwalior.

Of the troops, the contingent, identical in composition with the Bengal army, shared its beliefs and objects, moving a little in its wake.

Scindia's troops from our provinces.

Scindia's troops from our provinces, Hindu and Mahomedan, their brethren, held the same views, while slightly restrained by their service to him. The former composed one half of Scindia's 3,000 infantry, and one fourth of his 400 artillerymen; the latter formed 800 of his 1,200 regular horse.

Scindia's Mahratta and Hindu Gwalior troops.

But the portion of his troops composed of Mahrattas and of Hindu natives of Gwalior, while they shared the same general views, looked to Scindia's course and will. The former composed four fifths of his 4,200 irregular horse and his 600 body guard cavalry; the latter the other half of the infantry, and the remaining three-fourths of the artillery.

His Mahomedan Gwalior troops.

Lastly, his Mahomedan soldiers of Gwalior, forming 400 of his regular horse, although somewhat restrained by their ties to him, shared the views of their brethren.

The civil population of Gwalior.

17. The civil population of Gwalior, Hindu and Mahomedan, held the same views as that of our provinces, excepting, of course, the views arising out of their relation to us as subjects.

Moreover, it is to be distinctly kept in view, that the contingent, Scindia's troops and his people, all alike believed that upon our downfall the maharajah, to grasp his share of our dominions, must enrol the contingent under his banner, which they preferred to that of Delhi. Through this expectation alone was Scindia enabled, after the revolt of the contingent, to detain and baffle it as we required.

The attitude of Scindia and his durbar.

18. But Scindia, his dewan, and the best informed officers of his durbar and of his troops, wholly discredited the religious pretext for the revolt, while they believed that through victory to be immediately achieved at Delhi, but, in any event through forces from England, we should inevitably vindicate our supremacy;

supremacy; and therefore they did not hesitate to take part with us. In the durbar, however, was a party opposed at all risks to our rule, composed partly of the remnant of that which, led by the khasgewalla, brought Gwalior into collision with our power in 1843, some persons of it then exiled by us being Scindia's most intimate associates, and partly of the most corrupt and reckless intriguers of the court, who desire at all hazards the overthrow of the dewan's administration, and a return to the old system of farming the revenue. While such was the attitude of Scindia and his durbar, and such was the general direction of their views, up to the middle of June, respecting the causes of the revolt, and the parts of all connected with it, it was quite uncertain whether, amid the storm of passions, interests, and prejudices aroused by this great convulsion, the maharaja's unstable and wayward mind might be led to maintain his confidence in our stability, and to afford to us, not aid according to his engagements, but the earnest and demonstrative co-operation which the juncture demanded.

The effect of Scindia's visit to Calcutta.

19. I beg leave at least specially to observe, that to the hope that Scindia and his chief officers might be induced to give such aid the impressions which they received from their late visit to Calcutta were to my mind essential: At that visit, besides gratification by the courtesies of the Governor-General, and the great enlargement of their views of our power and resources, the conviction that the Government desired of Scindia a friendly policy and good government alone, and that the Governor-General responded warmly to his ambition of distinction through his lordship's recognizing his precedence in administrative improvements in addition to these assurances, they received the confirmation of this vital one, that it was of the Governor-General's policy to desire the stability of Scindia's house and rule, in conformity with Hindu usages. Had the maharaja and his people now apprehended the extinction of their state by our disallowing his adoption of an heir, I conceive that it had been impossible to induce them to make the efforts in co-operation with us which the crisis required.

20. As I differed at several points from the durbar respecting the causes of the revolt, so I at first differed from their views respecting the situation within Gwalior, but I gradually became assured of their general truth.

My policy.

I considered from the beginning that whatever complication of causes, under conditions endlessly varied, might have produced the insurrection as it stood, the general belief in the intention of the Government to strike at the religion of the army, and the general belief that our overthrow by the army was inevitable, formed, in conjunction, the master fact of the movement to be immediately dealt with in Gwalior.

From this point of view, in order to obtain from Scindia effectual antagonism to the revolt, it was my policy, as in the past, to lead him to make my plan of action for him, in its execution, really his own, and from the motives of avoiding ruin to his state, and of obtaining from our Government distinction and advantage.

My immediate object, up to the outbreak at Gwalior on the 14th of June, was, to lead him to influence by his example the neighbouring princes, particularly of Bundlekund, and to counteract the movement towards revolt of the contingent and of his sympathizing troops, chiefly through demonstrating by every act devisable that he believed the religious grievance of the revolt to be groundless, and our stability to be immoveable, and that he was therefore, necessarily, one with us.

The continuance of the dewan's ascendancy necessary to it.

The continuance of the dewan's ascendancy was, I need scarcely observe, essential to the hope of carrying out this policy. His Lordship in Council is fully informed of the features of Scindia's difficult character, which improves steadily, but does not essentially change. The dewan had shown that, while possessed of the highest capacity, courage, and enlightenment, it was his ambition to save Gwalior, through inducing the maharaja to place its policy and administration in full accord with ours.

This is what I would premise to make my narrative intelligible.

May 11th. The lieutenant-governor of Agra asked if a brigade of the contingent

21. On the 11th of May the lieutenant-governor, informed of the outbreak at Meerut, and of the threatened defection of the troops, asked me if a brigade of the Gwalior Contingent could be spared to Agra, and I placed at his disposal, subject to the sanction of the officiating agent to the Governor-General in

Central

Central India, one and a half regiments of infantry, 100 horse, and a battery, being one half of the force at Gwalior. could be spared, and one was offered.

22. On the evening of the 12th I held with the maharaja a long conversation, which he came to me next morning at daybreak to renew. May 12th. The maharajah's views of the outbreak.

He was deeply distracted by accounts and rumours of risings throughout the North-Western Provinces and Rajpootana, which filled the city; and, regarding them in connexion with the mutinies at Calcutta which he had anxiously observed, he apprehended a great outbreak of our army.

He said that from the greased cartridges the belief had arisen in the army that the Government intended to strike at the Hindu and Mahomedan religions; that the enemies of our rule had found in that belief a pretext and an opportunity; that the confidence of the army in the Government was at an end; and that a wide-spread belief had arisen that they would overthrow it.

Scindia begged that his troops, his personal services, all his resources, might be considered at the disposal of the Governor-General, and declared that he would act exactly as I should advise.

23. With his habitual anxiety to show that he settled, unaided, with me all business of importance, he was disinclined to call the dewan from his country residence, but I was enabled to lead him to do so next day.

The dewan took nearly the same view of the outbreak, while he was perfectly confident that it would be at once stamped out by the European force assembling under the Commander-in-Chief, provided that every semblance of ground for the cartridge grievance and cry should be at once removed. The dewan's views.

Scindia objected distinctly to the proposed employment of the contingent in our provinces. Scindia objects to the employment of the contingent in our provinces.

24. Regarding Agra as the vital point of our position in Hindoostan, while its garrison consisted of but one weak European regiment and field battery, brigaded with two native corps, he earnestly warned me against the expectation that contingent troops, if sent thither, would act against their brethren, or abstain from joining them should they revolt.

Again he urged the internal peace of Gwalior, the obedience of its reduced princes and thakoors, depends upon the contingent. It being somewhat isolated from your troops, if kept in Gwalior, it may remain faithful and keep the country tranquil, but if sent to your provinces it will inevitably be corrupted, and heighten the difficulty there, while there will remain no means of maintaining order within Gwalior.

25. I replied, that our first object being simply to gain time for the European force to assemble to crush the rebels, the employment of the contingent in our provinces might still avail us. For it was agreed that it would not mutiny at least until our regiments did so, and would meanwhile act against plunderers, and maintain our communications. My reply to His objections.

26. As to the second objection, I agreed generally with the maharaja, while its discussion gave me an opportunity to introduce, with a distinct application, my views as to his proper part. The sum of these views, gradually introduced as each new phase and aspect of the revolt suggested, was, from first to last, this:—

That, whatever the magnitude, and whoever the instigators or the dupes of the revolt, their destruction by our Indian or by our European resources, to the increased solidity of our rule, was inevitable; that the domination, however, of our soldiery and of the King of Delhi, even for a day, must shake authority, both in our provinces and in every state of Hindoostan, and most seriously in states under Mahratta rule; that, therefore, to identify their course with ours in stifling the revolt was the first duty and interest of every state; that it was necessary, however, to effectual co-operation by Gwalior, that Scindia should thoroughly subordinate all its interests to our temporary imperial requirements. I advised the maharajah strongly to seize the opportunity offered to attain the distinction and advantage of the Governor-General's recognition of his precedence in sagacity and zeal as an ally, in addition to the precedence accorded to him in respect of administrative improvements. I laboured to excite in him, as far as possible, the just apprehension that, should the contingent revolt, but, above all, should our power be shaken, the princes and chiefs of the rajpoot, jat, and other ancient races of Gwalior would unite to cast off the Mahratta yoke; and this suggestion has, I believe, contributed greatly

greatly to keep him flexible in my hands. And I advised him to make it his immediate object, in antagonism to the revolt, to influence by his example the surrounding princes, and to counteract the movement of the contingent and of his sympathizing troops towards rebellion; and to do this by demonstrating by every act devisable that he discredited the religious pretext of the movement; that he held that our power must triumph: and that he was, therefore, necessarily one with us.

Scindia seemed to agree fully that, at whatever immediate risk to Gwalior, the lieutenant-governor's wish for aid from the contingent should be complied with.

May 13th. The lieutenant-governor called for the 1st Cavalry and a battery.

27. On the 13th of May the lieutenant-governor requested the despatch to Agra of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry and a battery.

My views as to the value of the contingent.

Of the value of the contingent I submitted to him this view,—that, although their officers considered them still sound, yet, if associated with disturbed corps, no one would answer for a moment for their soundness; while I did not believe that any native corps would now draw trigger against another in mutiny, although it might still, as at Lucknow, even guard reduced mutineers.

May 14th. I advised Scindia to demonstrate his co-operation with us by sending his body guard to Agra for the service of the lieutenant-governor.

28. I thought it of the highest importance that Scindia should at once demonstrate, by the most significant act available, that he had identified his course with ours.

That act was to send his body-guard of 400 horse and a horsed battery to Agra for the immediate service of the lieutenant-governor; for it was notorious that the formation of that guard had been, for years, the object next Scindia's heart; that its cavalry, composed of Mahrattas of his own caste and kindred, were his companions by day and night, inseparable from his pleasures and his state; that, although pampered soldiers, their fidelity to Scindia might be relied on; and that their despatch would certainly import more unequivocally than any other act then possible his co-operation with us.

29. Upon the 14th Scindia, on my suggestion, cordially adopted this measure, requesting only that his guard might be accompanied by a British officer, fortunately available in Captain Campbell, superintendent of the durbar public works. Scindia omitted nothing to make the despatch of his men palpably his own act, and to heighten its effect. With high apparent exultation, he made them over next day to Captain Campbell, in the presence of the officers of the contingent and myself. The day after he marched out with them to their camp. The lieutenant-governor at first accepted his offer merely out of compliment to him, and then, from increased confidence in his position, desired to dispense with it, if Scindia would not be hurt. But he ordered his guard to advance towards the Chumbul, to await the lieutenant-governor's pleasure. Meanwhile, late on the 15th, came the news that the King of Delhi had headed the revolt, giving to it a new character, and making of more immediate importance the manifestation of Scindia's course. The lieutenant-governor then accepted the body-guard, strengthened by 200 infantry, employed it as his personal guard for above a fortnight, warmly acknowledged its services, and requested its farther stay. The Governor-General gratified Scindia highly by acknowledging its despatch as a mark of attachment and confidence.

The effect of the demonstration was signal.

30. The effect of this demonstration was signal. The leaders of the movement were much depressed. The trust of the officers of the contingent in it rose so high, that on the 16th I wrote more hopefully of it to the lieutenant-governor.

May 19th. Of the 1st Contingent Cavalry a hundred men mutinied and went off to Delhi on the 23d of May.

31. But the 1st Cavalry, upon contact with one of our corps in revolt, immediately set to the contingent the example of defection.

It reached Allyghur on the 19th of May, just as a wing of the 9th N. I. mutinied and carried off the treasure. It returned to Hatras, and behaved well against a body of plunderers, but, on the 23d a hundred men, shouting "Dien!" moved off to Delhi.

May 2d. The lieutenant-governor called for the 1st Contingent Infantry to reoccupy Etawah.

32. On the 2d of May, at the lieutenant-governor's request, the contingent infantry, under Major Hennessy, moved from Gwalior upon Etawah, whence the magistrate had been compelled to retire by the mutiny of another portion of the 9th N. I. Major Hennessy, in a very difficult position, restored order, while the lieutenant-governor thanked and promised to reward his corps. Yet it was understood to be in the van of the movement, and, on the mutiny of the contingent, its soobadar-major assumed command of the whole.

33. Scindia,

33. Scindia, to the great satisfaction of the lieutenant-governor, marked afresh his co-operation with us by sending with Major Hennessy his personal Mahratta Paegah of one hundred horse. The feeling produced in Etawah by this measure may be best inferred from the fact, that some of its chief inhabitants petitioned Scindia in July, out of friendship to the British Government, to send to them a small body of his troops, to enable them to keep order until our authority should be restored.

Scindia sends his personal Mahratta Paegah with the 1st Regiment.

34. On the 23d of May the lieutenant-governor requested the despatch, to Agra of a reserved troop of the 1st Cavalry.

I submitted a repetition of the warning, that the contingent would not act against our troops, their brethren, although I trusted they would still act against broken hordes of plunderers or mutineers.

All believed in the truth of the cartridge grievance, but it affected the sepoys alone. The great object of the leaders of the revolt, as shown in every proclamation and newspaper, was to lead the mass of the population to regard the contest as a religious one; whence they laboured from Calcutta to Lahore to spread the belief that, to destroy caste, the Government had mixed pigs and bullocks' bones with the people's food; and an attempt, which in spite of the dewan's utmost efforts proved all but successful, was now made to excite disturbances by the cry that flour and sugar so polluted had arrived for sale at Gwalior from Agra.

Attempt to produce disturbances in Gwalior by spreading the belief that Government had mixed bones with the people's food.

35. About the end of the feast of Ramzan, on the 25th and 26th of May, the fanatical excitement of the soldiery ran so high, and pointed so strongly at the dewan as the great enemy of the revolt, that on the latter day he could not venture to visit me in cantonments, where I may observe that I had resided since the outbreak, to be near the electric telegraph and the brigadier. On hearing of his difficulty I arranged to return to the residency next day.

26th of May. The dewan, from the temper of the sepoys, cannot visit me in cantonments.

During this period of intense anxiety I need scarcely say that my communications with the maha raja and the dewan were ceaseless. When I did not visit Scindia the dewan generally came to tell me his mind, to discuss every phenomenon of the revolt, and every point of the situation in Gwalior, and to receive the encouragement so much needed under the extraordinary difficulties of his part. Moreover, the agency vakeel passed daily between the maharaja and myself, with numberless notes and messages.

36. On the morning after the dewan's difficulty I visited Scindia at his request. I found him oppressed with anxiety. He spoke long of the state of affairs, as I had the honour to report in part to the secretary to Government in the military department on about the 1st June 1857. He said that he spoke formally, under a sense of his responsibility to the Government, so as to prevent the possibility of a misunderstanding as to his part.

On the 27th May Scindia warned me that the contingent had ceased to be servants of our government, and asked that I should return to the residency, and allow it to be guarded exclusively by his troops.

He observed that, amongst the worst affected of the contingent, and some of his own men from our provinces, nightly meetings for administering pledges, as on Ganges water, and infinite boasting of the destruction of the English power and of all Christians, were very rife, such meetings, as I had heard, having gone on more or less since the commencement of the insurrection. That emissaries and letters from Delhi, Calcutta, and other centres of the revolt circulated, as heretofore, everywhere; six of the former discharged as deserters from Bengal regiments, but against whom nothing could then be proved, having been arrested and sent to me a few days before. He then said that the feelings evinced by the sepoys towards the dewan when he visited me in cantonments made his going there impossible; for with his life, in fact, was imperilled our great object, to avoid giving to the leaders of the revolt the least pretext for forcing on an outbreak while we expected the fall of Delhi to change the whole aspect of things.

37. He asked that, as essential to the security of our intercourse, I should live at the residency, or anywhere else I pleased, save in cantonments beyond his jurisdiction. When I of course told him that I had anticipated his wishes. He then asked that, to enable him to afford to my office the protection due to it, I would allow the residency to be guarded by durbar instead of contingent troops, "when," also he added "the residency may become, as you desire, "a place of refuge for the ladies of the cantonment, such as has been provided "in Agra and Jhansi, and is most essential here." I agreed willingly that the residency should be guarded by his Highness' troops alone.

38. With respect to the contingent, I then observed, that as his Highness knew, my view of its state agreed generally with his; but that its officers still confided very strongly in their men. He said that their confidence was to him wholly incomprehensible, and added, emphatically, "The contingent "sepoys have entirely ceased to be servants of your Government, and this I "say expressly with a view to acquit myself of responsibility."

The situation.

39. The situation was in fact rapidly becoming that which I have said in my preliminary remarks it became, with respect to the contingent, to Scindia's troops, and to the general population, before the middle of June. But Scindia still maintained that his troops from our provinces were and would remain true to him. As to the cause of the revolt, general hostility to our rule was ever broadly alleged, the cartridge grievance being declared to be merely its pretext, inquiry as to the sources of hostility producing reference only, first, to the religious grievance, declared at once to have produced true panic amongst the troops, and to be their pretext for rebellion, and, secondly, to the familiar causes of the unpopularity of our rule in the mouths of all. But the durbar's views as to the relative force and precedence of the political and the religious elements of the movement were, I thought, very confused, while I believed the latter to be the most important.

Scindia and the dewan, however, said most confidently, that, as no reigning prince of influence had joined the revolt, and as its leaders at Delhi were plainly unequal to their great enterprise, but especially as Benares, Gya, and the other centres of Hindu opinion, to which all had looked, had abstained from sanctioning any religious pretext alleged for it, when Delhi should be crushed, the belief in our ascendency would at once return, and the revolt be arrested. Meanwhile, however, said Scindia earnestly, "the time for reasoning "with, or professing confidence in your sepoys is past, and any attempt to do "either must be ascribed by them to false motives alone."

Informed Brigadier Ramsay of the durbar's view of the state of the contingent.

40. I at once informed Brigadier Ramsay of the durbar's view of the actual state of the contingent, and of my own impressions, nearly coincident with theirs, summed up in Scindia's formal warning, "That the contingent had ceased to be servants of our Government."

The brigadier's reply.

The brigadier said to the effect, that while there were certainly mutinously disposed men amongst the troops, his convictions respecting them, as a body, were nearly the reverse of those held by the durbar and myself, he placing as much confidence in the sepoys themselves as I in my information from the maha rajah and other sources, liable to be tainted by Marhatta intrigue.

41. And the brigadier expressed the views of every commanding officer at Gwalior, and especially of Major Blake of the 2d Regiment, an officer who, beyond most, well informed, experienced, and beloved by his corps, was called on to advise.

These officers, in truth, like the other officers of the Bengal army, perceiving in their men little evidence of change from the old discipline, manners, and show of personal devotion, could not believe, upon evidence which they were not accustomed to appreciate, that our army had combined to destroy our rule and race; could not conceive the transformation which they had undergone, or their power to make it; and resented the imputation of their treachery, until they were shot down upon their own parade grounds.

But the high sacrifice by which, standing upon their views of duty, those officers illustrated their error, must command admiration for ever.

The guard over the residency relieved by Scindia's troops, and the residency made the place of refuge for ladies and children.

42. I arranged with the brigadier that the contingent guard should be at once withdrawn from the residency, and that it should be considered the place of refuge for the ladies. I thought, moreover, that these could not too soon resort quietly thither, but the brigadier objected to the families of officers present doing so, lest it should show want of confidence in the troops; and, therefore, while I invited the families of two absent officers, it was left to him exclusively even to inform the others of the arrangement made. The maha rajah came that evening to welcome me back to the residency, and himself carefully posted and instructed his guards over it.

28th May. A rising threatened.

43. Next evening, of the 28th of May, saw the ladies and children of the cantonments, by order of the brigadier, in flight for their lives to the residency, a message being brought to me that he expected the troops to rise that night, the 4th Infantry and the few horse being most suspected.

The

The dewan, who chanced to be with me when the fugitives came, instantly rode off to inform his Highness. He came straight at speed, with a strong body of horse, and posted parties of it and of foot so as to make secure the residency and the roads from cantonments both to it and to his palace, lest the officers should need either. The maha rajah's conduct.

44. Scindia now confessed with great pain that, while he still believed his sepoys from our provinces true to him, he suspected them to be so far possessed with the ideas of our army that he could rely implicitly for our defence upon his Mahrattas and Gwalior men alone, the best part of the former, the body-guard, being at Agra. Wherefore he begged me to bring the ladies at daybreak for full security to a large English mansion attached to his palace. He said further, with the dewan's earnest concurrence, that this measure must avail greatly to demonstrate his oneness with us, and the falsehood of the assertion of the incendiaries, which I had pressed on his notice, that, should our sepoys hazard an outbreak, he would not act personally against them. Scindia confessed that he could rely for our defence on his Mahratta and Gwalior troops alone, and asked me to take the ladies to his palace.

I acknowledged warmly his proposal, and promised to arrange as he suggested.

45. In the night, the brigadier regained confidence in his men; he and his officer displaying it by sleeping in their lines. The part taken by the maha raja was soon known. There was no outbreak, but this uniform preliminary symptom appeared, the sepoys of the 4th Regiment declared that if durbar troops were ordered to receive from them a lac of treasure in their keeping it should not go, the imputation on their fidelity would be intolerable.

46. Early on the 29th I took the ladies to the palace in Scindia's carriages; escorted by his best troops. To prevent a crowd, no notice of our coming was given; but Scindia soon met us, while the Baiza Baee and the maharanee sent kind messages and dishes from their kitchen. On the 29th of May I took the ladies to the palace.

The brigadier now became so highly confident of his men that two of the ladies returned to cantonments that evening; the remainder next day. Scindia expressed intense concern on hearing that they were not to remain with him, at least "until Delhi fell."

47. He made the very utmost of this opportunity to show that he was one with us, as by arraying round the palace a mass of troops of every arm, himself planting guards everywhere, and visiting them during the night.

The disaffected were much discouraged; and, on the 31st, their dejection was increased, while Scindia was delighted by the news that the lieutenant-governor had disarmed the two native corps at Agra, through whose treachery the rebels hoped that the fort might fall.

48. The maharajah, on the 29th, had begged that his body-guard might return at once as indispensable to his position, but the leaders of the movement were so plainly cast down, that, at the lieutenant-governor's request, he agreed to its farther detention for a week.

49. The sepoys protested boundless affection for their officers, devotion to the state, and execration of the murderous traitors of Meerut and Delhi. The 4th Regiment, most suspected, formally petitioned the brigadier to be led anywhere against the rebels. They earnestly claimed sympathy of their officers on account of the stigma I had cast on them by their removal from the guard of the residency. Their sensitiveness rose still higher with respect to their rumoured deprivation of the charge of the treasure, and even, perhaps, of the magazine. But they protested with tears that their honour was irreparably touched when their own officers removed their families from their guardianship. And those officers still believed them.

50. But on the 1st of June, of the maha rajah's chosen Mahomedan guard at the residency, an officer and six men deserted for Delhi, and thenceforth parties of his men from our provinces followed them daily. This deeply startled Scindia, and he became again most anxious for the return of his body-guard.

51. On the 4th of June the 7th Contingent Infantry revolted at Neemuch, with the Bengal brigade there, and, I may add, marched with it to Agra, fought Brigadier Polewhele there on the 5th of July, and proceeded to Delhi. 4th June. The 7th Infantry revolted at Neemuch, fought Polewhele at Agra on 5th July, and went to Delhi.

On the 5th, the maha rajah, believing erroneously that the lieutenant-governor intended to disarm Pearson's battery at Agra, advised him to refrain, in 5th of June.

in the belief that Delhi would fall so immediately that the mass of the contingent might still be saved. That battery revolted with the cavalry on the 2d of July.

7th June. Aid asked from Jhansi.

52. The outbreak at Jhansi on the 7th of June brought the revolt in its most malignant form home to Gwalior. On that day, the officer commanding Jhansi requested from Gwalior aid merely to reduce 50 men of the 12th N. I., who had seized the treasure, while the rest of the troops were considered loyal.

A detachment sent towards Jhansi.

A wing of the 4th Contingent Infantry, whose petition I have noticed, and Stuart's battery, were despatched under Captain Murray towards Jhansi. When the revolt there was found to be general, the officiating agent in Central India directed that if the officers felt confidence in their men troops should move upon Jhansi at once from Gwalior, Seepree, and Lullutpore.

At Seepree, mutiny of the 3d Regiment and a battery on the 18th June.

But at Seepree the 3d Regiment was far gone, and the battery still farther. Both rose on the 17th or 18th of June.

At Lullutpore, mutiny of a wing of the 6th on the 13th.

At Lullutpore the wing of the 6th was gone. Moreover, it could not be communicated with. It revolted on the 13th.

13th June. Detachment returned on hearing of massacre at Jhansi.

Captain Murray having learnt the massacre at Jhansi, on the 7th or 8th, of every Christian man, woman, and child, returned to Gwalior on the 13th.

11th June. The fall of Jhansi deeply stirred Gwalior.

53. Early upon the 11th, Scindia, excited and distracted, visited me with the dewan. They said that from the nearness of Jhansi, and the intimacy between its population and that of Gwalior, the atrocity of the massacre, and the amount of treasure seized, the contingent and all in Gwalior were stirred to the very utmost. All, save a very few, believed that our empire was in its last hour. But we expected momentarily news of the fall of Delhi, after Wilson's first victory, and hoped that all might still be retrieved.

Scindia desired to ask leave to occupy the assigned districts of Kuchnaghur and Bhardeir.

54. The maha rajah now desired to submit to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council this proposal:—As our authority had ceased for the time in the districts of Kuchwaghur and Bandeir near Jhansi, assigned for the payment of the contingent and loss of revenue, and anarchy must arise unless order were maintained, Scindia desired to propose that he should be permitted to take charge of those districts until our authority were re-established. I told him that I would gladly submit his proposal, with a recommendation to Government to accede to it, when the communication, then interrupted, should re-open.

55. Up to this point Scindia had done his utmost to co-operate with us, by demonstrating that he did not share the belief in the religious grievance and pretext of the revolt, or the belief in our overthrow, which formed, in combination, the master fact of the movement in Gwalior, and that he aided in the hope of sharing our final triumph, and he co-operated chiefly by despatching his body guard to Agra,—by sending his personal Mahratta troop to Etawah,—by warning me, on the 26th, of the defection of the contingent,—by then arranging personally for the security of the residency as a place of refuge,—by providing, further, on the 27th, for its security and that of the fugitive families,—by inviting them to his palace for full security, and in order to demonstrate that he would act personally with us. But to neighbouring chiefs, to the soldiery, and to his people alike, by far the most generally appreciated and unequivocal of his acts was, his giving to his dewan, regarded by all as the prime enemy of the revolt, his full confidence and the highest powers; while with the dewan acted his commander-in-chief, Baba Mohurghur, and the second in command, Baba Bulwunt Rao Jhuiseewallah, whose earnest co-operation was indispensable to the management of the troops for a day. Moreover, the Mahratta and other officers, survivors of the old wars, and the commanding officers of Scindia's regiments, and some of his chief sirdars, all yet believed that we should triumph.

Scindia gave full confidence and power to the dewan, with whom acted the two chief officers of the troops.

56. To understand the full meaning of the dewan's ascendency, it must be remembered that there existed, ever at Scindia's ear, and especially at his revels, a party composed of the remnant of that which brought on the fight of Maharajpore in 1843, and of the corrupt intriguers whose great aim is the overthrow of the dewan, with a view to restoring the system of farming the revenue.* Scindia listened as usual to this party, and it thought its opportunity

* Vide Report of 13th December 1856.

come,

come, but he met all my views with the utmost heartiness and candour, and acted thoroughly with the dewan.

57. I was able on the 12th to bring in four and a quarter lacs of rupees, remitted from Orai, by sending a detachment of the 2d Regiment and one of Scindia's horse, to relieve, two marches off, its escort under Lieutenant Tomkinson, a part of the 53d N. I., then in mutiny at Cawnpore, and as the sole chance of safety for it I placed the treasure in Scindia's treasury.

12th June. Brought in 4¼ lacs of treasure from Orai.

58. On the 13th, at the durbar's urgent desire, I requested the brigadier to despatch half a regiment and 2 guns to the Porsa and Sekurwaree districts near the Chumbul.

On the 14th the brigadier informed me that Major Blake, commanding the 2d Regiment, to which the duty fell, reported that it would not move, though he still hoped that it would come right.

The 2d regiment refuses to march to the districts.

59. Since the threatened outbreak on the 28th the convulsion had nearly enveloped Gwalior. The contingent had mutinied at Neemuch and Lullutpore, besides at Hatras. Nusseerabad was gone. At Cawnpore, Lucknow, Bareilly, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, and other points had been fierce and murderous risings. From Jhansi came maddening contagion. Delhi pressed hard its besiegers. In Gwalior, the manner of all, full of insolence, of exaggerated deference, or of pity, showed the ripe conviction that our rule was over. The only question to the soldiery and people was, when Scindia, blinded by me and the dewan, would accept and act upon that conviction. The situation was now fully that which I have stated in my preliminary remarks that it became before the middle of June.

60. Upon the afternoon of the 14th the mess-house and a bungalow in cantonments were burnt down, the 4th Regiment working with good-humoured alacrity to extinguish the flames.

14th of June. The outbreak.

At about 11 P.M. a horseman whom I had despatched to the brigadier rushed back to say that he had met on the road some flying Europeans who said that the sepoys had murdered their officers, and ere long the signallers of the telegraph appeared.

61. The rising happened thus:—

At about 9 P.M., a serjeant reported that the artillery had loaded their guns. Their officers, Hawkins and Stewart, went immediately to their lines, but brought back word that it was a false alarm, the men having imagined that "Europeans were upon them."

Then commenced the outbreak, with loud shouts, tumult, and bugling in the lines, through which men rushed calling, "to arms," for "the Europeans had come," the cry of that night. The brigadier ordered the officers who were with him to their lines. There firing began and gradually extended to the whole station, while bungalows blazed up.

62. Every commanding officer, Major Blake of the 2nd and Sheriff of the 4th Regiment, and Captains Hawkins and Stewart of the two batteries, fell.

Blake went to his lines on the first alarm, and was shot at his main guard. His men, amidst whom Dr. Mackellar found him dying, professed deep sorrow, and declared strongly, but falsely, that the 4th had killed him. They themselves, at least, gave him burial, savagely denied to all others. How Sheriff fell amidst the volleys which flew everywhere is unknown. Hawkins, who had with him his sick wife on a litter and five children, besides Mrs. Stewart with her two children, was killed in the cavalry lines, it is said by the infantry, while two of his children also perished. When he fell wounded in front of a hut where the ladies were sheltered, Mrs. Stewart went and took his hand, and the volley which killed him killed her also with a child. Stewart was wounded that night, but nursed through it by two of his men, and deliberately shot the next day. Dr. Kirk, superintending surgeon, was sought out and murdered in an outhouse. The chaplain, Mr. Coopland, wholly unknown to the troops, was pursued with volleys through cantonments, and cut down. Lieutenant Procter of the 4th, who had in his care the sick wife of an absent brother officer, and did not attempt to escape, was searched out after concealment through the night, and murdered before his wife by infantry and horsemen. Four sergeants and two pensioners also fell; as did Mrs. Burrows, widow of a conductor, and Mrs. Pike, a sergeant's wife.

63. So that there were killed seven officers, six sergeants and pensioners, three women, and three children, 19 in all; while there escaped, of the

Nineteen persons killed.

of the contingent, some under showers of bullets, but, favoured by a moonless night, seven officers, one sergeant, and two medical subordinates, besides women and children.

The surviving officers made either for the Maha Rajah's palace, or for the residency, where, under the guard of his Highness' troops, they were safe. Two officers rode straight for Dholepore and Agra.

The cantonment guards favoured or aided actively in escaping several officers and families. Thus, of the 2d Regiment, 3 men escorted Lieutenant Pierson, and carried his wife in a litter 7 miles to the residency. And the guards of the 1st Regiment over the family of its absent commandant behaved admirably. The rear guard of the 4th Regiment protected most faithfully Captains Murray and Meade and their families, while a party of the 2d came to destroy them.

64. Against our rule, the contingent apparently acted as one man. They were so much divided as to the slaughter of their officers, that 4 out of 7 infantry regiments, 2 out of 4 batteries of artillery, and the 2 regiments of cavalry, excepting a party at Gwalior, killed none.

It does not appear to have been of their plan to murder the women and children. At least next day they sent off, after very insulting treatment, those who survived to the Maha Rajah. He forwarded them to the Chumbul in carts. To have attempted more had been their certain destruction, he being very hardly pressed to save the lives even of the Christian families in his hereditary service, furiously demanded by the fanatics.

On hearing of the outbreak I joined the maha rajah.

65. On hearing of the outbreak I immediately proceeded to join the Maha Rajah. My carriage, which contained also a lady of my family and an officer just escaped from cantonments, was soon arrested by the levelled muskets of a party of 5 or 6 sepoys. They belonged to a band of ghazees bound to Delhi, under Jehangeer Khan, once a havildar in the contingent, then a favourite captain of Scindia's, now a ghazee leader of the highest pretensions to sanctity. They vehemently demanded our lives. Besides a Mahomedan escort, some 40 Mahratta horsemen were with us. The Mahratta captain of the body guard told me at the time that they had yielded, on his threatening destruction to all who should oppose us; but I learnt afterwards, that he had said he was conveying me by Scindia's express order a prisoner to him, whereupon the ghazees expressed satisfaction and drew back, and we passed on.

66. I found Scindia at his palace, the Phoolbagh, surrounded by his troops under arms. There had already arrived the brigadier and several other officers with their families, and they believed that all who were left in cantonments had perished. Patrols of the maha rajah's troops, most likely to save them, were, however, looking for them in all directions.

He could not protect us for an hour.

67. The maha rajah and the dewan were deeply agitated; but they held it so perfectly clear, from the attitude of the rebels, and the feeling of Scindia's troops, that he could not protect us for an hour; that, he had already ordered for us carriages, palanquins, and an escort of the body guard, to the Chumbul or to Agra, if desired.

Attitude of the rebel contingent and of Scindia's troops.

That point settled, Scindia, deeply bewildered, expressed infinite anxiety as to his course. Of the rebels, he knew generally that they contemplated either his enrolling and leading them against Agra, or his giving them a large mass of treasure, while, if he refused these alternatives, they would bombard his city. He feared deeply that his troops would coalesce with them, and, with their artillery and magazine, he was certainly at their mercy.

15th June. Scindia would have bought off the rebels. I asked him at whatever cost to detain them at Gwalior till we could crush them.

So far as I could discern his mind, in the confusion of the scene, it seemed plain that Scindia would purchase the departure of the rebels from his territory. But I asked of him, at whatever cost, to detain them within Gwalior until we could assemble an European force to crush them, which might, perhaps, not be before the Dusserah, or the 29th of September, while I assured him that the Government would consider this a most friendly service.

15th June.

The dewan inquired, if it should appear that, for the detention of these rebels against both Governments, no course could avail save that of giving them service, would the Governor-General approve of that? I said that the difficulty was obvious; but that if no other means might avail, Scindia should detain the rebels by service until we were ready to deal with them. The maha

maha raja, through the dewan, promised that the wishes of the Government should be executed, if possible. Scindia pledged himself to execute the wishes of the Government.

The risks incurred by my party, consisting of 30 men, women, and children, on its march to Keptree Ghat on the Chumbul, may be mentioned, to illustrate the difference in feeling towards us of Scindia's corps most devoted to him and the Hindu population. Our march to the Chumbul.

In Hirgorah, a village 12 miles from the Chumbul, we found posted Jehangeer Khan, with the band of which I have spoken, consisting of some 200 ghazees, mostly from our and Scindia's ranks. After long parley he protested that he did not wish to injure us, and came to visit us arrayed in green, with beads fingered in ceaseless prayer; but in concert with him a body of plunderers were assembled to attack us in the ravines fringing the river.

The captain of the body guard said he was deeply alarmed by the double danger, from which he saw no way of escape, while his men refused to move forward that night. In the hope of avoiding one peril, I resolved to abandon the carriages, and start the ladies and children on horseback, after midnight, by a bridle path towards Rajghat, lower down the Chumbul. But the dewan had summoned to aid us Thakoor Buldeo Sing, chief of the Dundowteeah brahmins, a robust and warlike tribe of that quarter, and at midnight the chief happily appeared with a strong body of followers. He declared warmly that he had not forgotten that I had interceded with the dewan for certain tanks and wells for his people when I visited them, and that they would defend us with their lives. He placed one body of men to watch Jehangeer Khan, and with another conducted us towards the river. At the edge of the ravines the body guard despite of remonstrances and reproaches, turned their backs upon us. With them went the Paegah horse, and the palanquin bearers, while we forced on the coachmen. These soldiers could not, against the feeling of the whole soldiery, strike for us whom they would never see again. The body guard desert us.

On the further bank of the Chumbul, opposite one of two paths which strike it at Kaintree Ghat, the elephants and escort of the Ranee of Dholepore awaited us; but in the ravines over that path a party of Jehangeer Khan's band had taken post during the night. As we proceeded along it, however, Buldeo Sing learnt their presence in time to change our route, and we crossed in safety.

70. While to Thakoor Buldeo Sing of Tharro and his stout tribe, which on this occasion forgot its bitter fraternal feuds to defend us, our safety is thus due, I beg to add that in November he, through great skill and management, brought safely into Agra two sergeants of the contingent, with the family of one of them, who, since the revolt at Sipree in June had been concealed by Scindia's officers in the Nurwur jungles. Thakoo Buldeosing saved us.

71. Scindia, to show his high appreciation of the thakoor's services, announced, when lately here, at the chief commisioner's durbar, his intention to bestow upon the thakoor a handsome village in jagheer.

I humbly submit that the British Government should mark, as distinctly at least as an appropriate gift of honour may do, its equal appreciation of those services.

The Rana of Dholepore loaded us with kindness, and gave us safe escort along the highly disturbed route to Agra, which we reached on the 17th. He extended equal care to the large party of ladies and children who a few days afterwards followed us from Gwalior in the extremity of distress. These services the Government, in compliance with my suggestion, have been pleased to acknowledge by a letter. Kindness of the Rana of Dholepore.

I beg to mention here, by way of apology for the imperfections of my reports about this time, that, from great exposure in passing my party over the Chumbul I received a slight sun stroke, which, in consequence of the extreme strain of anxiety which I had endured, produced severe illness.

---

72. My information respecting what has occurred at Gwalior since I left it is derived from the annexed series of letters, written twice or thrice a week in English, for secrecy, by the agency vakeel; by an almost daily scrap of news in Persian cipher from the dewan; from the two annexed letters from Scindia;

from the regular communication to me by the Dholepore durbar of the news sent by their vakeel at Gwalior; from the constant reports of spies and cossids; and latterly, of course, from conversation with Scindia, his officers and chiefs, and many other persons. My letters to Scindia and his vakeel are also annexed. Besides them, I sent almost daily to the dewan a note in Persian cipher or a verbal message.

73. It were not easy to over-estimate the difficulty of the part which I had imposed on Scindia.

The rebels demands of Scindia.

The rebels offered their services to him, but, as masters, they demanded that he should at once make over to them the 4½ lacs of treasure deposited by me, which they styled "their own," and enrol and lead them against Agra, which they would make over to him, with such provinces as he desired, and then proceed to Delhi; or that he should give to them, with the 4½ lacs, 12 or 15 lacs more, and supplies and carriage to move whither they pleased. If he declined either alternative, they would bombard and plunder his palace and city, empty his treasury, seize his fort, and place himself in confinement or at their head. If he attempted to protect British officers or any Christians they would recognise no difference between him and them.

His measures for the restraint and detention of them and of his sympathising troops.

74. His great apprehension was lest his troops should coalesce with the rebels. He found that he could hope to restrain these from moving at once upon Agra only by, first, a donation of three months' pay, and the promise of service, "which," wrote his Highness to me on the 17th of July, "I was obliged to give them, instead of a destructive volley;" secondly, by summoning to his capital the chiefs, with from 6,000 to 11,000 men, of the most warlike tribes of the country,—rajpoots, goojars, and brahmins,—whom it had been the chief office of the contingent to keep in subjection; and, lastly, by sweeping the Chumbul of its boats, as I suggested in a letter of 3d June. His own force clamoured loudly for the donation given to the rebels. From the Mahrattas and the Gwalior Hindus alone could he hope for obedience.

The rebels determined to attack Agra with the Neemuch rebels.

75. The rebels declared it to be their resolution to join, to capture Agra, the Neemuch rebel brigade, including the 7th Contingent Infantry immediately expected there,

5th of July. The fight at Agra.

On the 5th of July that brigade reached Agra, and being reinforced by the Kotah Contingent, fought Bridadier Polwhele's force.

The rebels held the field, and claimed the victory; while we retired into the fort, and abandoned, without an effort, our capital station, to be burnt and plundered during two days, the blood of at least 20 Christians being shed, not by the enemy, who withdrew on the night of the action, but by the ruffians of the city and villages, the police and the broken gaol.

It was believed that we were entirely broken and paralyzed. The Neemuch rebels by a deputation conjured those of Gwalior to join them for certain victory; and these demanded vehemently of the maha rajah treasure and supplies for their march, while his troops from our provinces joined in the demand.

Had Scindia now given way the character of the revolt had been entirely changed.

76. I may observe that, had Scindia, in this the dark hour of the storm, supported by the dewan alone with the two chiefs of his troops, yielded to the pressure of the opinions and temptations which impelled him to strike against us, the character of the revolt had been entirely changed.

With his mania for military pursuits, with a name round which Hinduism had rallied with the influence inseparable from his territory, touching states or provinces almost numberless between the Chumbul and the Godavery, between Bundelkund and Guzerat, with 10,000 men, besides the contingent, 6,000 more, with siege train and ample magazine,—while the durbar party, strongly opposed to our rule, conjured him to seize the hour,—while the Nana Sahib, with strong claims on Marhatta feeling, and the wealth of the ex-peishwa, and a large host, triumphed at Cawnpore,—while of Oude we held but our beleaguered position in Lucknow,—while the chiefs of Bundelkund, at least, hung upon Scindia's example, and who had then limited its force against us,—while the Bhopal and Malwa contingents and most of Holkar's troops were on the verge of revolt,—while at Delhi we but held our ground,—while no man was sure of Seikh aid or the China force,—but, above all, while the fort of Agra stood nearly unprepared, and overcrowded as it did,—had Scindia, I say, then struck against us, the character of the rebellion had been changed almost beyond

beyond the scope of speculation. But he believed in our final triumph, and that it was his true policy to strain his power to contribute to it.

How Scindiah restrained the rebels.

77. The rebels called to be their general Amanut Ali, soobadar major of the 1st Regiment, which, sparing its officers, moved on Gwalior immediately after the revolt; but the most violent sepoys in fact commanded. These troops spent their whole time in councils, punchayets, courts, and deputations; and the maharajah was compelled to receive daily, "to report," one of the latter, composed of officers from every corps with privates delegated to watch them, bodies of from 30 or 40 to 100 men. They menaced, beseeched, dictated, wheedled, and insulted Scindia by turns, until they planted their batteries against him. For four months he confronted, defied, flattered, deceived them; above all, through endless arts, kept them at loggerheads, until he finally baffled and despatched them to rout by our arms.

78. I may observe that for his first object,—to divide them,—he bribed their officers, mostly venal, their priests, every man who could suggest or fan a discord. Thus he led the Poorbeeahs to press a movement upon Cawnpore, against the demand of the men of Gwalior and the north to move on Agra and Delhi. He acted upon the artillery officers, who were natives of Gwalior, through their village interests, so effectually as to make them refuse to march until after the rains, paralysing the whole force. The two cavalry corps which mutinied near Agra on the 3d of July reached Gwalior on or about the 29th July. They had not murdered their officers, although some of them were engaged in the Gwalior revolt. Their native officers desired strongly to secure Scindia's good will, and he was able to separate a large portion of them from the rest of the contingent. He ordered the removal of the wheels of carts within the range of the rebels, and sent all elephants and camels to distant jungles. He maintained that field operations were folly in the monsoon. After it, his course and that of all would be clear.

17th July. The Neemuch brigade moved on to Delhi.

79. By the 17th of July the Neemuch brigade, despairing of co-operation from Gwalior, moved on from Muttra to Delhi.

80. From Gwalior no man of name or character, nor any soldier of Scindia's service, joined the Nana Sahib, but many worthless pundits and some 300 Marhatta horsemen joined him.

20th July. Effect of Havelock's victories at Cawnpore.

81. The victories of Havelock over the Nana Sahib at Futtehpore, Cawnpore, and Bithore, known at Gwalior on about the 20th of July, turned the tide, and gave to Scindia fresh strength and confidence. He was also aided by the wing of the 6th Contingent Infantry, which, on revolt at Lullutpore, had joined the Nana, and now came back, half slaughtered, to Gwalior, declaring that it was madness to face Europeans.

The rebel officers now nearly all sought to secure, in case of need, Scindia's intercession with us. But the offer of a gratuity of six or even twelve months' pay failed to induce a single sepoy to lay down his arms.

31st July. Mhow and Indore rebels arrive at Gwalior, moving determinedly on Agra.

82. Upon the 31st of July there arrived at Gwalior the rebel force from Mhow and Indore, moving resolutely upon Agra. It excited the contingent afresh, said the dewan, "like oil thrown on fire." It consisted of the 23d N.I., a wing of the 1st Light Cavalry, 600 men of Holkar's, with 7 guns and 1,000 ghazees, led at first by Saadut Khan, a sirdar of Holkar's, then by a person styling himself Feroze Shah, prince of Delhi.

The 5th Contingent Infantry then also come in from Augor, where they had mutinied on about the 3d of July, killing one officer. A battery which had mutinied with the cavalry on the 3d of July, sparing its officers, had arrived shortly before, as had another which mutinied at Sipree on the 17th of June, also sparing its officers. All demanded to move with the Mhow and Indore rebels on Agra; Scindia's troops from our provinces, as before, joining in the demand. Their united pressure seemed irresistible.

18th August. Scindia is tried by hearing that the officiating agent to the Governor-General looked unfavourably on his conduct.

83. Scindia was, moreover, much distracted, on about the 18th of August, by hearing from his vakeel with the officiating agent to the Governor-General, that he regarded his conduct unfavourably. I at once assured him, on the 24th, that the approbation of the agent and of the Government was certain when they should be fully informed of the circumstances; and on the 31st Scindia replied, "That he knew British friendship and justice," and was at ease. Upon the 11th of September the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council was pleased, in compliance with my suggestion, to strengthen my

bands by a reassuring message to Scindia, which afforded him the highest satisfaction.

25th of August. Scindia intimates that he cannot restrain the movement on Agra of the Gwalior or the Mhow and Indore rebels beyond the 10th September.

84. In my letter to the Government of 7th August, I submitted the opinion, that while Scindia might restrain the contingent until the end of September, he could not hope to restrain the Mhow and Indore rebels; but on the 25th of August he intimated that he could not prevent, beyond the 10th of September, the united bodies from moving against Agra.

In the hope of restraining the contingent, he allowed the Mhow and Indore rebels to move.

The only hope of restraining the contingent lay in permitting the Mhow and Indore body to march, while with them would certainly break away the hottest and most uncontrollable of the contingent and Scindia's soldiery and of the fanatics. Scindia told the contingent that the departure of the Mhow and Indore troops must precede his communicating to themselves his future plans. And between the 5th and 7th of September those rebels crossed the Chumbul to Dholepore towards Agra, accompanied by 800 of Scindia's Mahomedan horse from our provinces, about 200 contingent cavalry, a strong party from every infantry corps, several hundred Wilayntees in the service of the Baiza Baee, and a large body of fanatics and plunderers; when Scindia, by a secret movement, swept in a night both banks of the river of its boats.

7th September. The rebels demanded the plans of the maharajah.

85. The contingent now demanded peremptorily of the maharajah his final plans, and to hear them their officers attended on the 7th with 300 men in his palace garden. Scindia asked what their wishes were? The officers began to reply, but the sepoys thrust them aside, and said that they had resolved immediately to take Agra, and destroy the Christians there, when they would carry Scindia's banner where he pleased. He replied, that they did not therefore await his orders; that their movement until after the rains would be against his will, and they should receive from him neither pay nor supplies.

The rebels declared they were betrayed, and prepared their [illegible]ies.

The sepoys declared indignantly that they had been betrayed, and returning to their camp planted a green flag for Mahomedans, a white flag for Hindoos. Deputations invited Scindia's troops to join them for their common objects. They wrote to pray the rebel force at Banda to come to crush him, and they prepared their batteries.

Scindia's troops threatened to join them.

86. Scindia was in despair. One of his corps was certainly with the rebels, and all, save the Mahrattas, seemed about to join the green and white standards. Then he would have no alternative save to become a puppet in their hands, or to fly to us. Had but a bugle sounded or an alarm gun fired in his lines that night, his troops had risen uncontrollably. He had every bugle brought to his palace, and every gun watched, and passed the night in sleepless anxiety. At daybreak he paraded his whole force. He appealed to them, corps by corps, it is said very touchingly, against the insulting coercion which the rebels threatened. Beginning with the best affected regiment of Gwalior men, they declared enthusiastically for him; then another corps, mainly of Gwalior men, did so. Of his two corps from our provinces, one was fully, one far committed to the rebels; but both had Mahratta officers, and they also professed obedience. Scindia required that, in proof of it, one should give up the ringleaders of the defection to the green and white flags, and they gave up 20 men, whom he instantly placed in irons and in gaol. His troops, although one with the contingent in their objects towards us, did not desire his insulting coercion by them. Moreover, he promised them daily batta, and increased the thakoor levies from 6,000 to 11,000 men.

8th September. The rebels planted their batteries against Scindia, who moved out his force.

87. The rebels at once planted their batteries against Scindia's palace and city. The maharajah moved out his whole force, and himself placed every battery and picket, and arranged his thakoor force. His spirit and the adhesion of his troops surprised the rebels. The portion of the contingent cavalry quiescent with him joined his ranks. He cut off the supplies of the rebels, and doubled his guards on the Chumbul, to prevent the threatened return of the Mhow and Indore body from Dholepore. His emissaries sowed fresh dissensions. The 5th Regiment, with which the rest had quarrelled, on account of its killing some of the native officers who had led it to mutiny, and the men of the 6th Regiment, offered to fight for him. The Banda force would not come to Gwalior. The contingent lost heart; professed to be satisfied, after examining accounts, that they had received nearly all "their own" money deposited by me, and within six days withdrew their guns, while Scindia main- [illegible] his posts.

15th September. The rebels withdrew their guns.

88. The

88. The appearance of vakeels from the Ranee of Jhansi and the Nana Sahib, bidding high for the services of the contingent and for their magazine, now introduced amongst them fresh distractions, which Scindia turned to instant account. If they would join the Nana Sahib at Cawnpore, settling Jhansi and Jaloun for him by the way, his vakeel promised to all high pay, while he conferred brigadierships and ensigncies by the dozen; and, finally, the rebels asked leave of Scindia to go to Bundelkund and Cawnpore, instead of to Agra, which he could but promise, on about the 23d of September.

Vakeels from Jhansi and the Nana Sahib invite the rebels to Jhansi and Cawnpore, and Scindia promises on the 23d of September to let them go thither.

They demanded with ceaseless violence the performance of that promise; and great indeed was Scindia's difficulty in carrying out our desire, at once to guard against the risk of their precipitating themselves from some new impulse upon Agra, and to delay their march upon Cawnpore.

90. By the news of the fall of Delhi, on about the 20th of September, Scindia's situation was, of course, entirely changed. The delusion that he must at length place himself at the head of the rebels, which had served so well to baffle them, was at an end, although many still believed that our empire must fall. Oppressed and insulted by the rebels, even while they held that delusion, he exulted in our triumph and in his own foresight. His letter to me of the 25th of September tells his feelings and the position of affairs.

20th September. News of the fall of Delhi.

91. Meanwhile the Mhow and Indore rebels, having taken seven guns from the Ranee of Dholepore, and been reinforced by several bodies driven from Delhi, attacked, on the 10th of October, our camp at Agra, in ignorance that it had been reinforced an hour before by Colonel Greathead's column from Delhi. They suffered total rout and dispersion. The effect of this blow at Gwalior was great; but, as I had the honour to explain to the Government, in my letter dated the 2d of November 1857, it was not in Scindia's power longer to detain the rebels from moving upon Cawnpore, save at the immediate risk of their turning against Agra, to which the party whose object was war and the compromise of Scindia with us at all hazards still urged them.

10th October. Mhow and Indore rebels attack the camp at Agra, and are routed.

I wrote to Scindia on the 13th October, that every day's farther detention of them was important; but they moved on the 15th. Upon the 14th, however, I advised Scindia to let them go to Cawnpore, as Greathead's column was ordered to press thither, and a powerful force was rapidly assembling there. I submitted the opinion that the rebels would not reach Cawnpore before the 12th or 15th of November, while Greathead would arrive on the 26th of October. The rebels did not reach it until about the 1st of December.

15th October. The contingent rebels leave Gwalior with the Nana's vakeel for Bundelkund and Cawnpore.

92. In a spirit of bitter malignity, they utterly destroyed and defaced, as by cutting down every tree, the cantonments at Gwalior, and then on their route wasted fiercely Scindia's country, denouncing him as the great enemy and betrayer of their cause.

The contingent destroy their cantonments and waste Scindia's country.

93. When the main body of the contingent left Gwalior, the 5th Infantry and two guns of the Malwa Contingent, which had accompanied it from Augor, remained behind; but they followed upon the 4th of November.

Part of the contingent remains behind at Gwalior.

The rebels under the Nana's vakeel, Tantia Topee, took possession in his name of Jaloun and of Scindia's assigned district of Kuchwaghar, where he had placed an agent, in anticipation of the Governor-General's sanction, given under date the 14th of November 1857. Another agent, supported by zumeendars, prevented their seizure of the district of Bhandere. The rebels seized the chief of Rampoora and the chief of Goolserai, whom the superintendent of Orai had placed in charge of Jaloun, and extorted money from the latter by destroying his son's eyes with boiling oil. Leaving a detachment at Jaloun, and eight guns with 400 men, and a seventh part of their magazine, at Calpee, they crossed the Jumna there on about the 15th of November, and reached Cawnpore on the 1st of December. Reinforced from Banda and from Oude, they pressed General Windham's force into their entrenchments, and occupied most of Cawnpore until the 6th of December, when, and on the 10th, they were finally routed by the force under the Commander-in-Chief. A remnant of their and of the Banda and other forces, with plunderers, amounting to 5,000 men with 13 guns, have rallied at Calpee under Tantia Topee.

Rebels seize Jaloun and Kuchwaghar, and reach Calpee on the 15th November and Cawnpore on 1st December.

1st December. The rebels attack Cawnpore.

94. During these six months of extreme trial, the civil administration of Gwalior has worked so well that the peace has been seriously disturbed only at three points.

During these six months of trial only serious disturbances in Mundi-

sore, Nurwar, and by Bohorun Sing, joined by the Sheopore Rajah.

The Rajah of Nurwar, a reduced Rajpoot chief, rebelled in July. In September commenced an outbreak in Mundisore of the Merjwaties and other Mahomedans, with the Vilaytees and Mekranees, entertained by the chiefs of Western Malwa, afterwards joined by the infantry and artillery of the Malwa contingent.

27th October. Electric message to Secretary to Government, dated 27th October 1857.

95. Hearing, on the 27th of October, that the Raja of Bampore had repulsed our Saugor garrison, I suggested to Scindia to create a diversion in his rear. He prepared instantly to do his best; but on hearing of the outbreak in Gwalior of a Jat chief, Bohorun Sing, I advised him to let Bampore alone. Then broke out the Raja of Sheopore, a Rajpoot chief in the same position as the chief of Nurwur.

Our troops have quelled the Mundisore revolt, and those of Gwalior have just struck a blow at Sheopore, killing, say the durbar, some 600 men, and driving the rajah into Kotah. This success will I trust so avail that on the appearance of our force at last all will submit.

Electric message to Secretary to Government, dated 28th December.

96. On the 25th of December Scindia visited me at Agra. He narrated all that had occurred in Gwalior since my departure, and asked my advice respecting the future. He prayed that a British force might be sent as soon as possible, of strength sufficient to re-establish fully the belief in our supremacy, through enabling him to assert authority by the punishment of every rebel, and by showing European troops, wherever necessary, to a population now very slow to believe more of our strength than it saw. To these objects he thought necessary an European force of 2,000 infantry, a regiment of horse, and three or four batteries of artillery, and also that a native force as strong and variously composed as possible should be shown; but his special request to the Government was that he might be permitted, at whatever cost, to display an European force wherever necessary.

Considered I should not return to Gwalior till a British force came there.

97. He said that I should not incur danger at Gwalior from his troops, but that the ruffian population was uncontrollable, and would remain so until he could thoroughly overawe, and, if necessary, disarm it. He considered, therefore, that I could not appear there without an European escort of 200 infantry and 100 cavalry, with some Seikhs and a couple of guns; while he thought, moreover, that I should not move through the country to Gwalior without such an escort. I considered it plain, as did Scindia, that it would be impolitic for me to appear at Gwalior until a British force should give to us full command there; and it is, I conceive, necessary that I should have the escort suggested, when I shall move to meet the force which expects to come from Saugor to Gwalior on about the 1st of March.

98. Scindia makes it a point of honour to maintain that his troops are faithful to himself, but I know that he mistrusts those from our provinces as well as the city mob; he is not, in fact, their master. They form two and a half regiments of infantry, about 250 artillerymen, and a few hundred horse. His whole force at Gwalior amounts to 6,000 men, while he has in the districts about 5,000 men and 2,000 or more nujeibs, and there remain at Gwalior, besides, some 600 cavalry and 400 infantry of the contingent, and a considerable fluctuating body of disorganized and half-armed men of it.

Force required at Gwalior.

To efface and reverse the idea of our broken power, and to carry out our other objects in the presence of these troops, I conceive that no smaller force than that proposed by the durbar will suffice.

Immediate measures suggested for Gwalior.

99. With respect to immediate measures in Gwalior, I beg to submit these views.

Our future policy there.

The Government have not done me the honour to express their views respecting the policy pursued in Gwalior, and its results, since I took charge of this office, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, in July 1854. The principle of that policy, as detailed in my reports of 13th November 1854 and 13th December 1856, was, as I have said, to lead Scindia to make in its completion and development his own the plan of administration which we initiated during his minority, while we left to him the utmost freedom of action compatible with political subordination and the stable maintenance of his administration, guarding only against infractions by him of private rights or public engagements fatal to order.

I humbly submit that recent events have tested by the severest strain the soundness and the efficiency of that course.

In

In my report of December 1856 I submitted this conclusion:—"that if our "policy should be firmly maintained, Gwalior had, subject to plain risks, a "fair promise of higher prosperity than that enjoyed by any other state in "Hindostan; but that if our firm and kindly support should be withdrawn "before Scindia's character became more stable, its affairs must relapse, by "stages of ruinous disorder, to the point from which we had retrieved "them."

100. Scindia has since advanced very considerably and hopefully in intelligence and firmness; but his character, his personal habits, and his ideas, remain so far unaltered that I may but repeat the view above expressed. The one boon which, to my mind, we can confer upon Scindia and on his people is firmly to require of him, while in the spirit of kindly guardianship we continue to aid him, to maintain the fair administration which he has established; and, in my humble judgment, the great facts of this convulsion conspire to make this course indispensable to the tranquillity of Hindostan.

101. Respecting military arrangements in Gwalior, the strength, constitution, and location of our own and of Scindia's forces, being uninformed of the views of the Government as to arrangements upon many points inseparably connected with them, I may but submit these impressions.

Assuming that our military stations near the Gwalior frontier shall be all occupied by European and reliable native troops, and that the Government shall not object to Scindia's force being increased beyond the number fixed by treaty*, I conceive that the contingent might be replaced by an European force of not less than from 1,500 to 2,000 men of all arms, as noted in margin†, and a separate native force of 800 infantry and 400 cavalry, Seiks, Jats, &c., for guards and escorts, and for district service beyond the power of Scindia's troops, but not requiring the movement of Europeans; while the rest of the force required might be Scindia's. The Government are aware that Scindia's passion for troops can scarcely be exaggerated. Every man conceded to him he counts a prodigious gain. Under the suggested arrangement, two more infantry corps would probably be necessary, his cavalry being abundant. The last thing I desire is to propose an additional gun; but such is Scindia's mania on this subject, that unless a few guns be given he will consider his co-operation with us all in vain. The Government's giving to him 12 new guns, in lieu, merely, of as many old ones, has done more than can be imagined to make him flexible for these two years; and, but for his force as a plaything, the results of his administration had been been very different. My hope is that steam machinery for a mint and other purposes may divide his attention with his troops. An exact limit would still of course be fixed to them, while I conceive it should be arranged that he should not keep more than about 5,000 men at Gwalior. From all I have lately seen, I am disposed to think that the proposed European force, at least, should be located exclusively there.

* 6,000 horse
3,000 foot
30 guns
Enlarged to 34

† Say,		
	Infantry	1,400
	Artillery	400
	Cavalry	200
		2,000
Or,	Infantry	1,000
	Artillery	400
	Cavalry	100
		1,500

Such a force would cost about 10 or 11 lacs a year. Whence the way would be opened, should the Government think fit, to a new arrangement respecting Scindia's assigned districts, which might be advantageously combined with the adoption of his proposals submitted by me,‡ to cede them in full sovereignty, and also to make certain exchanges of territory.

Respecting Scindia's force.

102. With respect to the constitution of Scindia's troops, it is plain that those from our provinces partly joined, while the rest were restrained with extreme difficulty from joining the insurrection; that the Mahrattas and Gwalior men remained quiescent, looking to Scindia's will; but that none of them would, at Scindia's command, have struck for us, and this I am certain we may never depend upon their doing. The amount, then, of gain from one point of view which would arise from Scindia's substituting Mahrattas, with some men of Gwalior, as he would readily do, for his men from our provinces, is plain. On the other hand, a force formed of a single race is undesirable, and Mahratta troops are unpopular in Scindia's country; but I think that there would be on the whole a balance of present advantage in their employment. We may ask Scindia to dismiss his men of our provinces, either at once or gradually. As he holds that they have been faithful to him, the latter course would be by far the most acceptable, and their discharge might be effected within the year.

‡ Letter from Political Agent to the Governor-General of 20th October 1854.

Respecting the contingent sepoys who may be found at Gwalior.

103. With respect to the course to be adopted towards the contingent sepoys who may be found at Gwalior, I trust that the principle will be, to make every man feel the hand of the Government in his condemnation, his acquittal, or his pardon. Few or none of the infantry, who have nearly all borne arms against us, will probably abide our coming. The portion of the cavalry which remains, treated their officers with respect to the last, and had since remained quiescent with Scindia, or have assisted in keeping the peace, and hope for pardon. Their object was, of course, our overthrow, but to serve under Scindia's banner. When the rest of the contingent, finding that he was one with us, turned their batteries against him, they sided with him. It may accord with the general policy of the Government to disarm and pardon these men, but I conceive that Scindia should be precluded from entertaining any of them.

Respecting Scindiah's conduct, and that of his dewan and other chief servants.

104. Should the Government consider that I have not misappreciated the spirit, the difficulties, and the results of Scindia's co-operation throughout this crisis,—should they consider that he did his part with great firmness, courage, earnestness, and intelligence,—I humbly trust that they will deem it just and politic, in fulfilment of my assurance that such conduct would obtain their honourable and advantageous recognition, to acknowledge it signally. I need scarcely observe, that no allusion passed between Scindia and myself as to the form in which in any possible event the Government might think fit to acknowledge devoted co-operation by him; and that he knows that the Government have not yet expressed any judgment respecting his course; but I am well informed as to the distinctions or gratifications and the solid advantages which he covets from the Government.

However highly the Government may estimate the services of Scindia's dewan or of his two chief military officers, it may be difficult publicly to mark their recognition of them.

Request the Government to pass an order respecting the 4½ lacs deposited by me with Scindia.

105. I beg that the Government may be pleased to pass an order respecting the sum of about 4½ lacs of rupees which, to give it a chance of safety, I deposited, as I have said, mostly on the 12th of June, in Scindia's treasury. The rebels, on revolt, made its delivery to them by him their first demand, when he was at their mercy. Had he negotiated, as he proposed, their departure from his territory, he must have delivered it up. In detaining the rebels at our request he necessarily expended it, they considering expressly that they received it from him in the form of pay and donation. The detention of the rebels cost Scindia, I am assured, nearly 12 lacs besides. I venture to presume that the Government will desire that no question be raised respecting this deposit.

The sum of this report.

106. The sum of this statement is this:—

The situation in Gwalior up to the outbreak in May 1857 is indicated in my report, No. 93, of the 13th of December 1856.

From the outbreak up to the middle of June the durbar gradually indicated my views respecting the revolt, and the situation in Gwalior, and now hold most of them, and express them more fully.

I merely indicate their direction; that the army were predisposed to revolt, by sharing with the people of Hindostan their feeling of dissatisfaction with our rule; thought success certain, from the smallness of our European force, and from popular aid; and made the cartridge grievance their pretext and occasion to rise. The foremost malcontents instigated,—the King of Delhi headed the revolt, and all doubted deeply the stability of our power.

With great limitations and exceptions, the Mahomedans co-operated with the revolt; the Hindus wished it well, but, having no religious grievance, while their civil grievances were inadequate to move them to arms unled by their chiefs, they did not rise, and protected the lives of defenceless Europeans. The princes, chiefs, and best informed men generally expected that we should triumph, and took part more or less earnestly with us, or held aloof.

In Gwalior, the contingent was one with the Bengal army. Scindia's troops from our provinces shared its views. His Mahratta and Gwalior troops also shared them, but looked to his will. The Hindu and Mahomedan population shared the general ideas of those of our provinces. All expected that on our downfall Scindia must enrol the contingent to grasp his share of our territory.

Scindia discredited the religious pretext for the revolt, believed that we must

must triumph, and unhesitatingly took part with us. I differed at many points from the durbar's views of the causes of the revolt.

I reserve the statement of my impressions, which wholly exclude few of theirs. From the durbar's views of the situation within Gwalior I also differed, but finally considered them nearly correct. My policy was to lead the maharajah to make, as heretofore, my plan of action for him in its execution his own; to influence by his example the surrounding princes; and to counteract the movement of the contingent and his own troops towards the revolt, by demonstrating his antagonism to it by every possible act. This he did earnestly; and the outbreak of the contingent at Gwalior was postponed until the 14th of June.

The contingent rose in the usual manner, and murdered 18 men, women, and children, of whom 7 were officers. The rest escaped to the protection of Scindia or of his troops guarding the residency.

The contingent, upon revolt, demanded of Scindia that he should deliver to them four and a half lacs of treasure deposited with him by me, and that he should enrol and lead them against Agra, or should give them treasure and supplies to enable them to go where they would, threatening, if he refused, the bombardment of his city and seizure of his person. He looked to purchasing their departure; but I asked him, at whatever cost, to detain them within Gwalior until we were prepared to crush them.

From the attitude of the contingent and his own force, Scindia could not protect any British officer for an hour, and I proceeded at once, with 30 officers, their families, and others, to Agra. My party, deserted by Scindia's body guard, was saved from attack by Thakoor Buldeo Sing, chief of the Dundowteeah Brahmins. That Thakoor afterwards brought in two serjeants and their families, and Scindia, in acknowledgment of his services, will bestow on him a village in jagheer. I have suggested to the Government to confer due honour upon him.

Scindia, through the utmost personal exertions, aided by the devoted services of his dewan, and by Baba Mohurghur, the chief, and Bulwunt Rao Jhinsee Walla, second in command of his troops,—through giving to the contingent a donation, and promise of service,—through levying 11,000 warlike thakoors,—by sweeping the Chumbul in a night of its boats,—by addressing every form of influence and of artifice both to the contingent and to his own troops, which were ever on the point of coalescing,—through such measures was Scindia enabled to detain the contingent, notwithstanding deputations to it from the Neemuch rebels after the battle of the 5th of July at Agra, the arrival at Gwalior of the Mhow and Indore rebels, the movement of these upon Agra, although delayed by Scindia for two months; and, lastly, although the contingent, considering that Scindia had deceived them, planted their batteries against him, with the pledged support of a portion of his troops, Scindia, on the 15th of November, was constrained to allow the contingent to proceed with the vakeel of the Nana Sahib towards Cawnpore. It was routed and dispersed there in the beginning of December.

Scindiah's territory has been seriously disturbed only at three points: Mundisore, Nirwur, and Sheopore, and slightly by Thakoor Boborun Sing. The disturbance is to a great extent put down, and will cease, I hope, on the appearance of our troops.

The civil administration has worked well.

I beg to submit the request, that before the final adoption of the proposed appointment of a political agent for Western Malwa to reside at Mundisore, the durbar's views be considered by the Government.

On the 25th of December Scindia visited me at Agra. He considered, with me, that I should not return to Gwalior until a force of 2,000 Europeans, with some native troops, should appear there, for the restoration of the belief in our supremacy, through the assertion of authority over his people, his troops, and the remnant of the contingent.

I suggest the continuance of our past policy; that Scindia be firmly required, and aided as heretofore, to maintain the fair Government he has established.

That for the late contingent may be substituted a European force of from 1,600 to 2,000 men, with a native force of 1,200 men, the other troops required

 being

being Scindia's, increased by, perhaps, two infantry regiments and a few guns, to please him.

The cost of this force would be 10 or 11 lacs of rupees, leaving the Government free to make a new arrangement respecting Scindia's assigned districts, perhaps in combination with his proposed cession of their sovereignty, and exchanges of territory.

The contingent sepoys, now to be dealt with at Gwalior as the Government may desire, will probably consist only of 600 cavalry, who have not injured their officers, but remained quiescent with Scindia. They may perhaps be disarmed and pardoned.

Should the Government consider I have not misappreciated Scindia's conduct, I trust they may think it just and politic, in fulfilment of my assurances to him, signally to acknowledge it.

I beg the Government to pass an order respecting the 4½ lacs of treasure deposited by me in Scindia's treasury, and necessarily disbursed by him in detaining the mutineers.

(Signed) S. C. Macpherson,
Political Agent.

The Governor-General of India to his Highness Maharaja Scindia; dated Camp, Lucknow, 25th October 1859.

Maharaja,

I look forward with pleasure to meeting your Highness at Agra in the course of next month.

Two years and a half ago I had the honour of receiving your Highness in Calcutta, and I then expressed to you the satisfaction with which I had learnt, by the reports of the political agent at Gwalior, the many improvements recently introduced into the government of your Highness' territories. The better administration of justice and of the revenue, the abolition of vexatious duties, and the construction of roads and other public works, were amongst the chief of these.

Your Highness will not have forgotten that on your leaving Calcutta I exhorted you to continue to walk in the same path of wise and enlightened government, and that I gave you my assurance that I derived more pleasure from seeing your country advancing in prosperity and well-being, under the guidance of its own hereditary chief, than if the same advancement had been due to the intervention of British rule.

I gave your Highness this assurance when profound peace reigned throughout India, and when I had in view the acts of your Highness as a ruler in times of quiet and order.

I now desire emphatically to repeat it.

Your Highness had hardly returned to the seat of your government when a storm burst which carried anarchy, bloodshed, and rapine over a great part of Hindostan.

For many months your Highness, aided by the able and faithful minister of your choice, successfully withstood this storm.

From the first you were never forgetful of the ties, which bind you to the British Government; and it will be a duty most agreeable to me to thank your Highness in person for your loyal and friendly conduct.

I rejoice to remember that at the time of greatest danger to your authority the Gwalior state found support and security in an English army.

Your Highness may be certain that loyalty to the Queen, fidelity to treaties, and a just and beneficial treatment of your people, will never fail to ensure to your Highness the sympathy and support of the British Government; and that these will be extended, not only to yourself and to your descendants, but to such inheritors of your rule as, on failure of a direct succession, may be adopted into your illustrious house, according to its custom and traditions.

When I receive your Highness at Agra I shall have the pleasure of proposing to you certain measures which have for their object the extension and security of your Highness' authority and the increase of your dignity.

(Signed) Canning.

HOLKAR.

Substance of a Khureeta from his Highness Maharajah Holkar to the Right Honourable Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India; dated 20th July 1857.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,

I HAD occasion, previous to this, to address your Lordship on the occasion of the much regretted event of the rebellion (in concert with British troops, and most probably with that of the Mhow brigade and certain imprudent Mahomedans,) of a portion of my troops on the 1st instant, that had been stationed for the protection of the residency, under the instructions of the agent governor-general, but that letter, and the one addressed at the same time to the agent governor-general, were brought back by the camel-man in charge of them from Ashta, owing to ignorance as to the whereabouts of the agent governor-general, and the unsafety of the road in that quarter. Subsequently daily occurrences continued to be reported, under the pressure of the occasion, to the Right Honourable Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, the officers at Mhow, Captains Hungerford and Elliot, and I feel assured that a detailed report of the occurrences has reached your Lordship through the Government of Bombay and the Mhow officers. It is to be much regretted that the disloyal portion of my troops joined other forces in raising up a great row on the 1st instant at the residency, and the Mahomedans raised the standard of religion (دین). The event caused great alarm in the town also. All officers were safe and out of danger, a certain number of helpless Christians falling a victim to the imprudence of the miscreants. On the same evening the Mhow brigade of British troops breaking out killed some officers, arriving the next morning at Indore; and it is not within the power of description sufficiently to delineate the excitement, tumult, and plundering that were witnessed here for two days successively. Certain Christians that had obtained refuge within the palace were with much effort saved from the bloodthirsty miscreants. On the rebellious troops marching off from this, I did all in my power to restore order, sending my troops in their pursuit, reporting the circumstances to the officers at Mhow, and despatching my confidentials to them, and giving them every assistance in my power. Whatever of the residency treasure had escaped from the hands of the plunderers or recovered was all sent to Mhow, and every exertion was made in reopening the dawks and the telegraph. Being informed that Captain Hutchinson, the political assistant at Bhopawur, and his family, with that of Colonel Stockley, and the assistant surgeon at Bhopawur, had, under bad circumstances, escaped towards Jhoboa, I despatched a portion of my troops, under the command of Bukshee Khoman Singh, for their protection, and had them all safely brought in to Mhow. Every effort is made in restoring order and putting down the outbreak, and in quenching, within my power, the flame of disaffection and enmity that has spread so extensively in the rank of bad characters everywhere. Your Lordship will have been informed of all this through the officers at Mhow and the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay. I have, with my heart, left nothing undone in following up to the course of friendship that has so long subsisted between the two Governments, and in remembrance of the many favours and obligations that have been conferred on me by the British Government. I am heartily, and with my soul, firm in the path of true friendship. It is my confident hope that your Lordship will be pleased to attach no credit to common reports and false statements that may at this critical moment reach you; and now that Colonel Durand, the agent governor-general, is shortly expected at Mhow, and my confidentials are about to proceed to him, your Lordship will get a detailed account from that officer.

(True translation.)

(Signed) W. R. SHAKESPEAR,
Officiating 1st Assistant
Agent Governor-General, Central India.

No.

No. 11 of 1858.

From Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to the Secretary to Government of India; dated Indore Residency, 7th January 1858.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the particulars of an interview I had with his Highness the maharajah, last evening. I was accompanied by Captain Hutchinson, and was received as usual in her Highness the Taee Sahib's public apartment. After a short time his Highness directed all present to withdraw, when there only remained the maharajah, the Taee Sahib, Captain Hutchinson, and myself. The maharajah said he desired to speak to me concerning the mutiny and other occurrences connected therewith, and he wished to do so in the presence of his mother, as he styles the Taee Sahib. I desired him to proceed. He said, rumours of every description had been spread, not only against his fidelity and devotion to the British Government, but also against the Taee Sahib, and various persons connected with his person and his court; amongst other rumours was one that the Taee Sahib had proposed to set him aside, and place another upon the guddee. During the four days the mutinous troops were at Indore this report was very prevalent, and another that he was to be set aside, and his brother, the Dada Sahib, declared to be the ruler. At this very period, the Taee Sahib, who had charge of his children, and his brother, as head of the household, were in the palace with him the whole time, as well as the Europeans whom he had protected, with the members of his court who had been denounced by the rebels. He sent his brother to parley with the rebels at the residency, and he was driven away; after which he went in person; his brother and mother accompanied him, and addressed the rebels in the residency. He need not tell me, his Highness observed, of the mutual affection that always subsisted between him and his brother, and the amity and good feelings amongst all the members of his family. Her Highness the Taee Sahib observed that she had not heard of the rumour till long after. Her love and affection for the baba, as she styles the maharajah and his children, were unbounded; that they owed their position to the British Government. What motive could she possibly have to destroy the reeasut, for destroyed it would be if the favour of the British Government was withdrawn. His Highness then continued, that it was the object of the disaffected to keep alive these rumours, and to circulate others equally prejudicial. He had hoped that his conduct during the late troubles would have placed him above suspicion or doubts. He had before expressed to me his horror at the atrocities which had been committed; his determination that not one of the guilty should escape; and that was still his resolve, though he could not before have given effect to it, until his authority had been re-established by the open support of the British Government. The panic that had seized the town on the approach of the column he could not attempt to describe. He had disarmed his troops on the 15th December. Amongst them were the innocent as well as guilty. It was not true that the name of every one had been written on his musket or carbine, as is commonly reported; there was no time then for classification. Every man's arms were taken away, and the whole lodged in the arsenal. What he now wished to say was, that he was ready to resign the government at once into my hands, or, if it was the wish of the Governor-General, his son might be placed in the guddee, and a regency formed, as the Governor-General might direct; for he felt that without possessing the confidence of the Governor-General it was impossible for him to carry on his government. He was ready to do so, and had already carried out a measure preventing the carrying of arms in the city of Indore, and other measures for the maintenance of order and putting down armed bodies in the district were in force and in progress. That he had been deeply grieved to hear that he had been considered faithless and untrue. His conscience was clear, what he had told me was true. Whatever I might tell him to do he would do. His devotion to the British Government was steadfast, and the approbation of the Governor-General the height of his ambition.

2d. I

2d. I did not interrupt his Highness, who at times was much moved. When he had concluded, I said I was glad that his Highness had taken the opportunity to express his sentiments and feelings; that I was satisfied that his mutinous troops on the 1st of July were beyond his control; that their coalition on that day with the contingent, and the arrival of the Mhow mutineers on the 2d, completely paralysed his authority; that the Governor-General was much gratified with the manner in which he had protected the lives of the Europeans he had saved; that Captain Hungerford, Captain Elliot, and Captain Hutchinson had all borne testimony to the good faith and to the exertions he had made to assist them at Mhow, and to open the communication with Bombay; that no one regretted more than myself the occurrences of that period, and of what had happened since I quitted Indore on the 20th of March. I had no grounds for supposing that the Governor-General doubted his Highness' fidelity, or the sincerity of his desire to do everything in his power to aid and assist in the restoration of order, by the suppression of the disaffected and the just punishment of the guilty. I desired his Highness to continue to administer his country as before, and that so long as he persevered I was sure his conduct would best confute the rumours which had been so industriously circulated; that he should receive every support and consideration from me; and I urged him to exert himself in every way to maintain the favour and consideration of the Governor-General. I told him, further, that I was obliged to leave Indore for a time, and that during my absence Captain Hutchinson would be ready to afford him advice and assistance. His Highness repeated his desire to follow my counsel, and after a little time the members of the court were sent for, and his Highness' infant was brought in, and taken by the Taee Sahib. I then took leave with the usual ceremonies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. N. C. HAMILTON,
Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India.

From his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to Maharaja Holkar; dated Fort William, 27th March 1859.

YOUR Highness has upon more than one occasion addressed to me your congratulations on the successes which have attended the British arms in punishing the treachery and rebellion by which Hindostan has recently been distracted.

Those successes have been signal and uninterrupted; and whilst I thank your Highness for the friendly spirit in which you have expressed yourself regarding them, I am glad to be able to inform your Highness that organized resistance to the troops of the Government scarcely exists, and that the enemies of the Government are reduced to the condition of fugitives and plunderers.

Your Highness has been exposed to grave dangers by the faithlessness of your own troops.

The British Government promptly gave its support to your Highness, and I rejoice to know that your Highness' authority and the honour of your illustrious house have been thoroughly vindicated.

I thank your Highness for the readiness with which the means at your disposal have been used for the restoration of order, and for the punishment of the disloyal in the neighbourhood of your Highness' territories.

Your Highness may be sure that those who in times of trial are faithful to their engagements to the British Government will never look in vain for its protection, and that their services will not be forgotten.

(Signed) CANNING.

No. 166.

From Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Bart., Agent Governor-General for Central India, to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William; dated Indore Residency, the 4th April 1859.

(Political Department.)

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 1283, dated 27th ultimo, enclosing a khureeta from his Excellency the Governor-General to Maharajah Holkar, and to state that I delivered the khureeta in person to his Highness, in a public durbar specially assembled for the purpose. The khureeta having been read aloud, his Highness expressed himself in terms of thankfulness and gratification, and ordered a double royal salute to be fired on the occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. N. C. Hamilton,
Agent Governor-General
for Central India.

No. 178 of 1858.

From Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General; dated Camp, Buragoo, the 26th April 1858.

Sir,

In a previous communication I stated my intention to submit a report on the conduct of all the functionaries attached to the Indore durbar, in order that the Right Honourable the Governor-General might form a correct opinion of the character and feeling of that court at the commencement of and during the mutinous outbreak.

2. I have now the honour to submit that report, in the preparation of which I have referred to every quarter from which I could hope to obtain information, and I have waited until our operations should have placed the faith and goodwill of Maharajah Holkar in a true light, for it cannot be denied that nothing has been left undone by the Peishwa party, in the Deccan especially, to use his Highness' name with that of the Baiza Baee and Sindiah to create distrust and excite sedition.

3. One of the most curious facts connected with this outbreak is the weight which is yet attached to the Peishwa's name. In the Deccan its revival has passed as an electric shock, inflaming every Deccan pundit, the most artful, dexterous, and plausible intriguers I have ever met in all my Indian experience.

4. A reference to the former records of Government will prove that successive residents and agents at the courts of Sindiah and Holkar have represented what an influence for evil this class of men have ever exercised, and how impossible it has been to shake them off. The chiefs themselves are quite aware of their power. Holkar has got rid of some, but they are too strong for him; and Sindiah happens to have a very faithful exception in the person of his dewan. These are facts to be borne in mind when judging of the difficulties which surrounded the chiefs in Central India. It was not the Nana Sahib personally, but it was the clever introduction of the name of the Peishwa, and with its substitution the revival of the Peishwa's raj, that touched old feelings, and roused hopes and expectations which the wily Mahrattas knew well how to foster and feed, and turn to their advantage.

5. What has really foiled them has been the personal fidelity of Holkar, Sindiah, and Baiza Baee. Had any one of these declared for the Peishwa, our difficulties would have been beyond conception; the smaller thakoors and rural chiefs would have instantly joined the standard of their sovereign; every village would have been openly hostile; and every impediment thrown in our way. That we should have ultimately conquered no one will doubt; but a protracted war in India, with the native sovereigns against us, might have led to complications

plications in Europe, and withdrawn from us that support from native mercenaries which has been so advantageous and important.

6. This may be a digression, but the subject is not a small one, and in viewing it one must look a little further than was the fashion three or four years back. All history tells us that former native states have fallen owing to the mutinous conduct of their own troops; their troops not having occupation abroad, and knowing their own power, turned their attention to aggrandizement at home. What brought on the Punjab war but the violence of the state troops? The khalsah soldiers desired to rule, and not to obey. What was the cause at Gwalior? The mutinous conduct of their troops rendered the durbar helpless, and we stepped in. What has been our own case? Our mutinous troops have tried their strength against us; they have been foiled; they have been beaten, and they will be annihilated. Aided and assisted by the powerful name of the peishwa, and the partizans of that name, they tried and failed to raise the country against us. Let us not shut our eyes to facts, but rather let us by our future policy prevent such hazard again recurring.

7. We have—and I have on many occasions, when the advocacy of such views was not palatable, expressed the same sentiments—we have done nothing to secure the affection or respect of the upper classes and aristocracy of the country. The effect of our rule has been to divide the country into two classes; the taxpayer and the tax-gatherer; the Government official has been paramount in every village; the real village headman has become his subordinate; our police has never amalgamated with the people; they never have had a personal interest in its system or in its working; it has always been unpopular, and such it will ever be when its instruments are selected by foreigners from amongst strangers, and the people allowed no voice in the matter. The result of such a system is the disappearance of all our police instantly on the appearance of the mutinous revolt.

8. Such have been the effects of the rising within our districts; yet within those of native states, although overrun by mutineers, plunderers, and every description of lawless rabble, the village police are still to be found at their posts, and no change has been occasioned in the system under which they are maintained. The reason for this is that the rural police in native states is part and parcel of the village system, subordinate to the village headman, to whom they are responsible, and by whom they are paid. They are not interfered with by the Government or its officials, who look only to the heads of villages as responsible for the police within their respective limits.

9. The functions of government within Sindia and Holkar's states have been doubtless eminently endangered, and to some degree paralysed, by recent events, which had their origin beyond the control of either of these rulers, who but for the mutiny of our sepoys would not have been drawn into the embarrassments which have so grievously beset them. The political agent at Gwalior has given a full detail of the progress of events at Gwalior, and the manner in which Maharajah Sindiah and his minister deported themselves during the crisis. I will now confine myself to Maharajah Holkar and his durbar, leaving that of Bhopal for separate communication.

10. From the first Maharajah Holkar evinced steadfast loyalty to the British Government, and the greatest anxiety for all its subjects within his territories. On the fatal first of July he collected every one that he could within his palace, and at the risk of his own life refused to sacrifice a hair of their heads. Being left entirely to himself, without the counsel or countenance of the agent, he rendered every assistance in his power to those who had taken refuge in the fort at Mhow. Captain Hungerford, on whom devolved the command, bears the strongest testimony to the good faith, steadfastness, and the hearty desire of the maharaja to do everything in his power to assist him with supplies, &c. whilst in the fort, and distinctly says that any wavering or doubtful conduct at this time on the part of the maharajah would have made their position at Mhow intensely critical.

11. As another instance of the anxiety of the maharajah to succour and protect the lives of European officers and families, immediately on hearing that the political assistant at Bhopawur and the family of Colonel Stockley, the commanding officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps at Sirdarpoor, had been driven from their stations by the rebellious troops of the Amjhera Rajah, his

Highness at once, and of his own accord, addressed a strong and decided letter to the Rajah of Amjhera, warning him that if any injury befel one British subject he would with his troops, which accompanied his letter, and had been sent for the relief and protection of the British officers, destroy the town of Amjhera, and hold him, the rajah, in his person answerable. The troops selected for this service were drawn from those considered most trustworthy, and to ensure their fidelity the maharajah sent his own brother, Kashee Rao, with his connexion, Khooman Sing Buxee, in command of the force. They effectually did their duty. The safety of the Europeans being assured, Kashee Rao immediately returned to the maharajah, whilst Khooman Sing accompanied them the whole way, and delivered them safe into the fort at Mhow. These must surely be admitted proofs convincive of the maharajah's fidelity. After the arrival of the reinforcements at Mhow, it was not in our power to place at his Highness' disposal a force sufficient to enable him to coerce and punish his mutinous troops, and therefore he was compelled to temporize rather than act determinedly, until such time as we could give him effectual support. Meanwhile the inflammatory proclamations from Delhi, the subtle and dangerous intriguers of the Nana's party, with the fanaticism of the Mahomedans, had created revolts at Amjhera, at Dhar, at Mundisore, and at Mehidpoor; so that when the season for operations in the field arrived, it was considered more expedient to leave Maharajah Holkar to temporize, and to keep together, as best he could, his mutinous soldiery, whilst our troops acted against the rebels who were disturbing the peace and tranquillity of Malwa.

12. The policy of this step was correct, for there is little doubt that the mutinous soldiery dispersed from Indore would have taken service and swelled the rebels' ranks. I may here instance a fact which came under my own observation at Jhansee. Of the mutinous sepoys who fought against us at Jhansi, 80 men were of the 6th Regiment of the Gwalior Contingent, who had been disarmed at Asseergurh, paid up and discharged at Mhow, after which the company came up in a body, and took service at Jhansee, where a number of them were killed, and their discharge certificates found in a native officer's house in the town. This information is derived from Bhowaneepersad, late sepoy in the regiment, who was captured escaping in the Duttiah state, brought to trial, and hung.

13. It was not till the 15th of December, after the dispersion of the rebels at the places above referred to, that a British force appeared at Indore to support the maharajah's authority.

14. On that date I also arrived, and resumed charge of the office of the agent to the Governor-General. What, then, I now state will be from what has passed under my own observation, and I most conscientiously declare that in no single instance have I found his Highness to hesitate or demur at doing anything to promote British interests, however much his own interests might appear to be set aside.

15. This Central India field force is indebted to the maharajah for elephants, camels, escorts, and every kind of assistance that could be afforded by his Highness up to this date. Its presence at Indore enabled the maharajah to disarm his mutinous soldiery, many of whom were brought to trial and executed, and others punished by various terms of imprisonment. It was not in his Highness' power to guard the whole number who had been disarmed. Consequently, when they, the disarmed, discovered that punishment would surely reach them, a panic seized them. Sudden and simultaneously, guilty and innocent rushed off and escaped. Many have since been re-apprehended; but the escape of many cannot be considered as arising from lukewarmness or apathy on the part of his Highness or the durbar, for a similar instance occurred at Sehore, where a panic of a precisely similar character, and under circumstances exactly the same, took place, when upwards of 40 prisoners escaped from a triple row of sentries, one of which was of Europeans.

16. I may mention another fact which is entitled to some weight. There is no doubt that the intriguing pundits of the Southern Maharatta country have largely used the names of Sindiah, Holkar, and Baiza Baee in their machinations and mischievous plottings within the Bombay Presidency. In more than one of the intercepted letters which have been forwarded to me the writer has warned his correspondents not to trust to Holkar, who was

personally

personally all for the English. Amongst the letters seized upon the emissary of the Nana's who was arrested by Sindiah's authorities, as reported in my letter, No. 124, dated 26th ultimo, there was not one for a dependant of Holkar's. The mutinous sepoys who have been arrested one and all denounce Holkar and Sindiah, and state that their want of success is attributable to neither of the chiefs placing himself at their head. I trust I have shown that Maharajah Holkar has proved himself a loyal, faithful, and steadfast ally, and as such he will receive the recognition of our Government, who owe to him no small obligation for having stood by us in times of great peril and difficulty.

Enclosure No. 1. I beg to annex a statement of the several members of the maharajah's family and court; and I would beg to suggest that a khureetah be addressed by the Governor-General to the maharajah, signifying his Lordship's satisfaction and gratification at the fidelity of the maharajah, and the efficient and active support he has given to our troops, by protecting and forwarding supplies and ammunition from Mhow, by maintaining tranquillity within his district when we could give him no aid by our troops, which were necessarily employed against Anea and Kotah on the one side, and against Baupoor, Shahgurh, and Jhansi on the other, which operations have now by the repeated victories been brought to a successful termination, affording to the Governor-General an opportunity, whilst acknowledging the services and good conduct of the chiefs, to extend an amnesty to all in Central India who may not have been in the military or civil service of Government, or not implicated in the crime of murder and personal violence, or who may not have been proclaimed as rebels against the British Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. Hamilton,
Agent Governor-General for Central India.

Report on the several Members of Holkar's Durbar.

No.	Name of Functionary.	Conduct and Character.	Remarks.
1	Ram Rao Narain Dewan, a Dukhee Brahmin.	An old servant of the Indore State. Although sick for some time before the mutiny, performed his duty and remained faithful.	
2	Kashee Rao Holkar, his Highness' brother.	Head of the household. He protected the palace, and the Christians that had taken refuge within it. Alone, and with his Highness, he went to expostulate with the rebels, risking his life. He accompanied Buxee Khooman Singh to relieve Captain Hutchinson, but was recalled to Indore on his safety being ensured. His men were actively engaged in recovering Government treasure. At all times he remained with his Highness; their mutual affection is very great.	
3	Musherloob Dowla Roy Oomed Singh Bahadoor, Preceptor to his Highness Maharajah Holkar.	At the time of the outbreak he was in his house, situated in the Residency. He took some baboos, residency writers, into his house, and with much difficulty succeeded in reaching the palace. As the mutineers were in search of those that knew English, he, as well as Rao Ramchunder, Bhingir, and others, were kept in the palace and protected. He is a well-wisher of both Governments. Although all the members of his family were within the city of Delhi, and were plundered of all their property, yet he continued firm and faithful to both Governments.	
4	Rao Ramchunder Rao, officiating minister, a Dukhnee Brahmin.	Colonel Durand bears high testimony to the fidelity of the acting minister, and left a document with him expressive of his entire satisfaction. His services have been uninterruptedly good, and as he enjoys the maharajah's confidence he is deserving of the notice of our Government.	
5	Bulwunt Rao Turnavees.	This man's behaviour was excellent; he gave protection to many of the residency (native) people and their families. He acts under Ramchunder Rao and the Dewan.	

No.	Name of Functionary.	Conduct and Character.	Remarks.
6	Buxee Khooman Singh.	No officer had a more difficult part than Khooman Singh. He commanded all "Holkar's Cavalry"; they were, as the Mehidpore Cavalry (Malwa Contingent), the descendants of the old Holkar Horse, under Guffoor Khan, who held Jourah as jaidud for their maintenance. The Malwa Contingent Cavalry went off bodily to Delhi, after murdering their officers, and with them went many of those under Khooman Singh; still he kept all the Hindoos and Maharattas, together with many Mahomedans, and with them did real good service. His personal activity and judgment enabled him at a critical time to show his worth. Belonging to the English party, his position was very critical.	
7	Bhowanee Sing Sir Nohut.	Head of the household horse, all of whom remained faithful to the state; not one of them joined the insurgents.	
8	Bhimgir - -	Head of the police corps. Discharged his duty so well that the police remained faithful to the state, and continued throughout actively engaged in the discharge of their duties. The mutineers were kept in awe by them, and thus the city was saved from being plundered.	
9	Balkishun, Colonel -	The case of Balkishun has been the subject of separate report. All subsequent inquiry and information confirm my conviction that Balkishun was never unfaithful either to the maharajah or to the British Government; and that nothing further should be done in respect to him by our Government.	
10	Gobind Rao Duffadar, state treasurer.	This man remained always with the maharajah, and discharged his conduct always in a satisfactory and praiseworthy manner.	
11	Major Bundey Alli -	Exerted himself much in recovering Government treasure, and went in pursuit of the rebels.	
12	District officers -	The district officers have preserved peace and order in the country, and, with one exception, were faithful. Sheochund Kotharee and Mama Mankur were in charge of the Rampoora district, on the Neemuch and Kotah frontier, and have managed so well that none of the Neemuch or Mundisore insurgents could gain a footing in the districts under their charge. Sheochund Kotharee is an old retainer, and had extensive powers intrusted to him, which he has exercised with much judgment and good results. The Kamasdar of Khurgone, till the irruption of Khajoo Naik from Khandeish, succeeded in preserving the peace; subsequently he has rendered much aid to Colonel Stockley. The Ameen at Numawur and the Kamasdar of Kantaphore by their arrangements prevented the disturbances at Sutwas extending to the durbar districts. The Ameen of Mehidpoor alone disobeyed the orders of the durbar, which sentenced him to imprisonment for life. Being required at the Residency, he was immediately made over to the Agent Governor-General for Central India.	
13	Gunput Rao Seetaram, Durbar Vakeel.	This officer has already been rewarded by the Governor-General for his loyalty and good conduct.	

(Signed) R. Hamilton,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

No.

No. 46.

From Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Bart., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Fort William; dated Indore Residency, 1st February 1859.

Sir,

My despatches marginally noted* will have informed his Excellency the Governor-General in Council of the heavy affliction into which Maharaja Holkar and his family have been recently plunged by the death of his two and only surviving sons.

*No. 17; dated 11th January 1859. No. 37; dated 11th January 1859.

I have now the honour to transmit, for submission to his Excellency in Council, the accompanying translation of a khureetah I have received from his Highness, in which, after alluding to the loss of his sons, he solicits advice as to carrying out the customs of the family by making an adoption.

2. The question of adoption has repeatedly been brought under discussion, and the impression that the right to adopt had been distinctly negatived by our policy and by our rule, which the confiscation of Sattara, Nagpore, and Jhansee had occasioned, has been greatly mitigated by the recent recognition of the succession by adoption in the states of Dhar and Rutlam, and of the right to adopt recognised in the Dewas state.

3. Still there is a deep-set feeling abroad that it is not the real desire of the British Government to allow the right, and until that is removed confidence in the purity of our intentions will not be restored.

4. Her gracious Majesty, in the benevolent proclamation by which the administration of India was brought under her direct rule, emphatically announces Her most gracious intentions to respect all the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes. The question would be supposed to be set at rest by so solemn an announcement; but where distrust has been engendered, especially among a people like the inhabitants of India, some tangible, or visible act is required to satisfy the public mind that something more than a form of words exists in the proclamation.

5. This appears to me to be practicable, without any departure from that which has ever been a custom among Oriental rulers, and if it should be adopted at the present time I feel sure that an amount of confidence and satisfaction would follow which no other process would obtain.

6. As Her Majesty has declared that all treaties with native princes and states shall continue in force, I would suggest that every treaty be renewed, signed, and ratified afresh by order of Her Majesty. This course would convey an assurance to every native prince, to every court, and through them find its way into every corner of the country. Moreover, such an assurance, that Her most gracious Majesty had by treaty recognized every state by a distinct and formal renewal of documents, would be a guarantee of their existence and permanence satisfying to men's minds, and spreading a feeling of security which would be followed by a tranquillity and prosperity which the most mischievous machinations of designing crafty discontent could not shake or impede.

7. In the case of Scindeah's family, adoption has ever been the rule; the present Maharaja succeeded by adoption, so did his immediate predecessor; and though his present Highness has had an assurance that the rights and usages of the family will not be obstructed, still a distinct recognition of the same by a renewal of the treaty would make known to his subjects that the present state was permanent.

8. With regard to the Holkar family, a few words of explanation, I hope, may be permitted, as I was witness of and acting in all that passed at the time; and as the whole records of the office have been destroyed it may be right for me to leave on record a statement of the facts, and of the grounds on which I advised and acted.

9. Adoption has always been the rule and custom of the Holkar state. The late Maharaja Khundeh Rao was adopted by Maharaja Hurree Rao Holkar, Sir C. Wade, the then resident, earnestly and repeatedly advising and urging Maharajah Hurree Rao Holkar, when his health was declining, to adopt a successor. He sent his assistant, Captain Harris, to press the measure; and when the Maharajah Hurree Rao had adopted Khundeh Rao, his Highness in public durbar distinctly told the resident that he had been adopted by his persuasion.

Khundeh Rao's adoption was recognised and confirmed by our Government, and he succeeded to the guddee on the death of Hurree Rao, and was formally installed by the British representative, who invested him with a khillut on the occasion.

10. No further proof, or one more clearly and distinctly recognising the right of adoption in the family, could be desired. It remains now to state how a doubt has been created, and the grounds on which such doubt rests. To do this, I must be permitted to go back a little into the history of the family.

11. Maharajah Juswunt Rao Holkar died, leaving a widow, the Krishna Baee, styled the Maee Sahiba, and a son, Mulhar Rao, who was married to the Gotma Baee, now alive, and the head lady of the palace, commonly styled the Taee Sahibeh. Mulhar Rao succeeded his father, and died childless. His widow, the Taee Sahibeh, adopted, according to the custom and usage of the family, Martund Rao. This adoption was recognised by our Government, and the then agent, Mr. Martin, was present at the installation of Martund Rao, a minor, and invested him with a khillut on the part of the British Government.

12. Hurree Rao, nephew of the late Juswunt Rao, having been detected intriguing with the troops, had long been under surveillance in the fort of Maheyseer.

13. After the succession of Martund Rao, his party renewed their intrigues. A faction was formed, and the Bheels in the neighbourhood of Maheyseer incited to rise, and declare in favour of Hurree Rao Holkar. A movement was made at Indore, and it was declared that Hurree Rao had the popular will. The Maee Sahiba, as head of the family and regent, applied to the resident to put down this rising, and maintain the right and authority of Martund Rao, who had been installed on the guddee with the approbation and sanction of the British Government. The resident reported the circumstances to the Government, Lord William Bentinck being Governor General at the time, and he was instructed that our policy was one of strict non-interference, and that if the people preferred Hurree Rao to Martund Rao as their ruler, he was not to interfere or to interpose his authority, or by force maintain Martund Rao.

14. This decision became known; the revolution advanced rapidly. The troops who were with the widow of their great leader and chief, Juswunt Rao, were ready to fight in her cause. She, however, would not allow of bloodshed. Martund Rao was deposed, and Hurree Rao assumed the raj, and was recognised by our Government as the elected of the people. To Martund Rao a pension was assigned, and he was directed to reside at Poonah under surveillance.

15. The widow of Juswunt Rao and her daughter-in law, after some time, returned to Indore from Maheyseer, at the special request of Hurree Rao, who found his position insecure unless he could get the countenance of the Maha Sahiba.

16. Hurree Rao had no children by his legitimate wife, but he had a daughter by a concubine. This daughter was married to Raja Bhow Phunsiah, who became, owing to the utter incapacity of Hurree Rao, the minister and de facto ruler of the Holkar state.

17. It was the influence of Raja Bhow, actively supported by the resident, which made Hurree Rao adopt; a step he did not personally desire, because it was said he felt an obligation to the Maha Sahiba, and a regard for the Taee Sahibeh, whose adopted son he had set aside, and whom he wished should revert to the guddee on his demise. Such an arrangement would have been fatal to the power of the minister; hence the adoption of Khundeh Rao.

18. Khundeh Rao's career was short, under the guidance of Raja Bhow. Dissipation soon brought on a fatal result, and he died before he had married, or before he had made an adoption.

19. In this new embarrassment I was appointed resident at Indore, and reached it shortly after the battle of Maharajpoor, when the affairs of Scindia and the state of his dominion were most unsettled.

20. I found the guddee absolutely vacant, the late maharaja having died, an adopted minor unmarried, without having made any adoption, and, being an adopted son, without collateral heirs to the guddee.

21. The mahasahibeh and her daughter-in-law both adhered to Martund Rao, who had been adopted according to rule and custom, and had been recognised by the Supreme Government.

22. His

22. His return to the guddee was distinctly negatived by the Government of India, and I was directed to choose from amongst those within the pale of selection a successor to the chiefship, who should be placed on the guddee as the selected by the British Government, and not by virtue of any right.

23. I selected the present maharajah in preference to his elder brother, that the views of the Government might be distinctly understood. He was duly installed on the guddee, and invested with a khillut, Lord Ellenborough being Governor-General. Nothing was stated in any of the instructions I received that it was the intention of the Supreme Government to alter the treaty or the rule of succession; and not until after I had reported the installation of the maharajah did I learn from the Acting Governor-General, Mr. Bird, that I had prevented the carrying out of a policy in this case, that policy appearing to be the extinction of the right of adoption, and the limitation of succession to the heirs male of the body lawfully begotten.

24. I informed the Government that the grant of a sunnud to the maharajah would be to lower his position in the eyes of the whole country; that he was unmistakeably the chief of our selection; and that the Governor-General could in a khureetah state that he was recognised as maharajah, and that the succession should be in the heirs male of his body.

25. Such a khureetah was written and delivered by me, and on it is founded the distrust and anxiety which widely extend.

26. The treaty with Holkar remains as it was originally, and is in full force. By the death of Martund Rao childless all chance of a dispute regarding succession in that quarter is extinguished; to provide against which the announcement in the Governor-General's khureetah was politically expedient; so that there is now no risk of our being again called on to repudiate one, or the heir of one, whom we had duly installed; and therefore I would suggest that a communication to this effect be made, under authority, if the suggestion of a renewed treaty be not approved, for until some such measure be adopted, advantage is taken of the expression in the Governor-General's khureetah to throw doubt on the sincerity of our intentions, and to keep up an uneasiness and irritation prejudicial to the stability of the Governments and to the tranquillity and prosperity of the country.

27. Little remains to be said of the remaining states in Central India. The restoration of Dhar is under the review of Government. In this state adoption has been recognised.

28. In Ruttam, the head of the Rajpoot state in Malwa, the present raja is by adoption.

29. The Dewas chiefs have both adopted sons, with the knowledge and concurrence of the Government of India.

30. The state of Amjherra has lapsed by rebellion to Scindiah.

31. Of the petty Hindoo states those marginally noted* have succeeded by right of birth.

* Jhaboos. Burwarree. Sillana. Seetamow. Ali Rajpoor. Rajgurh. Khilchepoor. Nursingurh.

32. In the Mahomedan state of Bhopal, the question of succession has been distinctly settled, and the reasut will pass to male or female issue. Our policy must be to maintain the administration of the Secunder Begum, to whom we are under great obligation for her admirable administration of affairs in this most inflammable state during the recent convulsion in Indore.

33. The Noornaye chiefship has recently been re-united in the person of Nawab Mahomed Mijjuff Khan, who succeeded to his brother's share, and thus again consolidated the chiefship.*

34. Lastly, Jowrah. The chief of Jowrah is a feudatory of Holkar under our guarantee, and can hardly be considered a separate reasut. The present nawab has proved himself actively our ally and supporter.

35. In Bundelcund the principal states are Tehree and Duttiah. In both these the present chiefs have succeeded by adoption.

36. In Chirkaree that the succession of the son will be recognised has been made known.

37. In Bijawur the young chief, Baupurtah Singh, succeeded his father.

38. The Rajah of Punnah has sons, so that no question of succession will arise in this state. So has Sumthur.

* Vide Despatch No. 366., dated 19th August 1859.

39. In Chutterpoor the present chief, Juggut Raj, was placed on the guddee (his adoption being disallowed) as a recognition of the good service and administration of the late rajah, who desired that he should be succeeded by Juggut Raj; but the question of succession in this state, that is, the right to adopt, being negatived, has caused much intrigue and discontent, which have been apparent throughout the whole period of disaffection, in endeavours to bring the minor chief and the regent ranee, who have been steadfast throughout, into disfavour with our Government; and so in Adjeygurh, where, until the question of succession is finally settled by our Government, the intrigues and machinations of such men as Furzund Ali will prevent the restoration of tranquillity and return of order.*

40. I do not allude to minor jagheerdars, because the principle laid down for the chief states will of course rule in their several cases, subject, of course, to any peculiar or special circumstances; but I would renew in every case the sunnud or deed under which each holds, and let them all and severally feel they have passed under the direct rule of Her most gracious Majesty, and know that they owe allegiance to Her and Her only.

41. Such renewal of sunnuds or documents was common under native rule, and even extended to maffee and rent-free tenures, the holders of which considered themselves insecure unless their rights were recognised by the reigning power.

42. I must apologize for this long report; but as it is the last time I may have the opportunity, I deem it my duty to leave on record that which may be useful to my successor in dealing with questions which may arise, and also enable his Excellency the Governor-General in Council to issue such instructions or orders on the points noticed as may appear called for or necessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. N. C. Hamilton,
Agent Governor-General for Central India.

Translation of a Khureetah from his Highness Maharaja Holkar to the Agent Governor-General for Central India; dated 1st February 1859.

After Compliments.

You are well acquainted with the hard trials and heavy afflictions I have undergone within the last two weeks. An attempt to describe them breaks one's heart and dulls the paper. The whole of the family is in mourning and in great anxiety. It is impossible to describe in adequate terms the intense sorrow these melancholy accidents have brought to the hearts of sirdars, principal officers, and people of this state. Besides my personal grief, I have a peculiar source of great anxiety, viz., I am at a loss how to give consolation to those of all classes over whom I am placed, whose peace of mind has been ruined by the present loss. This loss has disappointed all. The fair prospect of the permanent existence of the state and the enjoyment of peace has been blasted. Five beloved boys (including the present loss) have been swept away from the stage of existence, and it becomes a question how the name of Holkar is to be continued. These unfortunate losses have left no source of consolation, and have dispirited all. The state seems no longer destined to enjoy peace and security. Under these circumstances it is confidently hoped that the Governor-General and yourself, who have always kindly watched over its prosperity, will devise some plan to perpetuate the name of the family. Other sources failing for the present, it is my opinion that that ancient, holy, and religious custom of adoption, which has been sanctioned by the old usage of the family, and has invariably been in the course of practice since the commencement of friendly relations between the two states, should be continued or had recourse to. I feel certain that the Governor-General and yourself will take the matter into consideration, and give me such advice as may tend to the security of the state confiding in the friendship of the British Government. I hope that a favourable reply

* Vide Despatch No. 311, dated 14th July 1858.

will

will be returned to me on this important subject. The settlement of this question will, if possible, more firmly rivet the existing ties of friendship. From the very commencement of friendly relations between the two governments the friendship on the part of this state has been increasing, and it is hoped that it will still continue to increase. In like manner the British Government has in every way been stretching forth its helping hand to promote the good of the state. Under these circumstances I have strong hopes that the permanent existence of this state and the prosperity of the people will form the subject of your consideration. As you are perfectly aware of the state of the country and of my family, to dilate upon this head is to put you to unnecessary trouble.

(True translation.)

(Signed) FRED. H. HELBERT,
Assistant Agent Governor-General for Central India.

From the Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-General to Colonel Sir R. Shakespear, K.A., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India; dated Camp, Umballah, 16th January 1860.

(Foreign Department.)

SIR,

WITH reference to your letters and those of your predecessors, noted in the margin,* relative to Indore affairs, and especially to the conduct of the Maharajah Holkar and his ministers during the rebellion, I am directed to enclose a khurreeta addressed by the Governor-General to the Maharajah, and to request that you will deliver it to his Highness with the usual formality.

* Dated 9th January 1859, No. 17.
26th April 1858, No. 178.
1st February 1859, No. 46.
13th May 1859, No. 226.
7th December 1859, No. 185.

2. An English version is also sent for record in your office.

3. You will observe that, as in the case of the Maharajah Scindia, the Governor-General has informed Holkar that, in failure of direct heirs, the Government will recognise and respect the adoption of a successor according to the usage of the family.

4. You will ascertain what was expended by the Indore durbar in the payment of troops entertained during the rebellion in the place of those which mutinied at Mehidpore, and give credit to the durbar for the amount in settling the accounts of the Indore contribution towards the maintenance of a contingent force for the protection of Malwa.

5. You will also confer upon the maharajah, in the name of the Governor-General, a khillut of the value of twenty thousand rupees.

6. His Excellency desires me to express his acknowledgments for the excellent services performed by the maharajah's brother, Kashee Rao, the minister, Ram Chunder Rao, Bulwunt Rao Furnavese, and the commander of his Highness' forces, Buxee Khooman Singh, and for the assistance rendered by the other officers of his Highness' court enumerated in the enclosure to Sir R. Hamilton's letter, No. 178, dated the 26th April 1858. His Excellency does not think it necessary to propose specific rewards for any of these; but you are authorized, if it should be agreeable to the maharajao, to convey to them the cordial thanks of the British Government, and its appreciation of their loyalty.

7. The sentiments of the Governor-General in regard to the proposed grant of sunnuds in the name of Her Majesty have already been made known to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. C. BEADON,
Secretary to Government of India
with the Governor-General.

The Governor-General of India to his Highness the Maharajah Takoojee Rao Holkar; dated Delhi, the 5th January 1860.

MAHARAJAH,

IT has been a source of regret to me that in visiting Upper India I have not been able to approach your Highness's territory, and to have the pleasure of receiving you in my camp with the honour due to your name and to the loyal co-operation which you have given to the British power upon many occasions during the late convulsion in Hindostan.

Had time permitted, or had the state of the country been such as to allow of my inviting your Highness to quit the seat of your government, it would have been a great satisfaction to mee to meet your Highness in person, and to express to you publicly the thanks of the Queen's Government.

From the day when the mutinous troops of the Indore State rose against the representative of the British Government in your Highness's capital, the condition of Malwa and Central India became very critical. Your Highness met the difficulties which then arose with sagacity and determination, and you overcame them. You never ceased to give to the Government and its troops all the support in your power. You extended to the officers and subjects of the Queen at Amjhera, Mehidpore, Mundlaisur, and elsewhere, active and seasonable aid. And I am glad to think that, by the strength of the British Government, your Highness's authority has been firmly re-established.

It is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government that the dignity and power of your distinguished house shall endure and flourish; and your Highness may be sure that if, unhappily, it should be denied to you to bequeath these to an heir of your body, the adoption by your Highness of a successor, according to former usage, will be recognised and respected.

Your Highness' government has, in supplying the place of a portion of the Mehidpore contingent, incurred expenditure which I have directed the Governor-General's agent to make good, in communication with the Indore durbar.

I still hope to have, at some future time, an opportunity of receiving your Highness, and of repeating to you in person the wishes which I entertain for the prosperity of your family and your rule.

(Signed) CANNING.

THE RAJPOOT CHIEFS.

No. 784 A. of 1858.

(Extracts.)—Brigadier-General G. St. P. Lawrence, Officiating Agent Governor-General, Rajpootana, to the Secretary to the Government of India; dated Mount Aboo, 27th July 1858.

96. Having thus briefly narrated the course of events in Rajpootana, from the commencement of the mutinies in May 1857, to the fall of Kotah in March 1858, I now proceed to give a sketch of the conduct and co-operation of the rulers of the states throughout this period in the order marginally noted.

1. Bhurtpore.
2. Ulwur.
3. Dholepore.
4. Kerowlee.
5. Jeypore.
6. Tonk.
7. Kishengurh.
8. Bikaneer.
9. Jeysulmeer.
10. Marwar.
11. Meywar.
12. Doongurpoor.
13. Pertabghur.
14. Banswarra.
15. Boondee.
16. Jhallawar.
17. Kotah.
18. Serohio.

97. Bhurtpore lying so near Agra and our own provinces, being so much interested in its maintenance of peace, the Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces, under the supreme authority vested in him, assumed, from the first outbreak, the direct control of the political relations of that state. Captain Nixon, my assistant on deputation there, had, as already stated, at the desire of Mr. Colvin, taken the field early in May with the Bhurtpore force, Major Morrison, the political agent, remaining at the capital; but his Honor, afterwards considering that in the present crisis it was of importance that the whole political and military power should be in the hands of one officer, directed Major Morrison to make over charge to Captain Nixon, and himself to repair to

Agra.

Agra. In obedience to these instructions, Major Morrison made over charge on the 28th May; but great excitement prevailing in the city, on the occasion of the mutiny at Muttra, and the defection of the Bhurtpore troops, he was urgently requested by the chiefs to remain till the return of Captain Nixon. By order, therefore, of the Lieutenant-Governor, Major Morrison resumed charge of the agency, and carried on the duties, under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, till July 9th*, when, under orders from Mr. Colvin to leave Bhurtpore "whenever the public interests seemed to render it advisable," at the wish of the chiefs, who feared the presence of a British officer might cause the Neemuch mutineers, who were hovering about, to attack Bhurtpore, he quitted it, with the agency establishment, and proceeded to Agra, the administration of affairs being left to Golab Singh, the chief Dhao of the boy-rajah, Juswunt Singh, who was elected manager by the majee and chiefs.

98. After the mutiny of the Bhurtpore force, Captain Nixon was summoned to Agra, as extra aide-de-camp to Mr. Colvin, and intrusted with the management of the intelligence department and correspondence with the adjoining Rajpoot states.

99. Major Morrison remained at Agra till the end of August, when the lieutenant-governor conveyed to him his wishes that he should join me at Ajmere. He arrived at Ajmere during my absence, in the second and third week of September, in command of the first expedition against Awah; and the melancholy death of Captain Monck Mason, leaving Joudpore at a most critical time without an agent, I placed Major Morrison in temporary charge of that agency, pending the orders of Government†, "his character and experience in "Rajpootana pointing him out as the fittest man available for the charge;" and I have every reason to be well pleased with his proceedings. On the 15th April 1858 he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson.

100. Bhurtpore continued under the administration of Dhao Golab Singh until the 18th October‡, when Captain Nixon returned, and assumed charge of the agency, under instructions from the Government, North-West Provinces.

101. Throughout the late crisis this state was in a position of great difficulty. Her territory was overrun with our mutinous soldiery, the infection spread to her own troops, and her Goojur and Mewattee populations were not slow to follow the example of their brethren in our rebellious provinces. The ignorant and lower classes had every reason to believe the British empire to be extinct in India, when its power throughout the neighbouring British district was confined to the walls of the Agra forts.

102. The Bhurtpore state had to answer the numerous requisitions for troops, escorts, carts, elephants, &c. from Agra, when the durbar had scarcely a soldier on whom reliance could be placed, and could with difficulty enforce obedience at home. The fear entertained by the chiefs that the presence of a British officer might cause Bhurtpore to be attacked by the Neemuch mutineers was well founded. Had the latter, in conjunction with the raj forces (who in expectation of plunder would have joined them), got possession of the fort, or even had the chiefs yielded to the requests and menaces of our mutinous soldiers, and given them heavy guns for the siege of Agra, the difficulties of our position would have been much increased. Under these circumstances we should not criticise too closely all the motives that may have influenced the durbar, for throughout our troubles its loyalty and services have been unswerving; no outrages have been committed in its district, nor has the name of any Jât sirdar been implicated, in any way, in the insurrection against the British rule. Both Major Morrison and Captain Nixon deserve well of Government for their management of this state.

103. The co-operation in our cause of the Ulwur troops, and the reverse they sustained by a surprise from our rebel soldiery on the 11th July, have already Ma
been related. His Highness the Maharajah of Ulwur (Banie Singh), who had Sh
for some years been in bad health, died in July.§ His son and heir, Sheodeen

* *Vide* my letter to the Secretary to Government of India 25th August 1857, para. 22.
† *Vide* my letter, No. 132 B, of 28th September, to Secretary to Government of India.
‡ *Vide* my letter, No. 226 A, of 24th October 1857, to Secretary to Government of India, with enclosures.
§ *Vide* my letter, No. 52 A, of 3d August 1857, to Secretary to Government of India, with enclosures.

Singh, a youth of much promise, aged about thirteen years, succeeded to the throne on the 30th of the same month; since which time the Government of that state, though unsupported by any British officer, has been satisfactory. Several noted Delhi rebels have, through the instrumentality and energy of the political agent of Jeypore, been detected in Ulwur, apprehended by the local authorities, and made over by Ulwur guards to the nearest British officer, but I fear not to the extent that might have been done, owing, perhaps, to the managers of that state being members of a Mahomedan family of Delhi.

104. Ulwur has been a sufferer by the recent disturbances; her Goojur villages have, as in Bhurtpore and the neighbouring British provinces, given much trouble by their rebellious and predatory habits; but with the re-establishment of rule and power these troubles have subsided, and Ulwur is again tranquil.

105. When the insurrection broke out the Dewan of Ulwur, Fuzilloola Khan, was at Aboo with me, accompanied me to Ajmere, and was very useful. On the demise of the late rajah, his son and successor summoned him to assume the office of minister; he took leave and joined the appointment. Though a Mahomedan of Delhi, I consider the dewan and his family are our well-wishers and deserving of our cordial support, though the political agent, Jeypore, differs with me in this point. I propose clearing it up, by the deputation of one of my assistants to inquire and report upon this and other matters in Ulwur.

3. Dolepore. Maha Raj Rana Bhugwunt Sing.

106. The proximity of Dholepore to Agra, and the influence the conduct and state of that province would have on the bordering British district, have caused the relations of the rana of Dholepore, Bhugwunt Singh, since the outbreaks, to be almost entirely under the Government, North-West Provinces, and I am not so well able to place on record the services rendered by the rana of that state, as the Government, North-West Provinces would be, seeing that most of the communications have been held direct with Agra.

107. The rana, at the requisition of the lieutenant-governor, North-West Provinces, early in June despatched troops to the Agra frontier, to co-operate in the maintenance of peace. He also sent a large force to Sree Muttra, a Dholepore pergunnah on the Kerowlee border, where, from ancient feuds regarding its dependency, and its entire attachment by Dholepore some years back, it was feared by the rana that the present crisis might cause a revolt.

108. The British refugees from Gwalior were, on their passage through Dholepore, hospitably received, guarded, and escorted to Agra by the rana. His Highness has received through me the thanks of Government for this kindness and attention.*

109. Dholepore has suffered considerably from ravages of mutineers. Early in October the combined insurgent force (from 4,000 to 5,000 men) of Gwalior and Indore entered that state. The rana's army, through cowardice or sympathy, deserted him, as did also some of his chief officers, and joined the rebels. His Highness's authority was set at nought, much durbar property plundered, and the district put under exactions. The chief, surrounded and hard pressed by the rebels, who threatened his life, was constrained to agree to their demands. From Dholepore these insurgents took with them most of the rana's guns, and suddenly advanced on Agra. They, however, met with a complete defeat at the hands of the Agra garrison, and the column just arrived from Delhi under Colonel Greathed, with the loss of all their guns, and the capture of their standing camp.

110. The rana remained for a considerable time unable to avenge himself on his faithless officers and troops, and had great difficulty in preserving the peace of his district. Indeed, his authority was in abeyance until December 1857, when, at his own requisition, his connexion by marriage, the Putteala chief, with the concurrence of the chief commissioner in the Punjab and North-west Provinces, sent a force of 2,000 Seikhs and four guns to Dholepore, to restore order.

111. As negotiations principally connected with the raids committed during the recent disorganization on the Dholepore and Agra borders had to be entered into with the Dholepore prince by the Government, North-west Provinces, political relations of that state were, at the request of the chief commis-

* *Vide* letter, No. 4105, of 6th October 1857; also my letter, No. 302 A. of 14th November 1857, to Secretary to Government of India.

political

by orders of the Supreme Government, temporarily placed under him, and remained so from this period (December 1857) till March 1858, when, the the crisis being passed, its charge returned to this agency.

112. Mr. H. S. Reid, of the Civil Service, was nominated to accompany the Seikh auxiliaries to Dholepore, who, during their stay, succeeded in quietly disarming and getting rid of all the Raj troops who have sympathized with the mutineers, and in restoring order and rule throughout Dholepore. Though the Rana's own difficulties have prevented him affording us assistance, still I have no doubt, had he had the power, he would have come forward as the other Rajpoot princes have done.

4. Kerowlee. Maharajah Muddun Pall.

113. It is known to Government that the present Rajah of Kerowlee entirely owes his position to the late Sir Henry Lawrence. From his accession he has been unswerving in his gratitude and loyalty to the British Government; and during the past year he has had ample opportunity of exercising both. Immediately on application being made to him for aid in May 1857, by Mr. Colvin, he despatched all available troops towards Agra, and with the greatest energy raised as many new levies as possible.

114. At the same time the Maharajah issued a proclamation to his subjects pointing out in strong language the delusion under which our faithless sepoys were labouring, and the fallacy of the reports regarding the interference of the British Government with their religion; he called upon his people not only not to join the rebels, but to help him in fighting for the Government, thus openly advocating our cause and setting a fine example to the rest of the Rajpoot chiefs. For this loyal conduct he has received the thanks of Government.*

115. By the end of May, or beginning of June, 2,000 levies had been sent to the Agra district, who were by the Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces, placed under the command of Nawab Syfoola Khan, an intelligent and respectable officer, who was for some years deputy-agent at Kerowlee, and well acquainted with the people. These energetic measures can scarcely be too highly appreciated, when we consider the deeply embarrassed state of the Kerowlee finances, and the extra expense these levies must have entailed. I am not able to report what service the troops performed, as they were entirely under the Agra authorities, but I believe they were very useful in the Agra and Muttra district, and quelled several disturbances among the zemindars. They continued in the vicinity of Agra until the arrival of the Neemuch mutineers, when the Lieutenant-Governor directed them to return to their chief.

116. The Kerowlee prince again showed his fidelity to us, and his wish to take an active part in our cause, by driving out of his territory the fugitives from the Gwalior force defeated at Agra by Colonel Greathed's column, when fifty-seven of their number were killed in Kerowlee.

117. After the murder of Major Burton and when the Maha Rao of Kotah was beleaguered in his palace, Maharajah Muddun Pall (who is connected by marriage with the Kotah family), obtained my permission to send troops to his aid. A detachment of 800 first started, and was followed by a reinforcement of 1,500. With a few faithful adherents of the Kotah Maha Rao, they gained possession of a portion of the city, and held it for two months, till the arrival of the British troops, despite the daily attacks of the mutineers. They shared with the British forces in the operations against Kotah, and were most anxious to be engaged in the assault, but this was not permitted for fear of a collision with the Europeans.

118. A portion of the Kerowlee troops were for some time after retained, by the Kotah chief, in protecting his capital and keeping the peace of his district.

119. Kerowlee is a hilly and difficult country, studded with forts, several of them of great strength. The inhabitants are proud, lawless, and independent. Rajpoots and Goojurs, with a troublesome frontier, especially the eastern and northern, the former of which touches on the Gwalior district, following the course of the Chumbul; the latter on the Dholepore state, where the Goojurs are difficult to control. In spite of these circumstances not a single complaint has reached me of any disturbance in Kerowlee; this I attribute to Maharajah Muddun Pall's good arrangements and his loyalty to us, which of themselves entitle this prince to the most favourable notice of Government. I have

* *Vide* Government letter, Foreign Department, dated 11th July, 1857, No. 2,931.

already recommended in my Kotah report, that he should receive a considerable pecuniary reward.

5. Jeypore. Maharajah Ram Singh.

120. During the Political Agent Jeypore, Captain Eden's, absence with the Durbar troops in the field, agents of the Delhi King and disaffected persons had been busy plotting and intriguing at the capital.*

121. The ex-Minister Rawul Sheo Singh, after his interview with the Political Agent at Kote Pootlee, on his return from Delhi, proceeded to Jeypore, and lost no time in instilling the most pernicious and treacherous counsels into the ears of the young Maharajah, by urging him to act a double part, and be at the same time friends with us and with Delhi. The Maharajah sought counsel from his confidant and private secretary, Pundit Sheodeen. That loyal and intelligent gentleman pointed out to his Highness the villany of the Rawul's counsels, and the ruin they would entail. His Highness rejected the Rawul's advice, but from his weakness at the capital, from the absence of nearly all his troops with the Political Agent, from the power of the Rawul from clanship, and the position he had held during the Maharajah's minority (when he was chief member of the Council of Regency), he was unable at this time to take further notice of his conduct.

122. The young prince, on Captain Eden's return, himself communicated to him what had taken place, and sought his advice, acting on which he hinted to the Rawul that his presence at Jeypore was no longer desirable. The Rawul acted promptly on the hint, and removed with his retainers to Samode, where he has since resided, but I have directed Captain Eden to move the prince to take the earliest opportunity, when in strength, to bring this double-faced traitor to account.

123. The other three chief conspirators were Nawab Walayut Ali Khan, Meeyan Oosman Khan, and Sadoollah Khan. Nawab Walayut Ali Khan, Foujdar of the city, had just come from Delhi when his complicity was discovered; he was instantly degraded by the Maharajah, placed in arrest, and his papers, &c. seized. A treasonable correspondence between Oosman Khan and Sadoollah Khan with Delhi was discovered to the Maharajah by the Political Agent: they were at once placed in confinement. In the house of Oosman Khan, a pensioner of the Raj, was found 200 stand of arms.

124. His Highness formed a Court for the trial of these state prisoners; their guilt was proved: Walayut Ali Khan and Oosman Khan were confined in separate forts in the district, but Sadoollah Khan was merely banished, under the security of the minister, Thakoor Luchman Singh, to whose strong feeling in his favour the Durbar thought it politic to yield thus much.

125. The Maharajah of Jeypore, Ram Singh, attained his majority and assumed charge of his government in 1851. From year to year he has improved in energy and ability to carry on his own affairs. His friendship and loyal conduct amidst the strongest temptations and the evil counsels of the Rawul cannot be praised too highly; the way in which from first to last he has espoused our cause, the aid he placed at our disposal for service on the Agra frontier, the attention he paid to the suggestions and advice of the Political Agent, the civilities he has shown to British officers during these trying times, by giving them safe conduct, and stretching his civility to more than the usual limit, the care he took of Captain Eden's wife and family, by lodging them in his palace when the mutiny of the escort at the agency occurred, the troops he more lately furnished for the protection of the fords of the Chumbul river against the passage of rebels during the recent siege of Kotah; the energetic measures prosecuted with much success for the apprehension of fugitive rebels, and last, but not least, the suggestion of the change of his coinage, bearing on it the stamp of Delhi supremacy, are all proofs of his unswerving loyalty to our Government, and will, I doubt not, be duly acknowledged by the British Government, when the time for rewarding our allies arrives.

126. This narrative of Jeypore events, during a most trying crisis in that state, bears the best proof of the manner in which the Political Agent has, under great difficulties, maintained his position as a British representative and councillor. His firmness and tact in the field, with the Raj troops, alone and unassisted, his force of character, his energy and prudence, which caused the

* *Vide* my letters, No. 298 A, of 18th November, 1857, and No. 379 A, of 18th December, 1857, to Secretary to Government of India, with enclosures.

Maharajah

Maharajah to place implicit confidence in him, and to seek and follow his advice in every emergency—are qualities peculiarly suited to his position, which Captain Eden had displayed during the recent disturbances, and which have stamped him as the most able political officer within this agency; as such would I beg to bring him prominently to the notice of Government.

127. The Jeypore officials, who have displayed the most zeal and loyalty during the past eventful period, are—the Pundit Sheodeen, already alluded to; the Bukshee, or Commander of the Jeypore forces, Nawab Fyze Mahomed Khan; and Moulvie Mahomed Moh-zood-deen, the deputy magistrate of Jeypore. Pundit Sheodeen, the confidential servant of the Maharajah, a shrewd and active officer, rendered the prince and us the most valuable services by the loyal advice he gave his chief, and the support and assistance he always rendered the Political Agent.

128. The Bukshee distinguished himself by the zealous and discreet performance of his duties in command of the Jeypore Contingent, which accompanied Captain Eden to the British frontier and districts, and by his hearty co-operation in the measures of the Political Agent, under every temptation to swerve from his allegiance, and under circumstances of great difficulty and danger.

129. The Moulvie is an old servant of the Government, and as such has been employed at Hydrabad, in Scinde, when the agency was attacked and in the Punjaub. He was known and respected by my predecessor, Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B. In the detection of conspiracy, in the prompt, fearless, and independent discharge of his duties, he has displayed high magisterial qualities. Captain Eden has recorded of him that, "next to the Pundit, he has been a "rock of strength to me in the troubles and perplexities of the past six months. "He has acted with honest energy for the good of the country, and I confi-"dently thus record my opinion of him as an able, excellent servant, and a "man of proved fidelity." The satisfaction of our Government with the conduct of the Pundit and the Moulvie has been expressed to them by me, agreeably to the instructions contained in letter No. 206 of the 15th January, 1858, from the officiating Under-Secretary, Government of India.

130. The most remarkable point in the history of Jeypore, which speaks best for its Government and people, remains to be told. Not only has its army been preserved, with but trivial exception, from any open defection, but the entire province has remained undisturbed; and this is the more surprising when it is remembered that within its borders lie Shekawattee and Khetree; one a province of lawless bands of robbers, the other a chiefship at variance with its superior, the Jeypore prince; but from the first day of the revolt till the present time, Jeypore and its dependencies have, by their undisturbed peace, evinced a valuable example of loyalty to their sovereign and our Government.

6. Tonk. Nawab Wuzeer-ood-dowlah, Mahomed Wuzeer Khan.

131. Tonk is the only state in Rajpootana, the domain of a Mahomedan prince. Its Nawab is known as a most bigoted follower of Mahomet, and to be desirous to have the reputation of being one of the most zealous defenders of his faith. His religious liberality has deeply involved him in debt, and causes Tonk to be the resort of every faqueer and mendicant. When this rebellion broke out, and Delhi being its rallying point, clearly proved it a Mahomedan movement to overthrow us, I anxiously watched the ruler of Tonk, and feared much for his loyalty. The lands of the Nawab being dismembered, portions of the different Rajpoot States, conquered by his father, and guaranteed by us to him on our entering Rajpootana, causes him to be considered an usurper, and to be jealously regarded by his Hindoo neighbours. Predictions were not wanting as to the loyalty of the Nawab, and the part he would surely take against us, and without evincing any distrust, I had narrowly to observe the game he would play.

132. My circular letter of the 23d May, 1857, to all the chiefs under this agency, acquainting them with the outbreak, &c., already alluded to, was met by a reply from the Nawab, professing his loyalty and readiness to aid the British Government, but adding that his troops had already mutinied, and had prevented a part of his force marching towards Jeypore, and that they had summoned the Neemuch mutineers on their route to Agra to visit Tonk; that he was beset in the fort by his own soldiery, and having no means of coercing, was trying to temporize with them; in fact, that he was powerless to give us any aid, and was himself in a very bad predicament. He again, on the 25th August, informed me that many of his disaffected troops had gone to Delhi,

after extorting from him their arrears of pay, and he begged that no European officers might be allowed to pass through his district, it being unsafe. There being no British officer in Tonk, has, amongst conflicting reports, made it difficult for me to judge of the real state of affairs there; but that a large force nearly 1,000 men, proceeded to Delhi, the Nawab does not deny, indeed, he was the first to give me intimation of it.

133. From the Commissioner of Delhi, nor indeed from any other source—though the will and the means have not been wanting in several quarters—nothing implicating the Nawab in the conduct of his "Juhadee" troops, nor in the revolt, can be adduced. On the contrary, the Commissioner of Delhi has recorded that he had heard it stated, but with what truth he did not know, "that the servants of the Nawab, on their arrival in Delhi, gave out that the "Nawab had refused to allow them to leave, but that they at once demanded "their arrears of pay, and resigned his service. They are also said to have "been in the habit of abusing him as a Christian."* This tallies exactly with the Nawab's own statement, and I have heard it corroborated in other quarters; and after much inquiry, I am of opinion, that the Nawab of Tonk has in no way committed himself: on the contrary, that he has remained loyal to the British Government, at considerable personal risk and pecuniary loss, as well as under much obloquy.

134. Since May 1857, the monthly allowance made by the British Government to his Highness of Tonk of Rs. 12,500 has been stopped by the Delhi Commissioner, pending the Government's pleasure, as to whether he is to be held personally responsible for the large force of Tonk fanatics who fought against us at Delhi, and for the part taken in this rebellion by some of his family and chief officers.

135. The seizure of Nimbhaira, a Tonk Pergunnah, by the officiating Political Agent, Meywar, with the loss of its revenue since last September, the stoppage of the Delhi stipend, the demands extorted from him by his mutinous soldiery and servants, the loans he has been obliged to raise at heavy interest, have much increased his former financial embarrassments and inherited debts, under which the Nawab has long laboured.

136. Since the fall of Delhi, his hands have been much strengthened, and his Highness has, without distinction, confiscated the jagheers and property of his relations, chief officers, and servants, who attached themselves to the rebel cause.† He also seized and sent for trial to our provinces refugee rebels in his state, and evinced considerable energy in the punishment of those who took advantage of the times to set his own authority, or that of the British Government, at naught.

7. Kishengurh. Maharajah Pirthee Singh.

137. The Kishengurh State borders on Ajmere, and is one of those of whose conduct, during the recent crisis, I can speak with confidence, from my personal experience while residing at Ajmere.

138. Its first act, on our behalf, was furnishing a quota of troops for the protection of Ajmere, which it did within a few hours of the requisition; and a party of Kishengurh horse, accompanied Lieutenant Walter, the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, in the pursuit of the Nusseerabad mutineers, who has reported most favourably of their services. The Rajah's small force is fortunately composed entirely of Rajpoots; he therefore has had nothing to fear from mutiny at home. His Highness's behaviour and management of his territory had, during the past year, been such as to meet with my approval. He has promptly met all my suggestions or requisitions, and the undisturbed state of his territory and subjects much strengthened our position at Ajmere, and tended to preserve peace.

139. I had the gratification of a personal interview with this chief at Nusseerabad, where he paid me a visit on my return from Kotah, at the end of April 1858. He is a young man of intelligence and promise, active, and energetic. I expressed myself ready to forward any wish he might have to communicate. He requested no favour, but merely begged that I voi remain assured of his friendship and loyalty to the British Government, which I have the greatest satisfaction in bearing testimony.

* *Vide* my letter, No. 297, of 5th March 1858, to Secretary to Government of India and osure.

† *Vide* my letters No. 319, dated 21st November 1857, and No. 368 A, 5th December 1857, and No. 34, 11th January 1858, to Secretary to Government of India, with enclosures.

140. Occurrences

140. Occurrences in Bikaneer have been narrated in the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and 32nd paras. of this report. The personal interest taken by the Maharajah in our cause, by his having taken the field at the head of his troops, and having remained so for a considerable period, co-operating on his frontier with General Van Cortlandt and his levies, in the subjection of revolt and restoration of order, affords a striking example of energy and decided loyalty on the part of this chief. 8. Bikaneer. Maharajah Sirdar Singh.

141. Lieutenant Mildmay reported to me most favourably of the attachment of his Highness Maharajah Sirdar Singh, and of his continued support to himself while serving with the Bikanecrees, to the utmost of his resources in men and munitions of war; but as General Van Cortlandt was the officer with whom his Highness's troops co-operated in the field, I would refer his Lordship to reports from him, or the Government of the Punjaub, bearing on aid given by Bikaneer, which would be more explicit and reliable than any I can supply. Should these reports corroborate the estimate I am inclined to form of the aid and loyalty of this prince, I consider him to have shown as great an amount of valuable support as any Rajpoot State to our Government during the past year of disturbances, as well by the contingent of his state, furnished for active co-operation, as by the maintenance of uninterrupted peace within his own borders and the absence of any addition to our troubles in revolt or disaffection amongst troops, and as such, worthy of the highest mark of approbation on the part of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and the Government of India.

142. Jeysulmeer is a state of minor importance with a revenue of less than a lac of rupees yearly, and one from which little but the maintenance of peace within its own border could be looked for. The royal family, however, is of great antiquity and high rank in Rajpootana. The present prince (Runjeet Singh) is a minor of about twelve years of age, and the state is managed by his father, the brother of the late prince, Guj Singh; the Durbar of Jeysulmeer has been unremitting in its professions of loyalty and offers of service to myself and other authorities. Such, made in a friendly spirit to the Commissioner in Scinde, Mr. Frere, elicited a suitable letter of thanks from the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay;* and he has intimated through me to the Rawul, his intention of bringing his friendly conduct to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors. 9. Jeysulmeer. Maha Rawul Runjeet Singh.

143. I have heard of no disturbances in the Jeysulmeer State, nor of any misconduct on the part of its people; on the contrary, from officers who passed through that principality in command of troops to join from Scinde the Rajpootana field force proceeding to Kotah, I have received the most favourable testimonials of the manner in which supplies were afforded, and every attention shown to them in their transit through Jeysulmeer. I have had the pleasure of acknowledging the same by letter to the Durbar. This is the more creditable, as it is the first time British troops have passed through Jeysulmeer, and the supplying of provisions, especially water, in such a desert, must have been a great expense to the state.

144. Of the goodwill of the Maharajah of Jodhpore to our Government there can be little doubt;† but that his Highness has been totally powerless to aid us since the return of the forces he sent to protect Beaur and Ajmere, and in pursuit of the Nusseerabad and Neemuch rebels (as shown in this report), there can be still less doubt. His thakoors have, with few exceptions, been ever since Marwar was known to us, more or less disaffected towards their rulers. Their feuds, have, year by year, increased; on the 2nd of May 1857, their armed resistance against the troops of the Maharajah, and their contumacy, were brought by me to the notice of Government; and to such an extent had this disaffection reached before Delhi fell, that the former Political Agent, Sir Richmond Shakespear, anticipated a revolution in Johdpore, and considered that the Maharajah would be fortunate if he escaped with his life.‡ 10. Marwar. Maharajah Tukht Singh.

145. Matters, I am happy to say, have not come to this pass, owing in a great measure to the fall of Delhi; but, as was to be expected, these refractory

* *Vide* letter No. 57, 8th January 1858, from the Secretary to Government of Bombay.

† *Vide* my letter No. 497, of 29th May 1857, to Secretary to Government of India, with enclosures; also No. 504, 30th May 1857, to Secretary to Government of India.

‡ *Vide* my letter, No. 214, A, of 20th October 1857, to Secretary to Government of India.

thakoors eagerly grasped at the opportunity afforded by the events of the past year to league in open rebellion against their prince.

146. The Awah, Goolurkesoph, and some of the other thakoors of inferior note, conspired with our mutinous Johdpore legion, and directly committed themselves against our Government;* they also held communications with Delhi, and some marched for it. The conduct of nearly all the chiefs, their plots to dethrone their sovereign, and to league themselves with other revolutionary parties, I consider justify their being held as having acted in hostility to our Government, as well as to their own sovereign, Fukht Singh.

147. The capture of Awah by our troops, and the progressive suppression of revolt in India, has enabled the Maharajah to visit on these thakoors the punishment they deserve. The lands of several have been confiscated, and one of the principal chiefs, viz., Asoph, is a prisoner at Johdpore.

148. The combination, however, that they formed against their prince, and which successive Political Agents have attempted to break, now defies the power of the Maharajah to overcome, without the support and arms of the British. Whether such is to be granted, or whether we are to stand aloof, and allow this dangerous and smothered rebellion to exist, is a matter for the grave consideration of Government.

11. Meywar. Maha Rana Suroof Singh-jee.

149. A similar feeling of disaffection amongst many of the chiefs of Meywar towards their sovereign, the Rana of Oodeypore, is, as is well known to Government, of long standing. Though they have not openly revolted like some of the Marwar chiefs, still correspondence has been intercepted,† of a nature to prove that the Rawul of Saloombur, the recognized leader of the malcontents and other Meywar nobles, were implicated in the cause of the outlaw Marwar thakoors, that they harboured the families of the latter, and that some offered asylum to the rebels themselves.

150. During the past year the aspect of the Rawul of Saloombur, the second noble of Meywar, was so threatening, and the combination he could command so strong, as to excite the gravest apprehensions in the mind of Captain Brooke, the Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts, for the safety of Kherwarra; and I fear the Rana did not attempt to check his refractory vassal, as he would have been too glad to see him commit himself against our Government, and thus secure our countenance and co-operation in his downfall. As before mentioned, however, this chief and his associates have abstained from any open breach of the peace, and verified my opinion regarding his conduct expressed to Government in October last.‡ Still, his increased defiance of tone towards his sovereign, and his sympathy with the rebel Marwar chiefs, and this at a time when such conduct was disloyalty to the British Government, merit record for further notice, and punishment when convenient.

151. Of the personal loyalty of Suroof Singh, the Rana of Oodeypore, during the past troubles, there can be no doubt. It has been marked by numerous friendly offices, by his sending his contingent of troops for the defence of Neemuch, and subsequent pursuit of the mutineers; by his hospitality to the refugees from that station; and by his granting them trustworthy escorts to places of safety. All this has already been brought to the notice of Government, and been acknowledged by the special thanks of the Governor-General. Though I have had reason to report my disapproval of Captain Showers's political acts, and of his endeavours to strain every piece of diplomacy (either of his own or the Rana's) tending to preserve peace or show friendship to the British Government, so as to exalt his own or his Highness's sagacity, still I believe that the Political Agent has received the warmest support from the Rana, who is well aware that in the maintenance of peace and good order his interests and ours are identical.

152. Meywar, for so large a tract of country, has remained wonderfully quiet; revolt or disorganization there has been none; and, except in the case of some Meena villages in the wild belt of country called the Kurar, in the Juhazpore Pergunnah, there has been no breach of the public peace.

* *Vide* my letter, No. 266, A, of the 9th November 1857, to Secretary to Government of India, and enclosures.

† Copies enclosed with my letter, No. 236, A, of the 27th October 1857, to Secretary to Government of India.

‡ *Vide* my letter, No. 240 of the 19th of October 1857, and enclosures, to Secretary to Government of India.

153. Taking

153. Taking into consideration the position of the Marwar and Meywar rulers, in relation to their disaffected thakoors, their inability to coerce or control them, and that the tenure of their thrones, in consequence of these internal feuds, mainly depends on our support; and ready as I am to acknowledge on sufficient proof, the personal loyalty of each Rajpoot chief, still I cannot attribute to these sovereigns such impartial and disinterested devotion to our cause, as I do to those of Bikaneer, Jeypore, and Kerowlee. In these states, trial and temptation to abandon us was present, hard work and knocks had to be borne, but nevertheless was active and open co-operation and friendship to our cause displayed.

154. I have before mentioned that the Meywar troops only rendered us passive aid, but considering the number of Hindostanees their ranks contained, we must be thankful they even kept the semblance of friendship. His Highness took an early opportunity of gradually quietly dismissing the greater part of these Hindostanees.

The Hilly Tracts of Meywar and Kherwarra.

155. These tracts are composed of the estates of several Rajpoot and Bhoonia chiefs in a hilly jungle country, the abode principally of Bheels. Kherwarra* is the isolated station of the Meywar Bheel corps, with an outpost at Kotra, and was commanded throughout the period of this narrative by Captain J. C. Brooke, who was also *ex-officio* first assistant to the Political Agent, Meywar, and Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts. It was not till the end of May 1857 that the news of the Meerut and Delhi outbreaks reached Kherwarra. The second in command of the Meywar Bheel corps, Captain Annesly, now officiating Commandant, whose post was at Kotra, was summoned to Kherwarra, and by having only a native officer's party at Kotra, the head-quarters of the corps was strengthened as much as possible. The conduct of the chief of Saloombur, the acknowledged head of the malcontent faction of Meywar chiefs, whose residence is only 35 miles from Kherwarra, and whose influence in those tracts was dangerous, has already been mentioned, and though the Bheel sepoys could be relied on as faithful, Captain Brooke at first feared that in the event of Saloombur committing himself against us, his power through several chiefs to oppress the families of the men in the corps would prevent them from taking an openly active part in our cause.

156. Happily, however, Saloombur was wise enough not openly to commit himself, though the ill-disposed used his name for every fresh disturbance, till they defeated their own intentions, and the dreaded name of the chief was so often bandied in vain defiance that the Bheels ultimately cared as little for him as for any other chief.

157. By the time the news of the Neemuch mutiny reached Kherwarra the Bhoonia chiefs had commenced to assemble at the station with their followers of Mukranees and Walaytees, nominally to assist us, but their presence much embarrassed our position. It was considered impolitic to run the risk of offending these chiefs by rejecting their apparently friendly aid, while on the other hand the behaviour of their followers was insolent and obviously hostile; and the Hilly chiefs were mere timeservers at the beck of Saloombur, and would no doubt have viewed with pleasure our ejection from Kherwarra.

158. The country was moreover in an excited state, and Kherwarra was surrounded by thousands of hostile Bheels ready to join in any tumult which might have occurred. From the 8th to the 18th June, affairs were described as very critical. The gathering of Walaytees and Mukranees increased till they reached within the station alone some 600 to 800 men, while the corps consisted only of 550 Bheels (at head-quarters) with 250 Hindostanees, in whom of course equal reliance could not be placed; though their conduct subsequently proved their fidelity. All the attempts of the Walaytees to bring on a collision, or to create alarms, were met by our armed Bheels quietly dispersing any gathering of people, and taking up the posts assigned them without delay or confusion. False reports were industriously circulated to damage our power, such as the adulteration of sugar with bone dust, and other pernicious means resorted to, similar to those used by the disaffected all over India.

* Fifty miles north of Oodeypore, ninety miles north-east of Ahmedabad, ninety miles south-east of Neemuch.

159. The Bhoonia chiefs sounded Saloombur as to his wishes, saying that their sympathies were with him. He replied, that he had no complaint against the British Government, but only against his sovereign the Rana. This enabled Captain Brooke to treat with the Rawul of Jowas, the most powerful of these chiefs, and to bind him down by the most solemn oaths to keep the peace; and measures were then taken to disperse the Bheels that surrounded Kherwarra. Captain Brooke at the same time kept negotiating with the Saloombur chief, who urgently preferred his grievances to this officer at this critical period, but met with such conciliatory replies, as to protract the chance of an outbreak till the crisis was passed.

160. In this uncertain and critical state did affairs remain at Kherwarra, till Delhi had fallen, and October came; and it was only a combination of fortunate circumstances which at last freed Kherwarra and the Hilly Tracts from the presence of the turbulent and ill-disposed, and averted an outbreak which might have raised the entire Bheel population, and have affected Ahmedabad and Guzerat.

161. Captain Brooke's safety had by no means been improved by the arrival of a large body of Hindostanees, sent by the Rana of Oodeypore, with the professed intention of protecting Kherwarra, but whose known disaffection rendered their removal to a distance from the capital a very desirable object.

162. These troops were, however, withdrawn from Kherwarra after the seizure, by the Political Agent of Nimbhaira, to garrison that Pergunnah held by Meywar. The Walaytees and Mukranees also abandoned Kherwarra and the Hilly Tracts, to flock to the rebel standard at Mundesore, where more lucrative service was held out to them. These causes, with the gradual re-establishment of British power in other parts, and the continued warding off of any serious disturbance at Kherwarra, restored the Hilly Tracts to comparative peace and safety.

163. Throughout this eventful period, a troop of the first Bengal cavalry had been stationed at Kherwarra, a portion of the same corps which mutinied first at Neemuch, and then at Mhow. Its presence was naturally a source of great anxiety. The two native officers, however, with it were loyal, as well as many of the men, and others were only wavering; thus the balance was preserved as much by the feelings of the men themselves, free from pressure from without, as by their isolated position in the midst of passes and Bheel jungles, where they could be hunted down, or hemmed in, at the mercy of a race with whom they had no common interest. At the urgent request of the two native officers, the troop was never disarmed or dismounted, though there was open disaffection in it. No evil has ensued from this measure, and Captain Brooke and the officer commanding the troop, Lieutenant Ellice (who is described as having exercised considerable judgment and discretion), had, perhaps, local reasons to guide them in this course, which cannot now be fairly judged; but it seems strange why, at all events, those on whom suspicion rested, were not rendered powerless. The troop has recently (June 1858) left Kherwarra for the provinces.

164. Mention of Captain Brooke has been so much mixed up in the foregoing sketch of events in the Hilly Tracts, and the effect his temporizing and conciliatory policy had in preserving peace is so apparent, that it is almost superfluous for me to point out what tact and firm judgment he displayed in the midst of danger, in an unsupported post. His intimate acquaintance, resulting from thirteen years' residence at Kherwarra, with all the chiefs, and the state of parties in those parts, combined with his natural talent and discrimination in treating with natives, rendered him peculiarly fitted for the emergency, which he got over with so much credit to himself and to British prestige, as to render him well worthy of the approbation of his Lordship and the Government of India. To Captain Brooke I am indebted for much of this information respecting his late charge.

12. Doongurpore. Rawul Oodey Singh.

165. In the foregoing narrative of events in the Hilly Tracts, I have forborne to mention the small state of Doongurpore, situated only twelve miles from Kherwarra, in order that I might devote a separate paragraph to the progress of events there, and the conduct of that state, which naturally had much influence on affairs at Kherwarra.

166. The

166. The Rawul of Doongurpore (Oodey Singh) was a minor when the troubles of 1857 commenced.* The estate was administered by a native Superintendent, Syud Sufdur Hoossein, an excellent man, of tried and unimpeachable character, whom I, when Political Agent Meywar, had placed there. Court intrigues, to rid themselves of Sufdur Hoossein, were soon commenced by the thakoors and relatives of the prince, who coveted power, and viewed with jealousy the presence of an upright administrator, who by the reduction of frivolous expenditure, had just cleared the state from debt. Captain Brooke, thinking that resistance to the wishes of the Doongurpore court would only involve his position in greater difficulties, give pretence for a rupture, and endanger the Superintendent's life, sanctioned their wishes, and recalled the native Superintendent.

167. I cannot, however, throw all the odium of these acts on the young chief, who assumed charge of the state from that period, and subsequently supplied a levy of 50 to 100 well-equipped Rajpoot horse, for the protection of Kherwarra, and otherwise gave much friendly aid to Captain Brooke, who mainly ascribes the preservation of Kherwarra to the cordial support of the Rawul and his chiefs. The young chief remained some twenty days at the station during the most disturbed period, hastened thither on any report of a threatened disturbance, and carefully refuted any false rumours calculated to injure the British cause.

168. This conduct exculpates the Rawul of any ill-disposition to our Government, and were it not for the time and manner in which our Superintendent was set aside, and the request at that time urged by Doongurpore for the remission of its tribute, I should be disposed to regard with satisfaction the assumption of power by the Rawul, followed by so decidedly a friendly demonstration in our cause. Under the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the assumption of permanent power by the chief of Doongurpore has been sanctioned from the period of the removal of Sufdur Hoossein, who has received compensation for property plundered, and other losses sustained in that state after he abandoned it, and the state being now free from debt, every hope is held out of its prosperity under the young Rawul's rule.

169. The small state of Pertabgurh has been unfaltering in its loyalty to the British Government. It furnished a small body of horse and foot on the re-occupation of Neemuch by Captain Lloyd,† and the friendly aid extended by the Rajah Dulput Singh and his officials to Colonel Durand, officiating agent, Governor-General Central India, and the column accompanying him, are proofs of the attachment of this chief; added to which, the vigour displayed by him in attacking, at the head of his troops, a party of Mundesore rebels, who entered his territory, of whom 50 or 60 were killed, and the rest driven from his border, earned for this chief the special thanks of the Right Honourable the Governor-General conveyed through myself. With the exception of this inroad, the peace of Pertabgurh has remained undisturbed; and there are no other circumstances to relate of it in connexion with the revolt. 13. Pertabgurh. Rawu Dulput Singh.

170. Similarly has Banswarra, the third petty independent state with Doongurpore and Pertabgurh, under political control of the Meywar Agency, escaped all rebellion or inroads of rebels, beyond the fact of some of them being refuged in the jungles of Sodulpore by the noted Bheel, Dulla Rawut, who, when opportunity offers, must be called to account, the Banswarra chief not being sufficiently strong to take him in hand. Although of so small a state, there is little to expect or to record in the way of active co-operation, still there remains that tribute in favour of its ruler and people, that its continued peaceable and friendly condition has freed us from anxiety in that quarter. 14. Banswarra. Rawul Luchman Singh.

171. The only instance of active co-operation in our cause given by the state of Boondee has been recorded in the 23d paragraph of this letter, viz., the contingent of one hundred sowars and five camel swivel-guns, supplied by his Highness Maha Rao Rajah Ram Singh for the protection of Neemuch, after the 15. Boondee. Maha Rao Raja Ram Singh.

* *Vide* my letter, No. 116, of 27th January 1858, and enclosures to Government of India; also letter, No. 195, of 3rd March 1858, from Secretary to Government of India.

† *Vide* my letters, No. 347, A, 30th November 1857, and No. 158, 5th February 1858, and enclosures to Secretary to Government of India; also No. 187, dated 27th February 1858, from Secretary to Government of India.

mutiny of the Bengal brigade there, from 6th June to 18th July, 1857, in conjunction with the other Harowtee troops. This contingent seems to have been a meagre one for the state of Boondee to furnish; and I am sorry to remark that the apathy and lukewarmness of this Durbar has been such as to except it from the list, including more or less all in Rajpootana of our allies, who have evinced energetic loyalty to the British Government.

172. For although I have no instance to allege of hostility or naked disloyalty on the part of Boondee, I have to complain of a general lukewarmness in the capture of rebels, and the seizure of their property or families, whom reports from several quarters have brought to my notice as being harboured in Boondee. This has happened more especially in reference to Kotah, and the revolt which took place there. There is however an enmity of hereditary standing existing between these two Durbars, which perhaps was the cause of Boondee not helping Kotah in her hour of need, and for the indifference shown by his Highness of Boondee in the capture of Kotah rebels. Notwithstanding my continually reminding his Highness that his treatment of Kotah was not to be based on his private feud, and that he should bear in mind the rebels were enemies also of our Government and good order, nevertheless efficient means were not entered into for guarding the ghâts, or for the capture of rebels, nor were they, as far as I could learn, even warned to quit Boondee territory. Boondee, in my opinion, has not behaved as became an open and unconditional ally of our Government during the period of revolt.

173. I have already reported to Government* that his Highness the Maharajah paid me and Major-General Roberts, commanding the forces, on our march to Kotah, the usual compliments of "Istak-bal" (or ceremony of meeting), and interchange of visits, and supplies were readily and abundantly furnished to our troops, both going to and returning from Kotah. Still, taking these acts at their true value, I cannot place any importance on the support of Boondee to our cause, but would rather exclude him from participation in that favour which Government may think it proper to extend to other Rajpoot princes.

16. Jhallawar. Maharaj Rana Puthee Singh.

174. Jhallawar was called upon for demonstration in our cause by the supply of the quota of 125 infantry, 75 sowars, and 10 camel swivel guns, mentioned in the 23rd paragraph of this letter, for the duties just recapitulated as performed by those of Boondee. He was likewise required to defend the ghâts into his territory, so as to prevent the escape of the Kotah rebels, some fifty of whom he sent in prisoners. This chief has had no other occasion to show his loyalty, except in the plentiful and efficient supplies furnished General Roberts and his troops passing through his territory, on his march from Kotah, after the siege, to Neemuch, and to the force under Brigadier Smith, which was detached from General Robert's column by the direct route through Jhallawar to Gwalior.

175. A like feud exists between the states of Kotah and Jhallawar, as between those of Kotah and Boondee. Kotah having eyed with jealousy the dismembered district of Jhalra Patun or Jhallawar, assigned independently to the family of Zalim Singh, the former Regent of Kotah, by our Government, and regarding it still as a portion of the Kotah domain. The same reason, therefore, existed for no assistance having been afforded to the Kotah Durbar by that of Jhallawar.

176. Still I have had no complaints of any sheltering of rebels by Jhallawar, and this chief deserves some praise for the manner in which he has kept in check his own troops, mostly Hindostanees, whose conduct at Neemuch excited suspicion, and caused fears lest they might join those of Kotah in revolt and consequent excesses; and as a chief whose conduct I have no reason to judge as having been otherwise than loyal during the past year, I would bring him favourably to the notice of Government.

17. Kotah. Maha Rao Ram Singh.

177. The 73d to 96th paragraphs of this report have been devoted to the narrative of events connected with the Kotah State, more especially with the military operations against its capital, in which the rebel troops of the Raj, who murdered the Political Agent, his sons, the sub-assistant surgeon, and the Christian native doctor of the dispensary, took up their stand. It has been

* *Vide* my letter, No.

recorded

recorded how the Maha Rao of Kotah, Ram Singh, sent his quota of troops, in conjunction with those of the two Harowtee Agency States, Boondee and Jhallawar, under the personal superintendence of the late Political Agent, Major Burton, to protect the deserted station of Neemuch, after the mutiny of the Bengal troops; how the commandant of that station, Colonel Abbott, presented the Maharajah with an iron gun, when dispensing with the services of his contingent, for its good conduct; and how the Agent, on his return to Kotah, after every semblance of friendship between the chief and himself, was suddenly and foully murdered by the troops of the Raj. The siege of Kotah, resulting in its capture and the expulsion of the rebels, has been also described, and mention been made of the subsequent measures,—the formation of a Commission of Inquiry, under instructions from Government, to investigate into the conduct of the Maha Rao in the murders of the agent and others, and that these proceedings are still under the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor-General; that Major-General Roberts commanding the army before Kotah, being disinclined to allow any troops to remain at Kotah, it was also left without a British agent, in obedience to the spirit of instructions received from Government on this point.

178. From personal intercourse with Ram Singh, of Kotah, I am convinced he is a weak-minded man, of dull and apathetic temperament. Major Burton and his Highness were said to have been on peculiarly intimate and satisfactory terms of friendship; but seeing the atrocities which have occurred, and the grave charge which rests as yet undecided on, against this chief, it would be premature for me here to make further remark on the behaviour of this prince during the past year, as this weighty matter lies out of my province, and is one to be specially determined on by the Supreme Government.

179. *The mutiny of the Jodhpore Legion at Aboo and Erinpoora on the 21st and 22nd August, 1857, both situated in Serohie, first disturbed the peace of that state, the Rao of which small principality had been forward in his professions of loyalty and offers of aid. His Highness's good faith was put to the test, and proved by this defection in the heart of his dominions; the mutineers met with no sympathy on the part of the Rao or his countrymen, and speedily abandoned Erinpoora for Awah. Every assistance was rendered for the protection of the ladies and families at Aboo, and an attempt was even set on foot by the Rao to rescue Lieutenant Conolly, the adjutant, from the mutineers of the legion, though his escape was effected without such aid. Effective measures were instituted to make all villagers of Serohie round Erinpoora disgorge any plunder they had taken, and to preserve the district mostly inhabited by Bheels and Meenas from the disorganization such an outbreak was likely to engender. 18. Serohie. Rao Sheo Singh.

180. Serohie has also been harrassed by one of its thakoors, that of Rawah, whose quarrel with Pahlunpore, and ultimate chastisement by our troops, has been detailed in the 66th, 67th, and 68th paragraphs of this report; also by certain Marwar outlaw thakoors who took occasion of the troubles in Marwar and Serohie to commit raids within the Rao's territory.

181. Captain Hall was officiating Superintendent of Serohie during all the recent crises. The understanding between the Rao and this officer has been most friendly and satisfactory, and Captain Hall has repeatedly informed me of the loyal acts and conduct of his Highness.

182. I would say more on this point were it not that the Government of India has already handsomely acknowledged, with reference to a former recommendation by the late Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., by the remission of half the yearly tribute paid by the Rao of Serohie, and of all arrears due, the services rendered by that chief during the past crisis; and thus opportunely lightened that embarrassed state of pecuniary difficulties which its naturally increased expenses this year would have added to.

* *Vide* my Letter, No. 498, of 29th May 1857, and No. 156, of 5th February 1858, to Secretary to Government of India.

Extract Narrative of Events in Rajpootana by Lieutenant Newall, Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

Tonk. Nawab Wuzeer Oodolah Mahomed Wuzeer Khan.

139. This descendant of the great freebooter, in person, manners, and intelligence, is a good specimen of the Mahomedan gentleman.

His pecuniary difficulties, greatly increased by the unwarrantable seizure of the Neembhara town and pergunnah, and the suspension of the Delhi stipend, have been frequently brought to the notice of government; in addition to this the losses he has undergone by the passage of rebels through his territories, render him a fair subject for liberal consideration.

140. The energetic defence of his fort, even with a portion of his soldiery in a state of insubordination, has been recorded in paragraphs 13, 14, and 15, and his ready willingness to assist our officers in obtaining information when in pursuit of the enemy has been brought to notice, as has his co-operation also in the seizure of offenders.

Kishengurh. Maha Rajah Prithee Singh.

141. The small state of Kishengurh in no wise has been affected by the passage of rebel troops or otherwise, and has maintained its internal tranquility, and the chief has continued to exercise the same good feeling towards us as he had previously displayed.

Bikaneer. Maha Rajah Sirdar Singh.

142. In addition to the active good service already afforded by this prince, he has further, on a late occasion, displayed his personal friendship by his successful endeavours to carry into effect the surrender of rebels under terms of the amnesty, as alluded to in paragraph 95, he promptly captured too the fugitives Bagmull and Buddenmull, brothers of the traitorous treasurer of Scindiah, who had fled to his territory with a large amount of jewelry; indeed, his Highness has throughout most prominently, both in word and deed, displayed his devotion to the British Government.

No. 6 of 1859.

Extract Letter from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 1st March 1859.

(Political Department.)

8. I have observed with much gratification the loyalty and good conduct of the Newab of Tonk, who is described by Brigadier-General Lawrence as having, "under peculiar trial and temptation, remained an unswerving ally of our Government," and who, in the Brigadier-General's letter of the 31st of July, is said to have done "excellently well" against the Kotah rebels, two hundred of whom were killed by his troops.

9. Having performed this service, his Highness applied to the British authorities for a small British force to be left with him at Tonk, partly to enable him to weed his own army, and partly to protect him against the probable attacks of the Gwalior rebels; but a reference having been made to your Lordship on the subject, you decided that no troops could be spared for such a duty, and when, on the urgent repetition of the Newab's request, a second reference was made to you, you intimated your refusal to General Lawrence, and instructed him to reconcile as he best could the Newab to this view of the case.

10. The detachment of small bodies of European troops, under circumstances such as those described, is doubtless inexpedient, and may even be hazardous. I do not therefore question the propriety of the course adopted, but I must express the regret of Her Majesty's Government that you should have found yourself placed under the necessity of declining to assist an ally so faithful as the Newab of Tonk has proved himself to be.

11. Although you were unable to support the Newab in this particular conjuncture, I have no doubt you will have taken into your consideration the best mode of testifying your general sense of the admirable fidelity he has displayed towards the British Government. On this point I deem it right to draw your attention to the following passage from Brigadier-General Lawrence's letter

letter of the 1st August, "His Highness has had great difficulties to encounter "and is still greatly embarrassed, which I have several times brought to the "notice of his Lordship, and I trust I may be soon favoured with orders to "restore him the Pergunnah of Neembhera so unjustly seized by the "officiating Political Agent, Meywar, and the suspended allowance from Delhi, "(rupees 12,500 per mensem) retained by the Commissioner of Delhi, "pending the orders of Government."

Extract Letter from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 27th October (No. 52.) 1859.

5. The restoration of Nimbheera to the Nawab of Tonk is another measure which Her Majesty's Government desire to see carried out with the least possible delay. The attention of Your Excellency's Government was called to the subject in Lord Stanley's despatch of the 1st March, No. 6.

6. The general report of Brigadier-General Lawrence has since been received. In that document I observe that the loyalty and good conduct of the Nawab of Tonk, and the injustice of the seizure of Nimbheera, are subjects of emphatic comment. It is further stated that the loss of the Nimbheera revenue, and of the monthly allowance from the British Government, which had been stopped by the Delhi Commissioner pending your pleasure, had involved his Highness in financial difficulties of a very serious character. I trust, therefore, that you have already restored the allowance, with arrears, and have taken measures to replace the Nimbheera districts under his administration.

Extract Letter in the Foreign Department from the Governor General of India to the Secretary of State for India, dated 19th December (No. 26.) 1859.

3. With regard to paragraphs 5. and 6. of your despatch, I have to inform you that the Nawab of Tonk was assured by me in person at the recent Durbar at Agra, that the Pergunnah of Nimbheera would shortly be restored to him. Arrangements are now in progress for carrying that assurance into immediate effect.

Translation of a Khureeta from Maha Rana Suroop Singh of Oodypoor to the Address of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The announcement made in the Royal Word which was forwarded to me by the Governor General of India, that the Queen of England is coming to rule over us, has shed light and joy over this darkened land like the moon rising upon the night. Impelled by the emotions which fill my breast, I hasten to offer my humble tribute of loyalty to Your Majesty, and with the involuntary outpouring of my joy I desire to mingle the expression of my grateful sense of the solicitude for your Indian allies and subjects evinced by the Act by which Your Majesty has taken us all under your immediate protection, and thus, by removing the late intervening link, has riveted the chain of affection by which my humble musnud is brought nearer and bound inseparably to your high throne.

The gratification at this proof of Your Majesty's regard for our wellfare, which all the princes of India will, I believe, share equally with myself, is enhanced by the assurance so graciously given by your Royal Word, that Your Majesty will respect the right, dignity, honour, and religion of native princes as your own, and accepts and will maintain the treaties made with them by the Honourable Company. Not that this assurance was needed for my own satisfaction, for I had ever confidence in the magnanimity of England's peerless Queen, who, as the ruler of so mighty a nation, could afford to indulge the promptings of her generous heart towards her protected princes.

I desire to offer my congratulations on the crushing of the head of the great rebellion which has swept like a vengeful Avâtar over this land. I had no doubt myself of the end that has been accomplished, so entirely in accordance with my hopes and prayers; and it was equally a gratification to

me, as it seemed a duty, to reassure in that dark hour of danger many of my brother sovereigns, who, when cut off from the accustomed support of British troops, applied to me for counsel, and reminding them of the benefits we had all experienced under British protection, to advise all to stand firm with me in our loyalty to Your Majesty's throne and royal person. All of these have shown their fidelity accordingly by standing steadfast through all difficulties. But to few was it given, what fell to my good fortune, to be enabled to show my unalterable attachments to the British rule, by extending my humble aid and protection to the British refugees, when betrayed by the revolted soldiery cantoned within my territories.

That the auspicious change in the Government now inaugurated may prove to India, still smouldering from the recent conflagration, like rain from Heaven, at once quenching the fire and renovating the soil: that the consciousness of the benefits Your Majesty will have extended to millions by this act may increase the happiness of your own heart, and, reflected, create an additional source of gladness and guardian interest throughout your royal family is the the earnest hope and prayer of Your Majesty's faithful and most devoted servant.

(Translated.)

(Signed) C. L. SHOWERS,
Officiating Political Agent.

Translation of a Khureeta from His Highness the Maha Rajah of Bikaneer to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

Her enlightened Majesty, King of Kings of an exalted throne, a promulgator of mandates by land and sea, a world-illuming sun to the seven climes, a Sovereign exalted as the heavens, whose court is in the firmament, the distinguished Queen of the age. May God perpetuate Her Kingdom and Sovereignty!

May this gain admittance at the place of petitions.

In these auspicious days (which to the garden of the material world is the season of spring, and to the workers in the spiritual, the pleasing task of improving the age) by the favour of the august arrival of the felicitous (blessing-scattering) proclamation (which, by the immutable decree of your Majesty through the exalted court of the Government, shone like the glittering moon in every place and quarter throughout the expanse of the country of India), the eye and the heart of rich and poor of this land derived such an accession of the benefit of light and the bestowal of repose, that if every atom of dust were to become a grain, it were right, and if every piece of stone turned into a rich-coloured ruby, it would be proper.

The tongue of the eloquent, in contemplating the effects of this splendour, ceases to sing the praises of the magnificence of Fureedon and Jumshed, and wise men, on comprehending the purport of this act of grace, forgot the late of the justice of Sunjur and Kusreed.*

Rebellion, which was the associate of heaven, sunk into the sleep of non-existence at this measure, and heaven, which had become intimate with mutiny, has now abandoned its crooked ways.† Notwithstanding that the distinguished Governors of the Honourable East India Company had the most perfect arrangements for the prosperity of the country, the freedom of the people, the happiness of the subject, and the honour of the chief, still, now that the world is resting under the shadow of the favour and consideration of the Sovereign, and the people have become her own peculiar subjects, a new fortune and unbounded happiness present themselves. On the one hand, now that the chiefs can be enrolled among those ready to sacrifice their lives at that threshold, high as heaven,

Fureedon and Jumshed belong to the dark and fabulous ages of Persian History, the former is said to have reigned 1000 years, the latter 700; they were remarkable for their liberality and munificence.

* One of the names of Newsherwan, surnamed the "Just."

† The writer may mean that from the temporary success of the rebellion it would appear to have had the countenance of heaven, but it is more likely to be merely an elaboration of the oriental proverb on the fickleness of fortune, a subject in which they love to dilate, and to which most are ready to ascribe their misfortunes rather than to their own accounts.

heaven, without the mediation of any one, the capital of honour and dignity has been increased, and the ornament of distinction and favour enlarged, especially as regards this sincere well-wisher, who has always kept that gate before his eyes and considered himself one of the servants of that imperishable state; who, in this country, by the favour of Your Grace-bestowing Majesty, exercises dominion, has spread wide the carpet of joy by causing illuminations and made cannons roar with a great noise by way of a salute, so that the joyful tidings and good news should reach the army and subjects far and near, and his attachment and devotion should be known to all; and now his prayer to the Almighty God, and petition to Your Majesty, the King of Kings, is this, that the extent of his sincerity and degree of his faithfulness may receive the honour of acceptance at that world-protecting throne, and the inditer of this petition will constantly pray for and rejoice in the daily increasing favours and charitable support: and if, in reply, this petitioner should be honoured with a mandate resplendent with light, he would be so exalted by the manifestation of it that it will be a strong foundation to the edifice of his integrity, and a capital of hopefulness to the well-wisher of fortune.

To say more would exceed the bounds of respect.

May the sun of prosperity, conquest, and victory for ever continue scattering its rays and diffusing its light, from the world-adorning, favour-conferring East.

No. 57. Political Department.

The Secretary of State for India to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

My Lord, India Office, November 17th, 1859.

1. I herewith transmit to Your Excellency, letters addressed, by command of Her Majesty, to the Maharana of Oodeypore and the Rajah of Bekaneer, in reply to their Highness's Khureetas, enclosed in your letters of the 22d August and the 8th of September, and I request that you will forward them at your earliest convenience.

2. Her Majesty's Government have observed with much gratification the high testimony borne by Brigadier-General Lawrence (in the very interesting report which forms one of the enclosures to your letter of the 16th July) to the loyalty and good conduct of the Maharana and the other principal chiefs of Rajpootana, during the recent disturbances in Upper India, and they trust that you will neglect no just means of acknowledging the fidelity which these ancient families have displayed.

3. It is a further source of gratification to me to be enabled to express the high sense which Her Majesty's Government entertain of the energy and sagacity which distinguished the conduct of British relations with the Rajpoot States, under the superintendence of Brigadier-General Lawrence, and to record this further acknowledgment of their obligations to a family which has so largely contributed to the promotion of British interests and the maintenance of British honour in the East.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. Wood.

The Secretary of State for India to His Highness the Maharajah of Oodeypore.

Highness! India Office, November 17, 1859.

I have received the commands of my Sovereign, Queen Victoria, to convey to your Highness the thanks of Her Majesty for your very friendly letter, transmitted through his Excellency the Governor General of India.

During the recent disastrous period of the military insurrection in Upper India, the Queen relied with confidence on the unshaken fidelity with which your Highness and the other princely representatives of the ancient houses of Rajpootana had adhered to your engagements with the British Government; and Her Majesty observed, with the liveliest gratification, the support which you

you gave to her armies, the assistance which you rendered to her subjects, and the tranquillity which you maintained throughout your own extensive dominions. It is in such times that the quality of friendship is best tested; and Her Majesty commands me to assure you that the proofs which your Highness has afforded of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown will ever be held by Her Majesty in grateful remembrance.

That Your Highness may enjoy length of days and continued prosperity is the earnest prayer of

Your Highness's friend and well-wisher,
(Signed) C. Wood.

The Secretary of State for India to His Highness the Rajah of Bikaneer.

Highness! India Office, November 17, 1859.

I have been honoured with the commands of the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness's letter, and to express the gratification with which Her Majesty has perused the assurances of friendship which it contains.

Her Majesty is deeply sensible of the loyalty and devotion displayed by Your Highness during the recent period of trouble in India, and highly appreciates the assistance which you rendered to her army and to her Government. It is in such times that the true quality of friendship is best tested; and it will ever be among the most cherished recollections of Her Majesty that Your Highness and other princely representatives of the ancient houses of Rajpootana were, during the eventful years which have just passed, among the most stedfast of her friends.

That your Highness may enjoy length of day and continued prosperity is the earnest prayer of

Your Highness's faithful friend and well-wisher,
(Signed) C. Wood.

BHURTPORE.

No. 853.

Notification.

Foreign Department, Camp, Delhi, 31st December, 1859.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General received this day at a private Durbar his Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore.

His Highness received on arrival and departure a salute of 15 guns.

A khillut to the value of ten thousand rupees was conferred on the Maharajah in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Bhurtpore State during the rebellion, and presents were bestowed on him on the occasion of his recent marriage.

Suitable rewards and khilluts were also conferred on the chiefs in attendance on his Highness.

After the usual ceremonies and the departure of the Maharajah, the Viceroy and Governor-General received the Vakeels of the Maharajah of Putteealla with presents in anticipation of his Excellency's arrival at Umballa, and returned the usual acknowledgments.

In the afternoon his Excellency, accompanied by the Right Honble. James Wilson, the secretary and the officers of his Excellency's personal staff, paid a return visit to the Maharajah of Bhurtpore.

His Excellency was met by the Maharajah at some distance from his encampment and received on arrival and departure a royal salute.

After the presentation and acceptance of the customary offerings, his Excellency retired.

By order, &c.

(Signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

No.

No. 6.

Foreign Department, Camp, Umballa, 16th Jan. 1860.

The Governor General of India to the Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

I have the honour to report my proceedings connected with the Durbars recently held at Agra and Meerut, the former on the 29th and 30th November and 1st December, and the latter on the 24th December last; and also with a special Durbar held for the reception of the young Maharajah of Bhurtpore at Delhi.

2. At Agra I met the Maharajah Sindiah of Gwalior, and the Nawab of Jowra, the only Chiefs of Central India whose territories lie near enough to Agra to allow of their being invited to attend. From Rajpootana there came the Maharajah of Jyepore and the Chiefs of Kerowly, Ulwar, Tonk, and Dholpore. The Maharajah of Bhurtpore was absent in consequence of his marriage with the daughter of the Maharajah of Putteala, and the other Rajpootana Chiefs were excused from attendance on account of the distance of their capitals from Agra, except those of Kotah and Boondee, who, for their misconduct during the rebellion, were expressly excluded from invitation.

3. At Meerut the Maharajah of Punnah, who was prevented from being present at the Durbar at Cawnpore in consequence of the disturbed state of his territory at that time, attended, at considerable personal inconvenience, chiefly for the purpose of receiving, like the Maharajah of Chirkaree, the assurance that the Government would, in the event of failure of direct heirs, recognise the privilege of adoption according to the ancient customs of his family. To this assurance he was well entitled by the services rendered at the commencement of the mutiny, and during the recent operations in Bundelcund, and it was given accordingly.

4. I have already in my Despatch, No. 16, dated the 6th ultimo, referred to the value set by the native chiefs upon the recognition of this privilege; and the views I then expressed have been confirmed by the reports since received from the political agent at Rewah of the manner in which my letter communicating in formal terms the promise made by me at the Durbar at Cawnpore was received by the Maharajah and his court.

5. I forwarded in my Despatch, No. 4, dated 7th November 1859, a translation of the letter I addressed to the Maharajah Sindiah on the 25th October last, promising his Highness that the sympathy and support of the British Government would be extended not only to himself and his descendants but to such inheritors of his rule as on failure of a direct succession might be adopted into the house of Sindiah, according to its custom and traditions. This promise was repeated to his Highness at the Agra Durbar. I have been informed that the announcement of it at Gwalior was celebrated by the members of the Maharajah's family with demonstrations of joy, such as mark the birth of a son.

6. At the same time I informed the Maharajah that land to the annual value of three lakhs of rupees would be added to his dominions, that he would be permitted to entertain a force of infantry somewhat in excess of the number allowed by the treaty of 1844, in order to provide for the protection of this increased territory, that the arrears due from the Gwalior Durbar, on account of the difference between the net revenue of the assigned districts and the annual payment of eighteen lakhs of rupees guaranteed by the treaty, were remitted, and that for the future the revenues of the assigned districts would be accepted in full of all the demands of the British Government for the cost of providing for the defence of the Gwalior State.

7. I determined on giving territory of the value of three lakhs a year to the Maharajah Sindiah after consultation with Sir R. Shakespear, as a fair equivalent for the services rendered by his Highness, and the sacrifices he endured on our account during the rebellion, and as being equal in money value to the reward already bestowed upon the Gaekwar, with the full concurrence of Her Majesty's Government. I cannot say what territory shall be bestowed on his Highness until I receive a reply to my Despatch, No. 18, dated 6th ultimo, on the affairs of the Dhar State. If Her Majesty's Government should not concur

in my proposal to make over the Dhar territory to Sindiah, I see no other way of rewarding this chief than by restoring a portion of the districts assigned to the British Government at Maharajpore. But I think it much to be desired that rewards should as seldom as possible consist in a remission of important treaty engagements.

8. I embrace with great satisfaction the opportunity afforded by the Durbar at Agra of testifying publicly my sense of the high character and eminent services of the Maharajah's Dewan, Dinkur Rao Rughoonath.

9. On the Maharajah of Jyepore I conferred the pergunnah of Kote Kessim, yielding a gross rental of less than rupees 50,000 a year. This pergunnah attached to the district of Goorgaon belonged to the King of Delhi, and was managed by the British Government on his account, the net proceeds being paid over to the King. It abuts on the Jyepore territory, and having been confiscated in consequence of the King's conviction on charges of rebellion and murder, formed an appropriate acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Jyepore State, and especially by the Maharajah himself during the disturbances.

10. To the Nawab of Tonk (as already reported in my Despatch, No. 26, dated 19th ultimo,) I promised the early restitution of the pergunnah Nimbherah, which, during the events of 1857, passed into the hands of the officers of the Oodeypore State.

11. Now that I have received in Durbar all the chiefs of Bundelcund, Central India, and Rajpootana, whom circumstances permitted to attend, the remaining rewards assigned to those who could not be present, and to their followers, having been settled in personal communication with Sir R. Shakespear and Major Eden, will be announced and distributed.

12. In connexion with this part of the subject, I beg to forward further papers relating to the conduct and services of the Maharajah Holkar of Indore during the disturbances, including the English translation of a letter which I have recently addressed to his Highness. It is not my intention to propose that his Highness should receive any gift of territory. His conduct in the day on which his troops mutinied and attacked the residency at Indore was not such as to command either the respect or the gratitude of the British Government, and, though this may be overlooked, in consideration of the assistance he subsequently rendered to the garrison at Mhow, and to the agent in re-establishing order in Malwa, it invalidates, in my judgment, any claim which the Maharajah might otherwise have had to an acknowledgment of his services by the extension of his territory. In obtaining an assurance that the privilege of adoption in his family will be recognized by the British Government, he has received a reward which is especially congenial to his wishes. The Maharajah will be reimbursed any expenditure that he has incurred on account of troops entertained in consequence of the mutiny of the Mehidpore contingent, towards the support of which the fixed annual contribution has been paid by the Indore Durbar.

13. In conclusion, I have to add that the assurances and evidence which I continue to receive from various quarters, of the satisfaction which has been caused, and the confidence inspired in the minds of the native community of Central and Upper India, especially of the influential classes, by the presence of the Governor-General among them are very strong.

I have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) CANNING.

No. 520 A.

Notification. Foreign Department.

Governor General's Camp, Agra, Friday, 2d December 1859.

On Tuesday the 29th November, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General held a Durbar for the private reception of the Princes and Chiefs of Central India and Rajpootana.

The

The under-mentioned Princes and Chiefs had audiences of his Excellency:—

The Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior.
The Maharaja of Jyepoor.
The Maharaja of Kerowly.
The Maha Rao Raja of Ulwur.
The Nawab of Tonk.
The Maharaja of Dholpoor.
The Nawab of Jowra.
The Maharaja of Bhudawur.
The Jageerdar of Jussoo.

Each chief was accompanied by a few of his nearest relations and of his principal officers of state.

On arrival and departure, the Maharaja Sindhia received a salute of 19 guns; the Maharajas Jyepoor and Kerowly each a salute of 17 guns; the Maha Rao Raja of Ulwur, the Nawab of Tonk and the Maharaja of Dholpoor, each a salute of 15 guns; and the Nawab of Jowra a salute of 13 guns.

On Wednesday the 30th November, the above-mentioned Princes and Chiefs, with their attendants, the principal native residents of the Agra division of the North-west Provinces, and the civil and military officers of Agra and the adjoining districts were received by the Viceroy and Governor General in open Durbar.

When all were assembled the Viceroy and Governor-General, accompanied by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, entered and took his seat under a royal salute.

The Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior sat on the right hand of the Viceroy and Governor-General and the Maharaja of Jyepoor on his Excellency's left hand.

Suitable khilluts were bestowed on all the native princes, chiefs, and gentlemen present, and the following rewards were given for loyalty to the British Government and good services during the rebellion:—

To the Maharaja Sindhia increase of territory and exemption from some of the obligations imposed on the Gwalior State by the treaty of 1844.

In conferring these rewards upon the Maharaja, the Viceroy and Governor General addressed his Highness in the following words:—

"Maharaja of Gwalior,

"It is with no ordinary pleasure that I receive your Highness in this assembly, in the presence of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of many distinguished officers of the armies of India, of many high officers of the Civil Service and other English gentlemen, and before many loyal native subjects of the Queen.

"I am glad to receive your Highness at Agra. It was from Agra that a few days after the outbreak of rebellion, I received the news of your prompt and loyal tender to the Lieutenant-Governor, the lamented Mr. Colvin, of the services of the most trustworthy of your own personal guard.

"It was from Agra that twelve months later, when the brunt of the rebellion had fallen at last upon Gwalior, a great part of that army marched, which under Sir H. Rose drove back your enemies and re-seated you within 20 days in the palace of your capital.

"These were the opening and closing scenes of the rebellion in the neighbourhood of this city. During the intervening year and since that time you have earnestly supported the British Government with your whole strength, and in everything have shown yourself mindful of the ties which bind you to it.

"As the head of that Government I thank you heartily.

"I now make known to your Highness that, in remembrance of the services which you have rendered, and to increase your authority and dignity, land to the annual value of three lacs will be added to your territory; that the limitation now imposed upon the number of your infantry troops will be enlarged; that the arrears due from your Government on account of the assigned districts are remitted; and that henceforward no payment will be claimed from your Highness' Government when the proceeds of those districts fall short of the sum stipulated by the treaty of Gwalior.

"I have already told your Highness, that if unhappily lineal heirs shall fail you, the Government will see with pleasure your adoption of a successor according to the rules and traditions of your family. Your Highness and all your Highness' subjects may be sure that it is the earnest desire of the para-

mount power that the loyal and princely house of Sindhia shall be perpetuated and flourish.

"I expect, and I am sure that I shall not be disappointed in the expectation that your Highness will continue to apply all the energies of your Government, civil and military, to enforcing peace, and giving contentment in the country under your rule."

To the Maharaja of Jyepoor, the pergunnah of Kote-Kassim was given.

His Excellency announced this gift to the Maharaja in the following terms :—

"Maharaja of Jyepoor,

"The presence at this Durbar of yourself, a Prince sprung from the oldest and noblest families of Rajpootana, and a faithful and zealous feudatory of the British Crown is very gratifying to me.

"The territory of Jyepoor was less continuously harassed by the rebellion than many others, but occasions were not wanting to you in which to show your signal loyalty.

"When the rebel force approached your capital and called upon you to surrender the British officers in it, your answer was 'come and take them.'

"When the political agent was absent on distant duties, you gave a careful and considerate protection to his family.

"When opportunity offered you sent in safety to this city of Agra, under an escort of your own, fifty Christian lives.

"You have done all in your power to aid the British troops by keeping open the communications through your country.

"In recognition of these services I desire your acceptance of the pergunnah of Kote-Kassim, as an addition to your teritorry. It was lately an appanage of the King of Delhi, by whose treason and rebellion against the British power it has been forfeited. In adding it to your possessions, I feel certain that I place it for ever in loyal hands.

"I desire to take this opportunity of thanking your Highness and the Jyepoor Durbar for the faithful performance of its promises, and of the wishes of the British Government in steadily suppressing suttee within your territory, and in allowing no abuse of the right of sanctuary by murderers and robbers."

To the Maharajah of Kerowly a khillut of the value of twenty thousand rupees and remission of debts due to the British Government.

The Viceroy and Governor-General, in conferring these rewards upon the Maharajah, publicly thanked his Highness for the steady and active loyalty he evinced throughout the rebellion, especially in issuing a proclamation soon after the first disturbances broke out, declaring his own intention to adhere to the cause of the British Government, and calling upon his subjects to support him, in sending troops to assist in preserving order in British territory, and afterwards in rendering assistance to the Chief of Kotah at a critical juncture.

To the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur, a khillut of the value of twenty thousand rupees.

After investiture, the Viceroy and Governor-General addressed the Maha Rao Rajah in the following words :—

"Maha Rao Raja of Ulwur.

"You are welcome to this Durbar for your father's sake. There was no better ruler, and no more faithful feudatory of the Queen in Rajpootana than Bunnee Sing. In his last illness he sent his best troops to the support of the British Government, and many of them were killed in the discharge of that duty at no great distance from this city.

"I regret to think that he did not live to see their death avenged.

"Maha Rao, you are very young to be left alone, as the successor to the Ruler of an ancient State.

"I know that you have had bad advisers, and that you have been misled by them. But these men have been removed from you, and I now enjoin you to use the time which must elapse before you can begin to govern so as to show by your conduct that the Governor-General of India need not hesitate to recognize and support your authority when that time arrives.

"Walk in your father's footsteps, and you will be sure of that support.

"Guide yourself by the advice of the Governor General's Agent, Major Eden, and of the Political Agent, and receive the counsel which I have given to you in the friendly spirit in which it is spoken.

"The guns of your father's force which were lost shall be returned to the Ulwur State if possible; if not, I will send others."

To

To the Nawab of Tonk, a khillut of the value of twenty thousand rupees.

On investing the Nawab, the Viceroy and Governor General thanked his Highness for the aid he afforded to the British Government throughout the rebellion, and for his stout defence of the Fort and Town of Tonk against the rebel army under Tantia Topee. His Excellency also assured the Nawab, that the pergunnah of Nimbhera which passed during the disturbances into the hands of the Oodeypore State would shortly be restored to him.

To the Nawab of Jowra, a khillut of the value of twenty thousand rupees, an increase in his salute to 13 guns, and a remission of a part of his Highness' contribution towards the expense of the Malwa contingent.

The Viceroy and Governor-General thanked the Nawab for his steady attachment to the British Government, and for the exercise of his influence in supporting its authority in Malwa.

On investing the Maharajah of Dholpoor, with his dress of honour, the Viceroy and Governor-General thanked him for the services he had rendered at the commencement of the rebellion in saving the lives of Christian subjects of the Queen, and for his personal loyalty to the British Government on all occasions, but his Excellency exhorted the Maharajah to enforce his orders on the officers of his Durbar, and not to allow Dholpoor to become an asylum for criminals accused of committing heinous crimes in British territory.

Rewards were also conferred by his Excellency on the principal sirdars and ministers of the Native States who were most forward in carrying out the orders of their several chiefs for the support of the Queen's troops, and the maintenance of British authority.

To Rao Rajah Dinkur Rao Rughonath, dewan and first minister of the Maharajah of Sindhia, his Excellency addressed the following words:—

"Dewan Dinkur Rao,

"With the concurrence of your Sovereign and Master the Maharajah of Gwalior, I take this opportunity of testifying the appreciation by the Government of India of the services which you have rendered to his Highness and to the paramount power.

"You will receive a confiscated estate in or near to the Benares Division free of revenue in perpetuity, and yielding a rental of 5,000 rupees a year.

"I believe that seldom has a Ruler been served in troubled times by a more faithful, fearless, or able minister than yourself."

The following rewards were also given:—

To Baba Mohurgurh, Commander of the Maharaja Sindhia's troops, a khillut of the value of five thousand rupees, and confiscated lands with a yearly rental of rupees 2,000, free of revenue to Government in perpetuity.

To Baba Bulwunt Rao, Commandant of the Maharaja Sindhia's troops, a khillut of the value of five thousand rupees, and confiscated lands with a yearly rental of rupees 2,000, free of revenue to Government in perpetuity.

To Moulavi Mahommed Nasir Khan, Nazim of the Maharajah Sindhia's Adalut, a khillut of the value of five thousand rupees.

To Lala Sahib Sree Navas Gobind, the Vakeel of Maharajah Sindhia, a khillut of the value of three thousand rupees.

To Resaldar Kasim Ali Khan, a khillut of the value of two thousand and confiscated lands paying an annual revenue of rupees 200 a year to the Government.

To Thakoor Luchmun Sing, Minister of the Jyepoor State, a khillut of the value of three thousand rupees.

To Nawab Fyz Alee Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Jyepoor forces, a khillut of the value of two thousand five hundred rupees.

To Pundit Sheodeen, private secretary to the Maharaja of Jyepoor, a khillut of the value of two thousand five hundred rupees.

To Moulavi Mohinddeen Khan, Magistrate of Jyepoor, a khillut of the value of two thousand rupees.

To Bhopal Singh, an officer of the Jyepoor State, a khillut of the value of fifteen hundred rupees.

To Sobhay Singh, another officer of the Jyepoor State, a khillut of the value of one thousand rupees.

To Captain Jewun Ali, Commandant of Jyepoor Artillery, a khillut of the value of twelve hundred rupees.

To Chummun Lall Dass, an officer of the Jyepoor State, a khillut of the value of five hundred rupees.

To Thakoor Pertap Singh of Ludana in Jyepoor, a khillut of the value of twelve hundred rupees.

To Gunga Singh, vakeel of the Kerowly State, a khillut of the value of one thousand rupees.

To Thakoor Lukhdur Singh of Ulwur, a khillut of the value of three thousand rupees.

To Nawab Khan Jehan Khan, a relative of the Nawab of Jowrah, for his services at the siege of Delhi, a khillut of the value of fifteen hundred rupees.

To Raja Juswunt Rao Bahadur of Luckna, in zillah Etawah, a killut of the value of five thousand rupees, in addition to a jageer already granted to him.

After the concluding ceremonies, the Viceroy left his seat under a royal salute, accompanied by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Jyepoor having been conducted from the tent, the assembly broke up.

On Thursday the 1st December, the Viceroy and Governor-General accompanied by the Secretary and Under Secretary to the Government of India, and by the officers of his Excellency's personal staff, paid return visits to the several princes and chiefs in succession at their respective encampments.

His Excellency was met by the chiefs themselves and by their principal ministers in accordance with established custom, and was received at each encampment, both on arrival and departure, with a royal salute.

In each case the usual offerings were presented and accepted, and the customary ceremonies having been observed, his Excellency retired.

By order of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

No. 810.

Notification. Foreign Department.

Governor General's Camp, Meerut, the 24th December 1859.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General held a Durbar this day for the reception of the Maharajah of Punnah and the Chiefs and principal residents of the Meerut division of the North-western Provinces, and of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions of the territories included in the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

The under-mentioned chiefs and native gentlemen had private audiences of His Excellency:—

The Maharajah of Punnah.
The Chief of Patowdie.
The Chief of Loharoo,
The Chief of Dojanah.
Seth Luchmie Chund Rao Buhadoor.
The Nawab of Kurnal.

The Maharaja of Punnah received on arrival and departure a salute of 11 guns.

The Viceroy was pleased to inform the Maharajah that, in consideration of his loyalty to the British Government and of the services rendered by him during the rebellion, the British Government would, in the event of failure of direct heirs, recognise the privilege of adoption according to the ancient custom of the Punnah State.

Afterwards, the above-mentioned chiefs, and the other native chiefs and gentlemen, together with the principal civil and military officers of the station, being assembled in general Durbar, the Viceroy and Governor-General accompanied by the Right Honourable James Wilson, Fourth Ordinary Member of Council, entered and took his seat under a royal salute.

Each native chief and gentleman having been introduced to his Excellency and their customary tribute and offerings having been presented and accepted, khilluts were bestowed on all according to their rank.

The

The Maharajah of Punnah received as a reward for loyal services during the rebellion a khillut of the value of twenty thousand rupees (20,000) and the honour of an hereditary salute of 11 guns.

In announcing this reward the Viceroy expressed his regret that owing to the state of affairs in Bundlecund, the Maharajah was unable to attend the Durbar at Cawnpore, and that he should now have had the trouble of coming so far for the purpose, but his Excellency was glad to avail himself of the opportunity to thank the Maharajah publicly for his services, especially in saving the lives of Christian subjects of the Queen, and in giving assistance to Her Majesty's troops in the recent operations under Brigadier Wheler.

To other chiefs and gentlemen who had already been rewarded for their services to the British Government by the bestowal of titles, his Excellency presented the usual sunnuds of investiture.

After the customary concluding ceremonies, the Viceroy and Governor-General left his seat under a royal salute, and the assembly broke up.

In the afternoon, his Excellency, accompanied by the Secretary to the Government of India and by the officers of his Excellency's personal staff, paid a return visit to the Maharajah of Punnah.

His Excellency was met by the Maharajah at some distance from his Highness' residence, and received on arrival and departure a royal salute.

The usual offerings having been presented and accepted, and the customary ceremonies observed, his Excellency retired.

By order of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

KURNAL.

No. 176.

No. 29.

From the Secretary to Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, dated Lahore, the 1st April 1858.

(Political.)

SIR,

I AM directed to submit for the consideration of his Lordship the Governor-General of India, copies of a letter and its enclosures from the Officiating Commissioner of Delhi, No. 99, of the 24th ultimo, describing the valuable services rendered during the late disturbances by Nawab Ahmud Ali Khan of Kurnaul, and recommending that he may be rewarded for his loyalty and zeal in our cause.

2d. The services of the Nawab are certified by Mr. C. Le Bas, Colonel A. Becher, late Quarter-master General of the Army, Dr. G. Paton, Postmaster General, N.W.P., and Lieutenant Hughes, who commanded the 1st Punjab Cavalry at Kurnaul. They may be described briefly as follows:—

The Nawab freely placed at the disposal of the British Government all his resources, servants and establishments. His sowars were employed in patrolling duty. He mounted two old guns, and supplied one of them to Lieutenant Hughes, when that officer attacked the rebellious village of Bulleh. He procured provisions and supplies for all the British troops which passed through Kurnaul, and throughout he displayed confidence in our Government, and set a good example to the town and neighbourhood of Kurnaul.

3d. Before proposing a specific reward for the Nawab, I am to premise that in A. D. 1806, the pergunnah of Kurnaul, consisting of a number of villages yielding a revenue of 40,000 rupees per annum, was conferred by Lord Lake, in jagher, on three Mundul chiefs, named Mohomdee Khan, Ghyrut Ali Khan, and Ishuk Khan for their levies, with the proviso that after their death the lands should descend to their heirs subject to a fixed payment of 15,000 rupees of the current coin per annum in perpetuity. Nawab Ahmud Ali Khan is a lineal descendant of Mohomdee Khan. The villages comprised in the Kurnaul pergunnah have long since been divided into three shares by mutual

agreement among the descendants of the three original grantees. For his share, Ahmud Ali Khan, the Nawab, whose case is now being referred, holds twenty-four entire villages, besides a third share in four others, which are held in common by the co-sharers. His lands are assessed at present at 24,000 rupees, on which he pays a quit rent to Government of rupees 5,000, being a third share of the fixed payment of 15,000 rupees alluded to in the patent granted by Lord Lake. The Commissioner recommends that the above quit rent of 5,000 rupees may be remitted to the Nawab for his life and to his male issue after his demise for their joint lives, and further, that a house confiscated from a father-in-law of the ex-King of Delhi may be bestowed upon him and his heirs. The Chief Commissioner, however, recommends the remission of the quit rent of 5,000 rupees for the life of the Nawab, and that of his male issue for one generation. This would seem to be an ample reward for the Nawab's services. The Chief Commissioner has no objection to the gift of a house in Delhi as proposed, should Government be disposed to grant one. As a rule, however, the Chief Commissioner would prefer that the real property which may be confiscated in Delhi should be reserved for the sake of forming a fund for compensating the losses suffered by Europeans during the disturbances there. The formation of this fund has, however, been made the subject of a separate reference.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) Edward Paske,
Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

No. 99.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Delhi, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, dated March 24th, 1858.

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner the loyal and meritorious conduct of the Nawab of Kurnal, Ahmed Ali Khan, with a view to some signal and substantial recognition of his services during the past eventful year on the part of Government being conferred upon him.

2d. The faithful conduct of the Nawab throughout the siege of Delhi, has already been brought to the favourable notice of the Government by Mr. Le Bas who, during that period, was in charge of the Kurnaul pergunnah. I enclose a copy of a paragraph 45. from a memoir by that officer, relative to the occurrences which came under his special notice while so employed. This, however, has already been submitted to Government, and a copy has also, I believe, been forwarded by Mr. Le Bas for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

The Supreme Government have, in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-western Provinces, No. 97, dated 15th January, 1858, acknowledged that their thanks are due to the Nawab of Kurnal, Ahmed Ali Khan, for the good services rendered by him.

3d. As however the Nawab is entitled, in my opinion, to some more tangible recognition of his services than is conveyed in the mere tender of the thanks of Government, I have deemed it advisable to address Mr. Le Bas who, from having been with the Nawab at Kurnal from the commencement of the mutiny until after the fall of Delhi, had every opportunity of ascertaining the Nawab's views, and the best mode of rewarding him for his fidelity, and beg to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, a copy of an extract from that officer's reply to my communication. Mr. Le Bas recommends that the Nawab's share of rent of istumrardaree should be remitted during his life and his male children.

4th. I annex a translation of the original sunnud or deed of grant, signed and sealed by the Right Honourable Lord Lake in favour of Mahumdee Khan, Ghyrut Alee Khan, and Ishak Khan, dated the 9th of April 1856. By this sunnud the villages comprised within the pergunnah of Kurnal, were conferred in jagheer upon the above parties for the term of their natural lives from the beginning of the year 1214 Fuslie, and after their demise to the heirs of the above-mentioned persons in istumrar on condition of their paying for the same annual rent of 15,000 rupees of the current coin.

5th.

5th. The villages comprised within the Pergunnah have been long since, by mutual arrangement, divided into three shares, and distributed among the descendants of the original grantees, according to their ancestral holdings.

6th. The Nawab is the lineal descendant of Mohumdee Khan, one of the original grantees, and, as such, holds twenty-four entire villages, and a third share of four other villages held in common by all the co-sharers altogether assessed at the last settlement at rupees 24,301 in the aggregate, the Nawab paying thereon a quit rent of rupees 5,000, being a third share of the istumrar payment of rupees 15,000 above mentioned.

7th. Concurring as I do with Mr. Le Bas in the propriety of the reward, I beg to recommend that the above quit rent of rupees 5,000 per annum may be remitted to the Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan for his life, and to his lawfully begotten male issue after his decease for the term of their joint natural lives.

8th. Should it be deemed advisable to bestow any further reward upon the Nawab in consideration of his most loyal and meritorious services in the shape of one of the confiscated houses of rebels in the city of Delhie, I would recommend that the house of Ahmud Kuli Khan, lately deceased, father of the Begum Zeemut Mahul, valued at rupees 6,000, may be conferred upon him and his family as a lasting mark of the appreciation entertained by Government of the good services rendered by the Nawab during a time of difficulty and general disaffection.

9th. In conclusion, I beg to annex copies of three or four letters from the Quarter-master General of the Army and other British officers, testifying to the Nawab's important services during the siege of Delhi.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. B. Saunders,
Officiating Commissioner.

Extract Para. 45 from a Memoir by Mr. Le Bas, dated the 3d November 1857.

Para 45. Among these the Nawab of Kurnal, Ahomed Ali Khan, is the most conspicuous from first to last the Nawab was with us, heart and soul. He believed in us, and had the most thorough contempt for the mock royal family at Delhi, and this contempt he always expressed in the most open and uncompromising manner, whatever the place and whatever the audience might be. His servants, his establishment, his whole means and resources, were freely offered to the Government. His sowars were as much engaged in guarding the station, patrolling the road, &c. &c., as if they had been in Government pay. He mounted two old guns (having previously consulted me on the subject), and when artillery was wanted at Bulleh one of his guns was sent. To him I intrusted the duty of providing supplies for the troops which passed through Kurnal, and I think the officers will testify that the *rusud* was always ready, and that they never had reason to complain. In short, the Nawab did excellent service as a thoroughly good and loyal subject, and I consider that the Government are under great obligation to him. He has received a letter of thanks from my lamented friend the late Mr. Greathed.

From C. T. Le Bas, Esq., Judge of Delhi, to C. B. Saunders, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Delhi.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 9th of February last (No. 8.) and enclosures.

2d. With regard to Ahmed Ali Khan, the Nawab of Kurnal, I consider that the Government are under very great obligations to him. I think his share of the rent of the *Istumrarduree* should be remitted during his life, and his male children's. I would also present him with a handsome sum of money (say 10,000 or 12,000 rupees); for I know he went to great expense in entertaining and equipping extra sowars, which sowars were always at the entire disposal of Government.

Lastly, I would bestow upon him one of the confiscated houses belonging to the rebels in Delhie, which mark of favour, I know, would be very gratifying to him.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) C. T. Le Bas,
Judge of Delhi.

Translation of a Sunnud signed and sealed by the Right Hon. Lord Lake in favour of Mahomdee Khan, Ghyut Alee Khan, and Ishak Khan, written 9th April 1806.

Be it known to the present and future Mutsuddies of the Pergunnah of Kurnaul, in the sobah of Shahjehanabad, that the village of the pergunnah of Kurnal, to the amount of 40,000 rupees, have been granted in jagheer to Mohomdee Khan Ghyrut Alie Khan and Ihuk Khan Mundul for the term of their natural lives, from the beginning of the year 1214 Fuslee, with the exception of the *established* mafees, sairs, jagheers, salanas, youneeas, and poonerts; and as the aforesaid persons have never been wanting in their duty to the British Government, his Lordship has been therefore graciously pleased, from the regard which he entertains for their good conduct, to grant the above-mentioned villages, with the exception of the established mafees, sairs, &c. &c., to the heirs of the above-mentioned persons, to be holden by them after their decease in istumrar, on condition of paying for the same an annual rent of 15,000 rupees of the current coin.

My dear Nawab, Kurnal, September 21st, 1857.

The mutineers being all killed or driven out of Delhi, and the whole city being in the hands of the British Government, I write at once to thank you for the very great assistance which you have afforded to me. What I should have done without you I really do not know. You made arrangements about supplies of all sorts for the troops passing through this place. Through you I have been able to procure a variety of articles occasionally required by the officers in camp before Delhi. Your sowars patrolled the station when we had few or no troops here. One of your guns was sent out to the insurgent village of Bulleh, when Major Hughes, who was operating against the village, sent to me to say that he could do nothing without artillery. In short, all your resources have been placed at my disposal. I consider that the Government are under great obligation to you, and shall take care that your admirable conduct is brought to the notice of the authorities.

You have often admired my bay Australian mare. I hope you will do me the favour to accept her as a memorial of my sojourn here during which time Delhi was held by the mutineers, besieged, and finally taken by the British troops. Probably I shall not stay here very long now. When I go I shall have the pleasure of sending the mare to your stables.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) C. Le Bas.

To the Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan, Bahadoor Kurnaul.

My dear Nawab,

As I am going to England, I cannot leave this part of the country without expressing to you my opinion of the valuable services rendered by you to the Government, and to the army before Delhi in particular, during the whole period of our siege operations, or from the first commencement of the disturbances in the North-Western Provinces to the present time. Your own exertions, as well as those of your son, have been incessant and most successful in anticipating and providing for every requirement both by officers and men at Kurnaul and throughout your district. How ably you kept the peace in your town and district as well as by the aid of your troops, affording most opportune and valuable assistance, are fully known to and appreciated by the local authorities,

authorities, and I sincerely trust will be acknowledged and rewarded by the Government of India. I have had the pleasure of your acquaintance ever since I came to India, now nearly 25 years ago, and have always received the greatest civility and kindness from you when opportunity offered, and I sincerely hope to meet you again when I return and to find your health and prosperity improved.

Believe me to be, &c.
(Signed) A. BECHER,
Quarter-Master General.

The Nawab of Kurnaul sent me one of his guns and a small party of cavalry when I required re-inforcement with which to attack the village of Bullah, and the detachment did good service.

The place was destroyed by us; but without guns or regular infantry we could not have taken it.

Since my regiment has been halted here we have received every civility from the Nawab.

Camp Kurnaul,
The 20th July 1857.

(Signed) J. HUGHES,
Lieutenant Commanding
1st Punjab Cavalry.

Kurnaul, the 20th February 1858.

Nawab Ahmud Ali Khan.

DEAR NAWAB,

I HAVE much pleasure in stating that during visits to Kurnaul in May, June, November, December, and January, I have had reason to observe with much satisfaction how openly and fearlessly you have shown your loyalty and fidelity to the Government, and how much you have rendered valuable aid on all occasions. I shall always be glad to hear of your prosperity and well-being.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) G. PATON.

No. 1341.

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab; dated Allahabad, the 24th May 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter dated the 1st ultimo, No. 29, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Delhi, with enclosures, recommending that Nawab Ahmud Ali, Khan of Kurnaul, should be rewarded by Government for his valuable services during the late disturbances.

2. In reply, I am directed to observe that the Right Honourable the Governor-General objects to the grant of a confiscated house at Delhi to the Nawab as suggested by the Commissioner; but his Lordship is of opinion that the liberality of the Government in the acknowledgment of the Nawab's service should be as unstinted as the Nawab's support and assistance have been unhesitating.

3. The Nawab's services have been most valuable, as testified by all officers, both civil and military, who have had an opportunity of forming a judgment on the subject. From the first the Nawab openly and fearlessly espoused the cause of the British Government, and his acts have been in accordance with his professions. He neither spared personal exertions nor withheld material aid, but he freely placed all his establishments, and all his resources at our disposal—conduct such as this calls for marked recognition.

4. The Governor-General therefore is pleased to direct that the quit rent of rupees 5,000 now paid by the Nawab, be remitted to him and the heirs male

of his body lawfully begotten in perpetuity, and that a khillut of rupees 10,000 be conferred upon him in as public and honourable a manner as possible, and his Lordship also requests that you will deliver to the Nawab the accompanying sunnud (bearing the Governor-General's seal and signature), acknowledging the conspicuous loyalty of his conduct, and the value of the British Government, and reciting the reward conferred upon him on those grounds.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.

THE NEWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.

No. 27 A.

Foreign Department, Camp, Meerut,
the 26th December 1859.

The Governor-General of India to the Secretary of State for India.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information the accompanying papers, relative to the conduct of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal during the Sonthal rebellion in 1855, and during the mutiny of the native troops of the Bengal army in 1857.

2. I beg to refer you to the letter addressed by me to his Highness for the rewards bestowed on him for the active and zealous support which he rendered to the Government on both these occasions.

3. The title of Rajah Bahadoor has been conferred on his Highness Dewan Rao Prosunno Narain Deb Bahadoor, in recognition of the ability and zeal with which he co-operated, under his Highness' direction, with the officers of Government in restoring and maintaining tranquillity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CANNING.

No. 2,460.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal; dated Allahabad, the 28th July 1858.

(Foreign Department.)

SIR,

THE Right Honourable the Governor-General is aware that the Nawab Nazim of Bengal acted throughout the anxious period of 1857 in a spirit of praiseworthy loyalty, and evinced in various ways his readiness to aid the local authorities of Berhampore in the preservation of order.

2. His Lordship would nevertheless be glad to receive from the Government of Bengal a report showing in full detail the services rendered by the Newab or under his directions, and the particular occasions on which his Highness assisted the local officers in their endeavours to enforce their authority and maintain tranquillity in Berhampore and its vicinity.

3. The Governor-General requests that, in submitting the report now called for, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor will have the goodness to state whether, in his opinion, it would be expedient to confer upon the Newab Nazim some mark of the favour of Government in recognition of his loyalty, and having regard to the position in which his Highness placed himself by his acts in 1853, what the nature and extent of any such reward should be.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.

No. 3716.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with the Governor-General; dated Fort William, 25th September 1858.

(Judicial.)

Sir,

In compliance with the requisition contained in your Letter, No. 2,460, dated the 28th July last, I am directed to forward for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the accompanying copy of a Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the services rendered by his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, and containing an expression of his Honour's opinion, as to whether it would be expedient to confer upon his Highness some mark of the favour of Government in recognition of his loyalty, and what the extent and nature of any such reward should be.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. R. Young,
Secretary to Government, Bengal.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Services of his Highness the Nawab Nazim.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General has directed me to report in "full detail the services "rendered by the Nawab Nazim, or under his direction, "and the particular occasions in which his Highness assisted the local officers "in their endeavours to enforce their authority and maintain tranquillity in "Berhampore and its vicinity."

2. These services have been rendered on two occasions; first, on the occasion of the Santal rebellion in 1855, and secondly, on the occasion of the mutiny of 1857.

3. The following are the detailed circumstances belonging to the first of these occasions.

Judl Pro 19th July /55, No 34, 4th October, Nos 90 1.

4. On the 10th July 1855, when disturbances broke out in the northern part of the Moorshedabad district, the Nawab Nazim lent to the magistrate of that district some of his light and fast boats to convey that officer and his establishment to the scene of the disturbance (expressing at the same time a desire to place all his resources at the disposal of the local authorities).

5. Twenty of his troopers were sent to accompany the magistrate, and thirty of his elephants to convey the camp equipage and ammunition of the right wing of the 7th Native Infantry, which had been ordered to proceed by forced marches to the disturbed district.

6. The magistrate having reported to the agent on the 11th July that rebels were in great force, his Highness at once sent 100 of his sepoys to the former officer.

7. His Highness likewise supplied 124 stand of arms to the European soldiers of the recruit depôt, at Berhampore.

8. The citizens of Moorshedabad having been alarmed by false rumours to the effect that the rebels were advancing in large numbers, to plunder the city, his Highness sent his officers to give them confidence; sent 50 sepoys to assist the police, and ordered the rest of his troops (350 men) to hold themselves in readiness to aid the authorities, if necessary.

9. On Mr. Bidwell assuming charge of his duties as special commissioner, he asked for more elephants, whereupon his Highness lent not only the remainder of his own animals, but also some of those of his relatives, in all fifty-seven in number.

10. The troopers above alluded to subsequently accompanied the right wing of the 7th N. I. in their several operations.

11. The hundred sepoys first marched to Mohutpore, thence to Ponkour Kudumsar and Palichat, and had altogether served for a month and twenty-two days when they were withdrawn by Mr. Bidwell.

Judl. Pro. 14th February /56, Nos. 23/7.

12. Of the elephants some appear to have been retained for short periods, but twenty-seven remained with the troops at different places till about the end of January 1856, and were returned after the Santal field force was broken up.

13. The acknowledgments of the Government for the above services were conveyed to the Nawab Nazim through the agent, Colonel Macgregor, first on the 14th July, and then again on the 28th September 1855, and in the mean time the magistrate of Moorshedabad also thanked his Highness in a letter dated 9th August 1855.

14. The details of the second occasion are as follows :—

Letter from Agent Govr. Genl. Moorshedabad, No 63, dated 25th June 1857.
Do to the Secy. Govt. of India, Mily Dept., No. 743, dated 30th June 1857.
Do. from Offg Magte. of Moorshedabad, No. 598, dated 27th June 1857.

15. When a detachment of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, under the command of Captain Francis, was sent to Berhampore in June 1857, his Highness assisted Government by lending forty-five elephants and all his camels for the conveyance of the detachment from Allatollee Ghaut to Berhampore.

16. A detachment of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment, under the command of Captain Tisdall, was also sent up to Berhampore during the same month. His Highness sent down thirteen pairs of his carriage horses to enable this party to reach its destination.

17. On the 21st June, when his Highness was under the impression that the two native regiments at Berhampore had mutinied, and when there was a general excitement at Moorshedabad caused by the same impression, he at once made all his preparations for resisting the supposed mutineers in case they went to Moorshedabad, and also took measures to prevent any rising in the city, co-operating with the magistrate with promptitude and zeal for that purpose.

18. While reporting the above services, the agent, Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, C.B., stated: "It is with great pleasure that I have observed that "his Highness has always been most anxious to render every assistance in "his power to the British Government on any emergency."

* From Sec. Govt. of India, Mil. Dept., No. 81, dated 3d August, 1857.
To Agent, Governor General, Moorshedabad, No. 1575, dated 4th Aug. 1857.

19. For the assistance rendered by his Highness in the above instances, the thanks of the Governor-General in Council were conveyed in the letters marginally noted.*

Para. 1 of the enclosure of the Nuddeah Commissioner's Letter, No 78 ct. dated 13th August 1857.
Letter from Agent, Gov.-Gen. Moorshedabad No. 94, dated 6th October 1857.
Do. to do., No 3,221, dated 21st do.

20. On the occasion of the magistrate of Moorshedabad undertaking the task of disarming that city in the early part of August 1857, after the troops at Berhampore had been disarmed, the agent to the Governor-General requested the Nawab Nazim to disarm his disciplined troops, who were men of the same kind as those of the regiments that had mutinied. His Highness most readily and cheerfully gave the order for disarming, and it was promptly and effectually carried out by the Nizamut Dewan, who sent the arms to Berhampore through the agent. The Government of Bengal gave credit for this to both the agent and the Nawab The measure produced so excellent an effect that the magistrate accomplished his difficult task without resistance, and without the aid of European troops.

Letter from Agent, Governor General, Moorshedabad, No. 93, dated 6th October, 1857
Do. to do., No. 3,163, dated, 19th do.

21. In September 1857, Colonel Macgregor had occcasion, under orders from Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., to despatch 20,000 rounds of service musket cartridges, with a due proportion of percussion caps, to Darjeeling via Kishengunge. The colonel did not deem it advisable to entrust the ammunition to any guard from either of the regiments at Berhampore, and he accordingly asked the Nawab Nazim for a guard, when his Highness furnished a party of his own followers, consisting of sixteen confidential men, who safely escorted the stores and delivered them to the deputy magistrate at Kishengunge. The men were rewarded by the Government with presents to the amount of seventy rupees. Two nizamut bouleahs appear to have been used on this occasion.

22. In

22. In September 1857, the civil authorities were directed to procure elephants from the zemindars and others in their several districts for use in the military operations which were then about to be undertaken. Colonel Macgregor having communicated with the Nawab Nazim on the subject, his Highness placed 25 of his elephants at the disposal of Government, intimating at the same time that he could not consent to take compensation should any of the animals die in the public service as offered by Government, and that besides elephants, he would be happy to offer any other aid that it was in his power to give, if required.

Letter to Agent, Governor-General, Moorshedabad, No. 2,826, dated 28th September 1857.
Letter from Agent, Governor-General, Moorshedabad, No. 95, dated 9th October 1857, with enclosure.
Letter to Agent, Governor-General, Moorshedabad, No 2,356, dated 20th October 1857
Letter from Agent, Governor-General, Moorshedabad, No. 106, dated 29th October 1857.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks were conveyed to his Highness on this occasion.

Letter from Agent, Governor-General, Moorshedabad, No 101, dated 14th October 1857.
Letter to Agent, Governor-General, Mooshedabad, No 3,236, dated 21st October 1857.
Letter from Agent, Governor-General, Moorshedabad No 110 dated 3rd November 1857
Letter to Agent, Governor-General, Moorshedabad, No 3,708, dated 10th November 1857

24. Two of the Nawab's relatives lent two elephants each.

25. In October 1857, Captain Chapman of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, who had selected 70 horses at Berhampore for his corps out of those belonging to the dismounted men of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, required a guard from the Nizamut troops to protect the cattle on their way to Soorie, the Nawab Nazim readily complied with Colonel Macgregor's request for the guard, by ordering a party of one havildar, one naik, and 24 men. The guard behaved well, and performed their duty in a satisfactory manner, but suffered some pecuniary loss by an accident in crossing the Bhagirutty, they were, therefore, allowed a present of 100 rupees. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor were also conveyed to the Nawab Nazim for furnishing the guard.

Letter from Agent, Governor-General, Moorshedabad, No 104, dated 22d October 1857
Letter to Agent, Governor-General Moorshedabad, No. 3,481, dated 2nd November 1857

26. Again in December 1857, another detachment of the Nawab's troops, consisting of the adjutant (Mr. Ryan), one subadar, and 40 sepoys, was allowed to escort a large number of the Government horses of the 11th Irregulars, selected by Captain Pester of the 63rd N. I. to Raneegunge. These guards also satisfactorily performed their duty, and were rewarded with a sum of 150 rupees.

Letter from A Pigou, Esq., in charge of the Office of Agent, Governor-General, Moorshedabad, No 126 dated 19th December 1857.
Letter to A Pigou, Esq, in charge of the Office of Agent Governor-General, Moorshedabad, No. 4,810, dated 30th December 1857

27. During the same month his Highness also assisted the progress to Berhampore of the party of 20 sailors under Captain Smart, sent to that station, by lending his elephants and servants to bring them up.

28. For the assistance rendered on the last two occasions, the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments were again conveyed to the Nawab Nazim through Mr. A. Pigou.

29. The Nawab Nazim readily lent his house at Allipore for the accommodation of refugees from the North-western Provinces, and it was largely taken advantage of.

30. I am further directed to state whether, in my opinion, it would be expedient to confer upon the Nawab Nazim some mark of the favour of Government, in recognition of his loyalty, and having regard to the position in which his Highness placed himself by his acts in 1853, what the nature and extent of any such reward should be.

31. Upon the first question, I gladly give an affirmative opinion. I think it is expedient to confer on the Nawab a mark of the favour of Government.

32. Upon the second question which relates to the manner of rewarding the Nawab Nazim, with reference particularly to the position in which he has placed himself by his conduct in regard to the murder committed in his camp in 1853, I submit the following remarks.

33. I understand the allusion to the case of 1853, to impart a disposition on the part of the Right Honourable the Governor-General to mitigate or altogether annul the punishments then inflicted on the Nawab, for his very culpable conduct in regard to that atrocious murder. Those punishments were the following:—

(1) His salute was reduced from 19 guns to 13.
(2) The expense of all his future sporting excursions is to be defrayed by the Nawab himself, and not as heretofore by the Nizamut fund.
(3) On all such future excursions, the Nawab is to be accompanied by a responsible police officer.
(4) An Act was passed (Act 27 of 1854) to repeal previous laws regarding the legal position of the Nawab and his family, relatively to the Courts of Law, and "to make better provision for the execution of process within the precincts of the palace of the Nazim at Moorshedabad."

34. All these several inflictions have been severely felt by the Nawab Nazim, and especially the first and the last. Regarding last, his Highness, a special remonstrance as to "the extreme degradation," he would suffer if the Act were passed.

35. Although I consider that the Nawab fully merited these punishments, I may say at once that I think it will now be on the whole right, as an act of grace and favour, to remit the punishment under the three first heads. As regards that under the fourth head, some explanation seems to be required to show exactly how Act 27 of 1851 affected the Nawab, for he seems to me to have misunderstood its operation.

36. Before the Act in question was passed, it was incumbent on all Courts of Civil Justice (provided neither party to the suit objected to it) to refer to the judgment of the Nawab, or to any person he might appoint for that purpose, any suit in which both parties were servants or relations of the Nawab, or widows, or female descendants of former Nazims. And if only the defendants were servants, or relations of the Nawab, then it was at the option of the court so to refer the suit, provided, as before, that neither party should object to that course.

37 This privilege was abrogated by the new Act. It was however stated in the course of the correspondence that the foregoing rule, though law under section 10, regulation 16, 1793, had been obsolete in practice since 1843.

38. Before the new Act passed there were two laws which prescribed the manner in which the Nawab and his family were to be addressed by officers of Government in written communications. These were repealed by the new Act.

39. Lastly, it was laid down by the law previous to the new Act, that civil suits for or against the Nawab should be conducted or defended by the agent to the Governor-General, and all process of suit or execution be issued in the name of the agent. Also, that no security in regard of such suits should be required of the Nawab, nor any attachment issue against the Nawab or against the agent.

40. This was repealed by the new Act, and the Nawab placed in regard to civil suits on the same footing as other members of the community; but it was further provided, that all civil process, within the precincts of the Nawab's palace at Moorshedabad, should be executed through the agent, and this in practice left the case in most respects as it was before, except that the name of the Nawab might now be used instead of the name of the agent; and as an Act had been passed in 1853, to enable the civil courts to summon and to take the depositions of plaintiffs and defendants at their discretion, this alteration made by the Nawab Nazim liable to be summoned and examined in any case in which he might be plaintiff or defendant, which before he was not, the agent being formerly interposed between the Nawab and the actual operation of the civil court. But the Nawab was always liable to be summoned as a witness, both before and after the passing of the new Act, and of this he seems hardly to be aware.

41 The

41. The precincts of the palace are directed to be defined, and have been defined by the Local Government.

42. In matters belonging to the criminal courts, the nawab was by the law, before the Act of 1854, on the same footing as other persons; but it was the practice to cause criminal process to be served within the precincts of the palace, through the agent.

43. The new Act made this the law, giving to criminal courts discretion to serve process within the said precincts, either directly or through the intervention of the agent.

44. The new Act then, though loudly complained of before and since its enactment, did not in fact make so much difference in the position of the nawab as has been supposed. What it did was,—

1. To repeal an obsolete law (Sec. 10, Regulation XVI., 1793).
2. To leave the addresses of letters to custom and courtesy.
3. To make a change as to civil suits which only so far affected the nawab as, in addition to his previous liability to be at any time summoned at a witness, to make him liable to be summoned and examined whenever he might be a party in a civil suit.
4. To make that the law regarding criminal procedure which had formerly been the practice.

45. There have been two complaints of grievances supposed to be occasioned by the new Act;—one in January 1857, to the effect that the principal sudder ameer had summoned the nawab nazim himself as a plaintiff to his court, and had issued a commission to examine as a witness his relative Ameer Oonissa Begum; and one in August 1858, to the effect that a commission had been issued to examine several of the begums as witnesses. And although a good deal is said about the summoning of the nawab himself, it is evident that the commission to examine the begums is considered the greater misfortune.

46. But the law under which this particular grievance occurs is not the law of 1854, passed in consequence of the nawab nazim's delinquency, but is part of the general law of the land, and has, with small modifications, been in force since 1793.

47. Therefore the repeal of Act 27 of 1854, for which the nawab nazim has expressed his anxiety, though it would prevent the nawab from being summoned as a plaintiff or defendant, would not prevent his being summoned as a witness, neither would it prevent the issue of commissions to examine the begums; and as I see no good object to be gained by repealing the law in question, which appears to me an act of sound justice and policy, independently altogether of the occasion on which it was enacted, I am unable to recommend its repeal.

48. The question still remains, whether the specific grievance of which the nawab complains, of being himself liable to be summoned as a witness (or a party), and of commissions being issued to examine the Begums as witnesses, shall be considered with a view to a remedy.

49. The law on the subject, by which all former laws are repealed, amended, or consolidated, is Act 19 of 1853, and it was by this law that parties to civil suits were first made competent and liable to be called as witnesses in their own cases, at the discretion of the court.

50. But that law continued to women the same privilege as had been secured for them by Regulation IV. of 1793; providing that, when the court should be of opinion that justice required it, they should be examined by commission, with due regard to the custom and usage of the country; and the only difference between the law of 1793 and that of 1853 in this respect is, that the former gave no discretion to the court as to the taking the evidence of such witnesses when required by a party to the suit, and it directed that the commission should issue to "three creditable women," while the later law gives a discretion to the court as to the issue of a commission, and allows the commission to issue to "any officer of the court or other person."

51. As regards the ladies of his house, therefore, the nawab nazim can hardly be said to be under any greater disadvantage than he has always been; and I can see no reason for altering the law in this behalf, and for enacting that the evidence of ladies of rank should never be taken at all in any way, which is what the nawab would seem to wish to have done.

52. As to the nawab himself, it is recommended by the late and present agent that his evidence should always be taken by commission, in order to meet the almost inextinguishable prejudice of the natives against appearing as witnesses in a court of justice.

53. It is to be considered, however, that the absence of exemption from this duty of which the nawab nazim complains is not owing to any new rule. No such exemption has at any time been allowed to men of any rank by our law, although women of rank have been exempted from personal appearance.

54. The subject was discussed with the Sudder Court in 1857, in consequence of certain communications from the Home Government. And it was made clear that if it were thought fit that any individuals or classes should be exempted from personal attendance as witnesses in our courts, it must be effected by alteration of the existing law, and could be brought about in no other manner.

Whatever then may be said in favour of any general alteration of the law in this respect (and I confess I think it would be the better for alteration), it seems unlikely that the Right Honourable the Governor-General would propose to do it on this particular occasion, and by way of reward for an individual instance of loyalty.

As connected, therefore, with the position to which his Highness has been reduced in consequence of the occurrence of 1853, I do not see that anything can properly be done beyond what I have already recommended. At the same time pains may be taken to explain to his Highness that the repeal of Act 27 of 1854 would not produce all the effects he supposes, and would have other consequences which are not thought desirable.

I would further submit my opinion, that if this be done, and the nawab nazim again assured of the personal appreciation of his services by the Right Honourable the Governor General, a sufficient reward will be conferred on his Highness, and one that will probably give him full gratification and satisfaction. His Highness might perhaps be also reminded that two concessions have recently been made to him by the Supreme Government, expressly on the ground of his loyal conduct, and such concessions as would hardly have been allowed on any other grounds;—one, regarding the arrangements consequent on the death of Ameer Oonnissa Begum; the other regarding the large expenditure allowed for the building of the nawab's private apartments.

(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY.

No. 8195.

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal; dated Fort William, 7th October 1859.

(Foreign Department.)

SIR,

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter, No. 3716*, inclosing a minute by the late lieutenant-governor relative to the conduct of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal during the rebellion, and to the reward which should be conferred on his Highness.

* Dated 25th September 1858.

2. His Excellency in Council agrees generally in the views expressed in that minute, both as to the faithful services of the nawab nazim and the manner in which the high sense which the Government entertains of those services can best be shown.

3. Already, when the newab nazim was recently in Calcutta, the Governor-General in Council so far particularly assented to the recommendation of the Government of Bengal as to give his Highness a salute of 19 guns on his departure from the presidency, and his Excellency in Council has now much pleasure in formally declaring that his Highness is entitled to a salute of that number of guns on all future occasions.

4. The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to annul so much of the orders of the Government of India, dated the 8th December 1856, as requires that when the newab nazim may leave Moorshedabad, his camp shall be accompanied by a responsible officer of police on the part of the Government,

Government, and to direct that the practice under which, previous to 1854, the expense of his Highness' hunting excursions was defrayed from the nizamut fund shall be revived.

5. These concessions, together with others, which have lately been made to the nawab in consideration of his loyal conduct, will satisfy his Highness of the high estimation in which his services are held, and of the sincere and effective desire of the Governor-General in Council to mark his appreciation of them.

6. His Excellency in Council cannot consent to make any alteration in the law as it stands, but he desires that, with the permission of the lieutenant-governor, it may carefully be explained to the nawab, as set forth in Mr. Halliday's minute, that the repeal of Act No. 27 of 1854 would not produce all the effects his Highness supposes, and would have other undesirable consequences.

7. With reference to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter, No. 2149, of the 14th July 1858, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council has now been pleased to confer on Rae Prosunno Narain Deb, the nawab nazim's dewan, the title of Rajah Buhadoor. The usual sunnud will follow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.

The Governor-General of India to his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal.

My Friend,

In consequence of your numerous and valuable services rendered to the British Government during the Santal rebellion in 1855, and at the more serious crisis which followed the mutiny of the native troops of the Bengal army in 1857, services which are well known to all, and for which your Highness has from time to time received the thanks of the Government, as well as recognitions of a more public and permanent kind, I consulted the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as to what special mark of the favour of the Government it would be expedient to confer on your Highness, so that it might be manifest to all men that your Highness' loyal services and faithful attachment to the British Government are duly appreciated, and that the Government is not unmindful of the good offices rendered by your Highness in a season of trouble.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has laid before me in a minute a complete record of all that your Highness and your Highness' servants did on these two occasions; and this minute, recorded in the archives of the Government, will serve as a perpetual remembrance of your Highness' active and zealous support, and of the firm friendship which exists between your Highness and the British Government.

My friend, I have read this record of your Highness' friendly acts with the most lively satisfaction, and, entirely agreeing in the views expressed by the lieutenant-governor, I have directed that your Highness shall henceforth always receive a salute of 19 guns, and that certain rules which are now in force as regards your Highness' recreations shall be wholly removed.

By these and other tokens of favour which your Highness has received in consideration of your loyal services your Highness will be satisfied of the high estimation in which those services are held, and of my sincere desire to mark my appreciation of them.

With regard to the wish which has been expressed by your Highness that the provisions of Act No. 27 of 1854 should be modified, I have requested the lieutenant-governor to explain carefully to your Highness that there are insuperable objections of a general nature to this course, and that the effect of repealing the Act would not be so advantageous to your Highness as you have been led to suppose.

I have only to add, in conclusion, that, on the recommendation of the agent and of the lieutenant-governor, I have had the pleasure of conferring upon

your Highness' dewan, Raie Prosuno Narain Deb Bahadoor, the title of Rajah Bahadoor, in recognition of the ability and zeal with which, under your Highness' direction, he co-operated with the British authorities to restore and maintain tranquillity on both the occasions above referred to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CANNING.

THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA.

No. 64 of 1858.

The Court of Directors to the Government of India; dated 1st September 1858.

Political Department.

1. OUR Despatches to your Government, dated the 28th of July, No. 36, and to the Government of Bombay, dated 1st September 1858, No. 29, will have prepared you for the expression of our satisfaction at the perusal of the papers communicated to us by the Secret Committee respecting the remission to his Highness the Guicowar of the annual payment of three lakhs of rupees made by him for the support of the Guzerat Irregular Horse.

2. In the latter of these despatches, adverting to the good feeling evinced by the Guicowar during the recent disturbances in many parts of India, we suggested, as a mark of the friendship of the British Government, that this payment should be remitted. We are gratified now to learn from the papers since laid before us that this suggestion has been anticipated, and that you have authorized Sir Richmond Shakespear to intimate to the Guicowar your willingness to exempt his Highness from the future payment of that sum.

3. This payment has now been made by the Guicowar ever since the year 1841. It was imposed upon him to mark the displeasure of the British Government at certain violations of engagements, which had in fact vitiated the treaty of 1817. We do not think it necessary to advert further to circumstances of a painful nature which occurred during the lifetime of a predecessor of the present Guicowar. The burden has always been peculiarly obnoxious to the Baroda government; and its removal will doubtless be grateful to him in a degree more than proportionate to the pecuniary relief.

4. We have little doubt that as the Guicowar has always recognized the advantage of maintaining at its present strength of 3,000 men the contingent force supported by him, and as his finances will now be relieved to the considerable extent above mentioned, he will cheerfully forego his intention of availing himself of the right which he possessed, under the arrangement made by Sir James Carnac, of reducing that contingent to the number of 1,500. But we do not intend you to urge this point, should his Highness evince any reluctance to revise the arrangement.

5. You will not fail to communicate to his Highness the very great gratification which we have derived from his continued loyalty and attachment to the British Government, and the pleasure with which we communicate our approval of the steps which you have taken to manifest the approbation of the British Government.

We are, &c.
(Signed) F. CURRIE.
W. J. EASTWICK.

Extract Foreign Letter from Fort William, No. 58; dated the 23d October 1858.

4. In March last, the resident forwarded a letter from Major-General Roberts, lately commanding the Northern (or Guzerat) Division of the army, in which he stated that, but for the unswerving attachment and active assistance of his Highness Maharajah Khundé Rao Gaekwar to the British Government, our position would have been untenable; under which circumstances,

the resident remarked, our hold on the whole of Western India would have been most seriously compromised. In bringing to our notice the fidelity and valuable services of our ally, Sir R. Shakespear said that he felt himself bound, in justice both to the interests and character of the British Government as well as in appreciation of the service of the Gaekwar, to submit in connexion therewith a matter of some importance to our Government regarding the Gaekwar's Contingent Horse, and the fine of three lacs of rupees a year which was imposed on his Highness in 1841 for the Guzerat Irregular Horse, as a punishment for various acts of which the British Government had to complain.

5. Under the treaty of 1817 the Gaekwar was bound to maintain a contingent force of 3,000 horse. Subsequently, we demanded that in place of that number 1,500 under European officers should be maintained. To this change the Gaekwar was not willing to assent. The Supreme Government then reduced the whole demand to the support of a corps of the same strength as the Guzerat Irregular Horse; but the Bombay Government, foreseeing inconvenience from the reduction in the demand, preferred to require from the Gaekwar 1,500 contingent cavalry, *in addition* to the Guzerat Irregular Horse. His Highness, however, was averse to reducing the contingent horse below the treaty number of 3,000; and gave his consent to maintain the Guzerat Irregular Horse with extreme reluctance, and only under the compulsion of the certainty that if he withheld his consent the British Government would permanently retain his district of Pitlad, then held, until he should come to terms, in temporary sequestration. The Gaekwar was then told by the Governor of Bombay that he might, if he pleased, keep up the whole 3,000, but that the British Government only required 1,500; and that if his Highness should at any time wish to reduce the contingent to that number there would be no objection on the part of the British Government to that proceeding. Ever since 1841, therefore, his Highness had maintained the whole contingent cavalry (3,000), in addition to the force (the Guzerat Irregular Horse) required by the Supreme Government, and which contingent was 1,500 more than was desired by the Government of Bombay. The resident remarked that, whatever may have been the reasons of the durbar for continuing to incur a large annual outlay not required by their engagements with us, or whatever hopes may have at one time been entertained by the durbar, these had all been abandoned. The financial weight of keeping up unnecessarily 1,500 horse for so long a time had been felt an argument too strong to be resisted, in favour of the course indicated by the Government of Bombay, and which the Gaekwar had at any time during the last sixteen years been at liberty to adopt, for the durbar any longer to attempt by continuing the voluntary expenditure to induce our Government to change its views for those of the durbar. The durbar had accordingly for some time desired to adopt that course which had been distinctly pointed out by the Governor of Bombay in 1841. The governor's khureeta had been brought forward before the late resident, and again before Sir R. Shakespear, and the desire and right to reduce the contingent from 3,000 to 1,500 horse had been very strongly urged by the maharajah; but the mutinies having broken out just at that time, neither king nor ministers had during the long period of our dangers and difficulties alluded to the subject. The resident remarked, that with a reduction of the Gaekwar Contingent Horse to 1,500, the political agents in Kattywar, Rewakanta, Maheekanta, and Palunpoor, would find themselves unable to carry on the management of their districts.

6. Sir R. Shakespear observed, that as misconduct on the part of a former Gaekwar was judged deserving of so severe a punishment as an annual fine of three lacs, the good conduct of the present rajah, so essential to our safety in Western India during a momentous crisis, might not unreasonably, and in consistence with the character of the British Government, be deemed worthy of reward. The way in which any appreciation of the Gaekwar's fidelity should be shown rested of course with Government; but Sir R. Shakespear pointed out that any proposal of such a nature, if made without reference to the question of reducing the contingent horse, would leave that question still open, and liable to cause the British Government great inconvenience, and expense on the Gaekwar carrying out that reduction, as he was authorized at any time to do. The resident, therefore, submitted for consideration the justice and sound policy of remitting the fine of three lacs a year, and obtain-

ing from the Gaekwar his consent to our cancelling that portion of Sir J. Carnac's khureeta which authorized the reduction of the contingent horse to 1,500. He remarked that, as the compulsory maintenance of the Guzerat Irregular Horse had always been regarded by the Gaekwars with much greater dislike than the mere amount of annual money actually thus lost to them, the Gaekwars having always considered the exaction of this fine as a public disgrace put upon them, so its remission, though in a pecuniary point of view probably balanced by the Gaekwar's relinquishing his right to reduce his contingent, would still be a public honour to this native state, and as such would, he anticipated, be gladly accepted as our grateful recognition of the Gaekwar's fidelity and services.

7. The chief points of the subject matter of the resident's letter were as follow:

1. That the fine of three lacs a year was imposed *solely as a punishment*:
2. That the durbar had an indisputable right, by the express terms of its agreement with the British Government, to reduce at any time the 3,000 contingent horse to 1,500:
3. That the durbar had for some time desired so to receive it:
4. That reduction effected, would render it necessary for the British Government to raise and maintain a body of other horse in place of the reduced half of the contingent:
5. That the fidelity and active sympathy and aid of the Gaekwar during the late crisis had been of the most material service to the British Government:
6. That as the fine of three lacs a year for the maintenance of the Guzerat Irregular Horse was imposed on a former Gaekwar for misconduct, so consistent justice would point to releasing from that mulct the present Gaekwar for his good conduct:
7. That there was a probability of this being effected, without eventual loss to our Government, by procuring from the Gaekwar the substantial return of a relinquishment of his intention and right to reduce his contingent horse.

8. That the Gaekwar fully merited consideration from the British Government, by his manly and unreserved exhibition of attachment to our cause during a time of unequalled trouble and difficulty, and his unswerving loyalty throughout the crisis in Guzerat, and by the unstinted employment of all his resources in aid of the British Government, was, it was observed in reply, amply established by the facts which the resident had recited, and by the testimony which was borne to the influence and effect of his Highness' friendly attitude, both by General Roberts and the Government of Bombay. The Governor-General, therefore, considered that it would be a politic and graceful manifestation of the sense entertained by the British Government of the Gaekwar's conspicuous friendship to relinquish its claim upon him for the expense of maintaining the Guzerat Irregular Horse; and that if, at the same time, the resident could persuade the Gaekwar to give up the right which he possessed to reduce the number of his contingent horsemen serving in the tributary mehals to 1,500 men, we were of opinion that the arrangement would be a highly satisfactory one to the British Government.

9. His Lordship left the negotiations on this subject with confidence in Sir R. Shakespear's hands, and authorized him to make the admission of the Gaekwar's right to reduce the contingent, should it be necessary for the accomplishment of his object.

No. 11 of 1859.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; dated Fort William, Foreign Department, the 8th February 1859.

My Lord,

With reference to paragraph 4 to 9 of our general letter No. 58, dated 23d October last, we have the honour to transmit copy of a further correspondence with the resident at Baroda on the subject of relinquishing

the claim of the British Government on the Gaekwar, for the expense of maintaining the Guzerat Irregular Horse, and inducing his Highness to give up his right to reduce the number of his contingent of horse serving in the tributary mahals from 3,000 to 1,500 men.

2. From the tenor of Sir R. Shakespear's letter of 17th June, it appeared to be his opinion that the arrangements regarding the Gaekwar's contingent horse made with the Gaekwar in 1841 by Sir James Carnac differed from article 8 of the treaty of 6th November 1817 only in providing, first, that three lacs a year should be paid by the Gaekwar for the maintenance of the Guzerat Irregular Horse; and, secondly, that the Gaekwar should be allowed to reduce the contingent horse from 3,000 to 1,500, whenever he pleased. Consequently, the resident considered that, as the Government of India agreed to relinquish its claim on the Gaekwar for the annual payment of three lacs, and as, under article 8 of the treaty of 6th November 1817, the number of contingent cavalry to be maintained by the gaekwar was 3,000, the wishes of Government would be fully carried out by cancelling the agreement of 1841, and reverting to the treaty of 1817; and he accordingly addressed a yad to his Highness to that effect.

3. But it was pointed out to the resident that he had entirely overlooked one very important change in respect of the contingent horse which was made by the arrangement of 1841.

4. By article 8 of the treaty of 6th November 1817 the Gaekwar government "binds itself to maintain and hold at the disposal of the Honourable "Company, *to act with the subsidiary force wherever it may be employed* . . . . "a body of 3,000 effective cavalry." According to the terms of the treaty, therefore, the contingent horse could only be employed in co-operation with the subsidiary force, and we had no right to use them for police or other similar duties in the tributary mahals. But in Sir James Carnac's Minute, dated 13th February 1841, the proposals ultimately acceded to by the Gaekwar were stated as follows: 1st, that the Gaekwar shall maintain the Guzerat Irregular Horse; and, 2d, that a further body of not less than 1,500 horse shall be kept up by his Highness "for *service in the tributary mahals*." These proposals having been agreed to, it was no longer in the power of the Gaekwar to refuse to allow the contingent horse to serve in the tributary mahals, as he might have done under the terms of the treaty of 1817. What the Government of India desired was to procure the consent of the Gaekwar to the renunciation of his right to reduce the number of the contingent horsemen serving *in the tributary mahals*, without at the same time reviving those conditions of the treaty of 1817 which were set aside by the agreement of 1841; and it was with this view that the Government letter of 31st May last was written to the resident.

5. The mistake which Sir R. Shakespear had committed might have been very embarrassing in its consequences; and the Governor-General expressed his great surprise and regret that in the negotiations reported by the resident he should have overlooked the only object to which the Government attached any real importance in respect of the Gaekwar's contingent, namely, the great advantage which was obtained by the arrangement of Sir James Carnac in 1841 by the admitted privilege of employing the contingent in the *tributary mahals*. It was the wish of the Governor-General to secure, without future question, the services of the whole 3,000 men of the Gaekwar's contingent in the tributary mahals. The concession to which Sir R. Shakespear had assented on the part of the Governor-General enabled the Gaekwar to object to the employment of a single man of the contingent in the tributary mahals, if his Highness should so please.

6. The resident was informed that the Governor-General was very reluctant to lower his influence at Baroda by disturbing any arrangements to which he might have consented; but that the embarrassment arising from the result of the negotiations reported by him was so serious that his Lordship could not ratify his act without question. It was remarked, that if, as was presumed, the resident had explained to the Gaekwar and his karbarees that his agreement on the part of the Government to revert to the provisions of the 8th article of the treaty of 1817 was subject to the confirmation of the Governor-General, there would be no great difficulty in rectifying his error; but if, on the other hand, there had been no such reservation on his part, and the

the Gaekwar, had been led to believe that the cancelment of that part of Sir James Carnac's letter which recognized the right of the Government to employ the horsemen of the contingent in the tributary states was the deliberate act of the Governor-General, it would hardly be possible to escape from the dilemma.

7. The Gaekwar having expressed a desire to be presented by the Governor-General with two "morch'hals" ("chowrees" or fans), as an honorary distinction, the resident was told that this might possibly offer to him an opportunity of re-opening negotiations in regard to the contingent of 3,000 men serving in the tributary mahals. This distinction was said to be highly valued by the Mahrattas, and it was stated that the Gaekwar would be so much gratified by its conferment that the resident's original proposal to give effect to the remission of the three lacs per annum paid for the Guzerat Irregular Horse from the date of the Gaekwar's accession to the guddee might be abandoned.

8. The conduct of the Gaekwar throughout the trying period which had passed had been so exemplary and meritorious that the Governor-General readily acquiesced in the wish of his Highness to be presented with a pair of "morch'hals." At the same time his Lordship deemed it not unimportant to give to the remission of the annual payment of three lacs the character of a personal favour to the reigning Gaekwar, by allowing it to have effect from the date of his accession to the guddee. But it was intimated to the resident that if the tenor and spirit of his communications with the Gaekwar's durbar, as reported in his letter of 17th June, should admit of it, the Governor-General would wish him, before announcing his intention on the two points noticed above, to resume the discussions regarding the contingent, and to let it be understood that so much of article 8. of the treaty as restricted the employment of the contingent to occasions on which the subsidiary force might be engaged in the field was not regarded as forming part of the present compact, but that, while the Gaekwar was understood to consent to the maintenance of 3,000 horsemen, as therein stipulated, the British Government was not disposed to relinquish the right of employing these horsemen, or such number of them as it pleased, in the tributary mahals. The manner in which the intention of the Governor-General as to the presentation of the "morch'hals," and the date from which the remission of the payment for the Guzerat Irregular Horse should take effect, could best be brought to bear on the Gaekwar's durbar in procuring the modification above described in the settlement which the resident had made, was left to his judgment.

9. In reply, Sir R. Shakespear intimated that so far from the maharajah and his ministers exulting in gaining from him a concession that the 3,000 horse should not be employed in the tributary mahals, such an idea was as foreign to their view of the matter as to his own. On his telling the ministers that the Governor-General considered that his yad of 14th June was open to the objection of leaving it to be supposed at some future time that the 3,000 horse was only to be employed with the subsidiary force and not in the tributary mahals, they said that they did not understand it (the yad) in that light; but that any such objection could be very easily removed, by its being taken back, and by their receiving back their reply, and both giving new yads in exchange, each of which should expressly state that the 3,000 horse should serve in the tributary mahals, or with the subsidiary force, whichever the British Government desired. Thus, without any discussion, was the objection which the resident had overlooked rectified.

10. Sir R. Shakspear expressed his regret at the oversight; but he had hoped that his position, his character, and his services would have entitled him to sufficient consideration to have ensured the oversight being pointed out, and an explanation called for, before Government formed the opinion and pronounced the judgment on his proceedings conveyed in Mr. Secretary Edmondstone's letter of 22d September.

11. The resident forwarded copies of two amended yads, each containing a distinct stipulation that the contingent horse kept up by the treaty of 1817 shall, when not required to go on service with the subsidiary force, continue doing duty in the tributary mahals, as might be required by the British Government.

12. A khureeta was then addressed by the Governor-General to the Gaekwar,

and

and forwarded to the resident for presentation to his Highness, together with a pair of suitable "morch'hals."

13. With reference to his letter of 10th October, the Governor-General observed, that Sir R. Shakspeare was not entitled to complain of the terms in which the error in the yad of 14th June had been noticed in the secretary's letter of 22d September. It was an error of material importance, although he had not perceived it, and the fact that the Gaekwar's ministers disclaimed the interpretation which the yad, owing to that error, admitted, did not alter the case. The interpretation, his Lordship remarked, whether intended or not, could not have been disputed hereafter if the error had remained uncorrected. It was also observed that he was mistaken in supposing that his character and services were overlooked, or that the Governor-General was not at all times ready to acknowledge them. There was nothing in the former instructions to lead to this supposition. Those instructions were given with a careful regard to his position and claim to support; and in his Lordship's opinion it would have been difficult to notice the oversight more considerately.

14. It was added, in the Governor-General's reply, that nothing could have been more judicious or satisfactory than the course taken by the resident upon the receipt of the instructions.

We have, &c.
(Signed) CANNING.
J. P. GRANT.
J. OUTRAM.
HY. RICKETTS.
B. PEACOCK.

From his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to his Highness the Gaekwar; dated the 14th January 1859.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,

I HAVE learnt with great satisfaction from the reports which the resident at your Highness' court has from time to time submitted to me the acts by which your Highness has shown in an unmistakeable manner, throughout the late disturbances, that your Highness has identified your own course with that of the British Government. On behalf of the authorities in England and of myself I thank you heartily for the proofs of friendship which you have afforded during a time of trouble.

In consideration of your fidelity and friendship I have resolved to remit the payment of the sum of three lakhs of rupees per annum, which was imposed upon the Guicowar state in the year 1841, for the maintenance of the Guzerat Irregular Horse; and, as a mark of consideration for your Highness, I have further determined that this remission shall have retrospective effect from the date of your Highness' accession to the guddee.

I have much pleasure in forwarding for your Highness' acceptance a pair of morch'hals, and trust that they may be regarded as a token of the cordial esteem in which your Highness is held by the British Government.

(Signed) CANNING.

No. 51.

Secretary of State for India to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India; dated 14th October 1859.

Political Department.

MY LORD,

Remission of the three lakh payment by the Guicowar for the Guzerat Irregular Horse.
Foreign Letters, 23d October, No. 58, 1858, paras. 4 to 9.
" 8th February, No. 11, 1859 (entire).

1. I LEARN with much satisfaction from the papers noted in the margin that the suggestion contained in the despatch of the Court of Directors, of the 1st September (No. 64) 1858, for the remission of the payment by his Highness the Guicowar of the annual three lakhs of rupees hitherto disbursed for

for the support of the Guzerat Irregular Horse has been acted upon by your Government (subject, however, to an obligation on the part of the Guicowar to maintain a contingent force of 3,000 men, of whom 1,500 were for service in the tributary mehals when not employed with the subsidiary force), and that you have caused the remission to take effect from the date of the present Guicowar's accession to the sovereignty of the Baroda state.

2. You have also presented to his Highness two mrrh'als or fans of peacock feathers, honorary gifts held in the highest estimation by the Mahrattas generally, and much coveted by the Guicowar himself, as a mark of distinction conferred by the British Government.

3. I am commanded by Her Majesty to signify her approval of these measures. The conduct of the Guicowar has fairly merited both the substantial and the honorary rewards which you have bestowed upon him. Such rewards are rendered doubly acceptable to the recipient, and doubly influential in their moral effects, by the promptitude with which they are bestowed; and Her Majesty's Government trust, therefore, that they will soon receive from your Excellency a report of what is proposed to be done for other loyal native princes whose rewards have not yet been announced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. Wood.

NEPAL.

No. 20 A.

(Extracts.)—Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to the Secret Committee; dated 30th May 1858.

Honourable Sirs.

I have the honour to report to you the steps which I have taken to mark the appreciation by the British Government of the great services rendered to it by the army of Nepal under the command of his Excellency Jung Bahadoor.

His Excellency, long ago, signified a wish, to which I gladly assented, that I should receive him, here or elsewhere, on his return from Oudh to Nepal; and at the close of the operations against Lucknow he marched to Allahabad, accompanied by two regiments of infantry and a field battery.

His Excellency arrived here on the first of last month, and his camp was pitched within a mile of this house.

His Excellency was attended by some of the chief officers of his army, amongst whom were his brothers, Generals Kunoodeep Sing and Dere Shumshere.

The usual visits of ceremony took place, and I had the satisfaction of offering to the maharajah, in full durbar, my cordial thanks for the aid which the Government of India had received from him and from his brave soldiers, and my assurance that the friendly conduct of his Government, and the exertions and successes of his troops, would be held in grateful recollection, not less in England than in India.

Jung Bahadoor was earnest in his declarations of attachment to the British Government, and took occasion to commend highly the services and conduct of General Macgregor, C.B., and of the other officers whom I had attached to his head quarters.

He seemed desirous to impress upon me the inability of his hill-men to bear the heat of the plain at this season, and that this made him anxious for their return to Nepal as soon as possible.

On the 8th of April, the day before Jung Bahadoor's departure from Allahabad, I received his Excellency at a private audience, at which only his own vakeel, who understands English, and the Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, were present.

On this occasion, acting upon the discretionary authority conveyed to me in your letter of the 9th of February, I announced to his Excellency the intention of the British Government to offer to the Maharaja of Nepal the restitution of a portion of the territory which was ceded by Nepal in 1815, and my wish that his Excellency should be the channel through which the offer should be made to his Sovereign and to the Nepalese durbar; it being made in recogni-

tion of great services rendered to British India by himself, and by the troops which he commands.

I have the honour to enclose copies of letters which, on the 17th instant, I addressed to his Highness the Maharajah of Nepaul, and to Maharajah Jung Bahadoor.

Your Honourable Committee will see that in the letter to the Maharajah of Nepal I have described the territory to be restored to Nipal as the whole of the former Goorkha possessions below the hills, extending from the River Gogra on the west to the British territory of Goruckpore on the east, and bounded on the south by Khyreegurh and the district of Baraitch, and on the north by the hills. This constitutes that portion of the territory ceded by Nepal in 1815, which in 1816 was made over by the British Government to the Nawab Vuzeer of Oudh, and in return for which, and for the cession of the district of Khyreeghur, the nawab vuzeer cancelled a debt due by the British Government to himself of one million sterling.

It is a tract 200 miles long, of varying breadth, and adjoining the province of Oudh from end to end.

The other portions of the territory ceded by Nepal in 1815 adjoined our own old provinces, and have been from that time absorbed into them.

I propose that the new boundary line between the Nepalese territory and the British province of Oudh should be marked out in the cold season of this year. It will not be possible to enter upon this work, with due regard for the health of those employed, before the end of November.

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to his Highness the Maharajah of Nepaul; dated 17th May 1858.

After Compliments,

I addressed a letter to your Highness on the 23d December last, congratulating you on the achievements of a portion of your Highness's forces at Chanda and Kodhova.

Since that time the main body of the auxiliary force of your Highness, under the immediate command of Maharaja Jung Bahadoor, has been in co-operation with the British army, and has greatly distinguished itself.

The troops composing it have fought at Sahibgunge, at Peepraieh, at Goruckpore, at Shahgunge, at Phoolpoor, at Julalpoor, and at Konda Nuddee, and they have in every instance been victorious.

Maharajah Jung Bahadoor reached Lucknow in time to assist in the investment and capture of that city. The service which the maharajah rendered was rendered with the greatest zeal and courage, and was very valuable.

I now desire to offer to your Highness the cordial thanks of the Government of India for the assistance thus given by the troops of Nipal. Within a few days of this time those troops will have recrossed the British frontier, and I wish that their return to your Highness' dominions should be marked, not only by this written expression of thanks, but by a public and substantial token of the estimation in which the British Government hold your Highness' friendly conduct.

To this end I have determined, on the part of the British Government, to restore to the Nipal State the whole of the former Goorkha possessions below the hills, extending from the River Gogra on the west to the British territory of Goruckpore on the east, and bounded on the south by Khyreegurh and the district of Bareitch, and on the north by the hills. Measures will hereafter be taken at a favourable season of the year to mark out the exact boundaries, by means of commissioners to be appointed on the part of the British Government and the State of Nipal.

I trust that the return of this territory to your Highness' rule will be acceptable to your Highness and to the Nepalese durbar.

I wish your Highness to be assured that the great services which have been rendered by your brave soldiers and their distinguished leader are appreciated by the British Government, and that the goodwill and friendship of England towards your country is sincere and lasting.

(Signed) Canning.

From

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India to his Highness the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor; dated 17th May 1858.

SIR,

YOUR Excellency will remember that on the last occasion on which I had the pleasure of receiving your Excellency on the eve of your departure from Allahabad, I announced to you my intention to restore to the Maharajah of Nipal a certain tract of country adjoining the frontier of his kingdom, which had been ceded to the British Government in 1816.

Your Excellency will also remember that I expressed a wish that you should be the medium of the communication to the maharajah.

The restitution is made in recognition and as a lasting memorial of great services rendered by your Excellency in person and by the brave troops under your command to the British Government. It cannot, therefore, be made known to the maharajah and to the durbar through any channel so fitting as yourself.

The last of the regiments which composed your Excellency's army are now about to cross the British frontier on their return to Nipal.

I therefore again repeat to these gallant men, and to your Excellency as their leader, my cordial thanks for the good service which they have performed, and I place in your Excellency's hands the letter to the maharajah communicating to his Highness the cession of territory to which I have alluded.

Extract Statement of Brigadier-General Macgregor, Military Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent with his Highness Jung Bahador; dated 30th March 1858.

IN concluding this brief memorandum of the services performed by our ally, Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, I feel it incumbent on me to place on record the high sense I entertain of the value and extent of the service performed. Embracing with firmness the alliance of the British Government from the first, his Highness has never swerved in his loyalty. Assailed by temptations of all sorts, he has thrown them all aside, and at once acquainted me both with the agents and their promises. He has cheerfully endured privation and exposure himself, and expended the blood of his soldiers in the cause of justice and humanity, and in what he has the sagacity to perceive lie the best interests of his own state. He has led his troops in person in battle, and there they have shown the qualities which have made their nation famous.

No. 135. of 1859.

From the Resident at Nipal to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department with the Governor-General, Camp, Cawnpore; dated Nipal Residency, 18th October 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 5707, of the 17th ultimo, and its accompaniments, conveying instructions for the delivery to Maharajah Jung Bahadoor of the collar and badge appendant of a Knight Grand Cross, Military Division, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and the investment Badge and Star,* also a copy of the statutes of the order, and a sealed packet containing Her Majesty's grant and warrant or dispensation of investiture, and a letter from His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

* All received by Dawk Banghy.

2d. All your instructions have been minutely carried out. The sealed packet was opened by the Maharajah, to whom I fully explained its contents; and his Excellency afterwards, in my presence, signed the engagement (herewith returned), promising to restore the collar and appendant badge in the event of his ceasing to be a member of the order, &c.

3d. The representations of the insignia of the Bath, referred to in several parts of the statutes as being annexed to them, did not accompany them.

4th. I presented the insignia to his Excellency, as desired, on the 15th instant, at a full durbar; royal salutes were fired in honour of Her Majesty and of Prince Albert, when I put them into his hands, and every care was taken to

render the ceremony as imposing as possible, in accordance with the Maharajah's own ideas, whose wishes I consulted before we arranged the details of the presentation.

5th. Addresses, which, at Maharajah Jung Bahadoor's suggestion, had been prepared in the Parbutteah language, were read to the assembled sirdars by the Raje Gorao of the durbar, such being considered by his Excellency as the most public and at the same time the most complimentary manner in which they could be delivered, so as to be perfectly intelligible to his Highness the Maharajah Deraj and to the members of his court.

6th. The mahila sahib, the King's brother, was present on the occasion, this being the first time, since his release from imprisonment, that I have ever met him at a public durbar.

7th. After the ceremony, Maharajah Jung Bahadoor gave me a nuzzer of 2 gold mohurs*, in token of his respect for Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and he afterwards presented me to the Maharajah Dheraj.

* These will be carried to the public account

8th. His Excellency appeared greatly pleased, and spoke in warm terms in acknowledgment of the high honour which has been conferred upon him; and both he and the maharajah desired me to convey to the Viceroy and Governor-General their sincere reciprocation of his kind feelings, and their grateful thanks for the manner in which his Lordship desired me to express them. He will address a letter in reply to the communication he has received from His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Great Master of the Order of the Bath, in the course of a few days, which he trusts that the Governor-General will do him the favour to transmit to England.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. Ramsay,
Resident.

I do hereby acknowledge to have received from the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's household the collar and badge appendant of a Knight Grand Cross (Military Division) of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and I hereby covenant and promise, that in case I should hereafter cease to hold my rank and place as a member of the Order of the Bath, I will forthwith restore to the registrar and secretary the said collar and badge; and I further promise that I will, without delay, make due provision for the restoration of the said collar and badge by my personal representatives, in case I shall continue a member of the Order until the period of my decease.

Witness my hand, this twenty-fourth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

By Maharajah Jung Bahadoor Ranajee,
Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nipal.

Signed in the presence of
G. Ramsay, Lieut.-Colonel,
Resident at the court of
Nipal, and of
H. Oldfield,
Honorary Assistant Resident.

(Signed) G. Ramsay,
Resident.

No. 143.

From the Resident at Nipal to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, Camp Cawnpore; dated Nepal Residency, 8th November 1859.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter to your address, No. 135, of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to forward a letter from Maharaja Jung Bahadoor, G.C.B., to the address of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, which his Excellency trusts that the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General will do him the favour to transmit, through the proper channel, to His Royal Highness.

2. A copy of the letter is herewith appended.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. Ramsay,
Resident.

To His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Prince Consort, &c., and Great Master of the Order of the Bath; dated Khatmandoo, Nipal, 4th November 1859.

Your Royal Highness,

I have had the honour to receive your letter, dated Buckingham Palace, the 18th of April 1859, announcing to me that Her Majesty the Queen of England has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint me to be an honorary member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of which your Royal Highness is the Great Master.

I have also received Her Majesty's grant, and the warrant of dispensation with the ceremony of investiture, a copy of the statutes, and also the various insignia of the Order, which have been transmitted to me by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, through Lieutenant-Colonel G. Ramsay, his Lordship's representative at this court.

I beg that your Royal Highness will be pleased to convey to Her Majesty my sincere acknowledgments for this very high mark of favour and of honour, and that you will also express the gratification I feel at the high consideration with which Her Majesty regards my humble services, which will again be freely placed at Her Viceroy's disposal should occasion ever arise upon which they may be likely to be useful.

I beg also to thank your Royal Highness for your congratulations, and for the kind wishes you have expressed for my happiness and for the preservation of my health and life. I desire to return these compliments, both in my own and my sovereign's name. It is our united hope that all prosperity and happiness may continue to attend Her most gracious Majesty and yourself, and that I may be permitted to subscribe myself as

Your Royal Highness' sincere friend,

(Signed in the Parbuttea character) Sri Jung Bahadoor. (L.S.)

True copy.

(Signed) G. Ramsay,
Resident.